ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

GUIDEBOOK ON TRADING WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(FOURTH EDITION, 1993)

對華貿易指南

UNITED NATIONS

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Mention of firm names and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations.

FOREWORD

During the last decade, China launched a pragmatic programme of reform in vital sectors such as trade and foreign investment to accelerate its economic development through closer economic relations with other countries. It continues to pursue its open-door policy of economic reforms, which has been a major contributing factor to the expansion of trade and investment flows in the Asian and Pacific region.

In the process of transition from a centrally planned economy to a socialist market economy, China offers new opportunities and challenges to its trading partners. The *Guidebook on Trading with the People's Republic of China* is intended to assist the Asian and Pacific countries in capitalizing on these opportunities and to facilitate their trade with China.

This is the fourth edition of the *Guidebook*. The first edition was published in 1982, the second edition in 1983 and the third edition in 1985. The present edition contains updated information and statistics reflecting the new developments in China's economy and foreign trade during the period 1986-1991, and the country's plans up to 1995. It addresses a number of technical and practical issues related to trading with China. The *Guidebook* is intended to be useful to both the private and public sectors in building their business and trade with China; it is also intended to promote economic cooperation and development in the region.

I wish to express our gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of China for its financial support and assistance, as well as to the various concerned organizations for their assistance in compiling updated information for this *Guidebook*. Special appreciation goes to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of China for the continuing assistance that has made this publication possible.

Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Executive Secretary
United Nations-ESCAP

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ABBREVIATIONS

BOC	Bank of China
CAAC	Civil Aviation Administration of China
CCPIT	China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
CECF	Chinese Export Commodities Fair
CGA	Customs General Administration of the People's Republic of China
CIB	Import and export commodity inspection bureau
CIC	China Insurance Company
CIEC	China International Economic Consultants Inc.
CIETECIN	China International Economic and Technical Co-operation Consultants Inc.
CITIC	China International Trust and Investment Corporation
CITS	China International Travel Service
CMSN	China Merchants Stream Navigation Co.Ltd.
CNIECIC	China National Import and Export Commodities Inspection Corporation
COSA	China Ocean Shipping Agency
COSCO	China Ocean Shipping Company
CRAFOSCO	China Railway Foreign Service Corporation
CTS	China Travel Service
EC	European Community
ECDC	Economic cooperation among developing countries
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FETAC	Foreign Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission
FIA	Foreign Investment Administration
FICC	Foreign Investment Control Commission
FTAC	Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission
MAC	Maritime Arbitration Commission
MFERT	Ministry of Foreign Econoomic Relations and Trade
NFTC	National foreign trade corporations
NPC	National People's Congress
PASEZ	Provincial Administration of Special Economic Zones
PICC	People's Insurance Company of China
PPG	Provincial People's Government
PRC	People's Republic of China
RMB	Renminbi (Chinese currency)

SAC	State Agricultural Commission
SACP	State Administration of Commodity Prices
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce
SAIECI	State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection
SCCC	State Capital Constructing Commission
SEC	State Economic Commission
SEZ	special economic zone
SGPA	State General Price Administration
SINOCHART	China National Chartering Corporation
SINOTRANS	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation
SITCO	Shanghai Investment and Trust Corporation
SKIZ	Shekou Industrial Zone
SPC	State Planning Commission
TCDC	technical cooperation among developing countries
TPIC	Tai Ping Insurance Company
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES CONVERSION TABLE

	Chinese system		*Metric system*		*British system*
Length	1 chi	=	33.33 cm.	=	1.0936 ft
	1 li	=	500.00 m	=	0.3107 mile
	(1 li	=	1,500 chi)		
Area	1 mu	=	0.0666 hectares	=	0.1647 acres
Weight	(1 dan = 100 jin = 1,000 liang)				
	1 liang	=	50 grammes	=	1.7638 ounces
	1 jin	=	500 grames	=	1.1023 pounds
	1 dan	=	50 kilogrammes	=	110.23 pounds
		=	0.05 metric tons	=	0.0551 short tons
Capacity	(10 sheng = 1 don)				
	1 sheng	=	1 litre	=	0.22 Imp.gallon
				=	0.26 US gallon
	1 don	=	10 litres	=	2.20 Imp.gallon
				=	2.64 US gallon

PART ONE

I. ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY AND ADMINISTRATION

A. ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

1. Geography

Lying in the northern half of eastern hemisphere China is situated in the south-eastern part of the Asia on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean.

China has a total land area of approximately 9.6 million square kilometres, one fifteenth of the total land area of the earth, the third largest country in the world after the Russian Federation and Canada.

From north to south, the territory of China extends 5,500 kilometres from the central line (latitude 53°31'N) of the main navigation channel of the Heilong River north of the town of Mohe in Heilongjiang Province to the Zengmu Reef (latitude 4°15'N) at the southernmost tip of the South China Sea Islands. From west to east, it measures 5,200 kilometres, stretching from the Pamirs (longitude 73°40'E) west of Wuqia Country in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to the east corner of the boundary marker (longitude 135°5'E) at the confluence of the Heilong and Wusuli rivers.

The Chinese mainland is flanked by the Bohai Sea, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea in the east and the south. Contiguous to each other, the four seas form a northeast-southwest arc covering a total area of 4.78 million square kilometres. More than 5,000 islands are scattered over China's vast territorial seas, the largest being Taiwan (Province of China) and the next largest Hainan. The numerous islands, islets, reefs and shoals dotting the South China Sea are collectively referred to as the South China Sea Islands but individually known as the Dongsha, the Xisha, the Zhongsha and the Nansha islands.

China has a land boundary exceeding 20,000 kilometres in length and is bordered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the east; the Russian Federation to the northeast and northwest and Mongolia to the north; Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and India to the west and the southwest; and Myanmar, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the south. Across the seas to the east and the Southeast it faces Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia. Its mainland coast line extends over 18,000 kilometres.

China abounds in mountains. Of the world's nineteen mountains that exceed the 8,000 metres in height, seven are in China or on its borders. Many of China's world-renowned mountains are geographically important, some providing headwaters for major rivers and some forming climatic or river basin divides. Mount Qomolangma, the main peak of the Himalayas, soars 8,848.13 metres above sea level on the Sino-Nepalese border, ranking as the highest in the world. China also has a great number of rivers, more than 1,500 of which have a catchment exceeding 1,000 square kilometres. Among them, the Changjiang (Yangtze River), Huanghe (Yellow River), Heilongjiang, Zhujiang, Haihe and Huaihe are the major ones.

2. Topography

China is a mountainous country and has a varied topography, with hills, mountains and plateau covering two-thirds of the country's total land mass.

China's topography varies from cloud-capped peaks to basins of varying shapes and sizes, from undulating plateaus and killocks to broad and fertile plants. Huge deserts and wide expanses of grassland prevail over China's northwest, while rivers, canals and lakes criss-cross the extensive catchment area of the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze River). From the air, China's topographical outline looks like a west-east staircase, descending step by step from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to the coastal area in the east.

The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the top of the staircase, covers 2.2 million square kilometres, averaging 4,000 metres above sea level. It is the highest and largest plateau on earth and is popularly called "the roof of the world".

From the eastern and northern rims of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the terrain drops abruptly to between 2,000 and 1,000 metres above sea level, forming the second step down the staircase, which consist of the Junggar, the Tarim and the Sichuan basins, and the Inner Mongolia, the Loess and the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateaus.

Crossing the stretch of mountain area on the east margin of the second step of the staircase, the Greater Hinggan, the Taihang, the Wushan, the Wuling and the Xuefeng mountains to the sea coast, the land drops to less than 500 metres above sea level to form the third step down the staircase. Here, lying from north to south, are the Northeast China Plain, the North China Plain, the Middle-Lower Changjiang Plain and the Zhujiang (Pearl River) Delta. Foothills and hilly country border these plains.

To the east of the third step are the shallows, which are an extension of the land into the sea. Less than 200 metres below water, these sand and mud deposits carried here by rivers line the coast of the mainland.

3. Climate

China has a climate dominated by the monsoonal winds rising from the continent and the ocean. Cold air masses from Mongolia and Siberia make some parts of China cold and dry in winter; it is the coldest country among those of the same latitudes. Because of warm monsoons from the Pacific and Indian oceans, summer is humid in the southern part of China and rainfall is concentrated in a few summer months.

Owing to the vast territory and varied topography, the climate in China differs greatly from region to region. In general, Leizhou Peninsula, Hainan Island and the southern part of Taiwan (Province of China) the South China Sea islands and Yunnan Province have a tropical climate. The north-eastern part of China has a short and cool summer and a severe winter. The area around the Changjiang and Huaihe valleys is in the temperate zone; it is warm and humid with four clear distinguishable seasons. The weather in the Inner Mongolia – Xinjiang area is very dry, and there can be extreme temperature changes in a day. The Tibet Plateau has intense and plentiful sunshine, but little rain; the weather is inclement. Some areas on the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau have a mild winter and cool summer and have spring-like weather the whole year through.

Table 1. Annual temperature difference in China's major cities

Cities	*Average January temperature*	*Average July temperature*	*Annual temperature difference*
Beijing	- 4.8°C	25.8°C	30.6°C
Shanghai	3.5°C	28°C	24.5°C
Qingdao	- 1.1°C	23.7°C	24.8°C
Guangzhou	13.7°C	28.3°C	14.6°C
Wuhan	2.7°C	29.1°C	26.4°C
Urumqi	- 15.8°C	23.9°C	39.7°C
Shenyang	- 13°C	24.9°C	37.9°C

Source: *China: A General Survey*, Foreign Language Press, 1983.

As a result of the monsoons, the temperature of the north and the south is very different in winter, but similar in summer, as shown in table 1.

4. Population and nationalities

China is the most populous country in the world. According to the figure released by the Chinese Government on 14 April 1990, China has a population of 1,140 million, about one-fifth of the world's population; 80 per cent of people live in rural areas. The population density is about 116 people per square kilometre.

During the first two decades of last 30 years China's population grew at an average rate of 2-3 per cent a year. Although family planning was introduced in the 1970s, birth control was not strictly carried out. From 1949 to 1980, the population increased from 542 million to nearly 1 billion. Between 1964 and 1982, (the 18 years between the second and third national census), the Chinese population increased by 310 million.

In recent years, a strong family planning campaign has been carried out throughout the country, and population growth has been successfully reduced to 1.2 per cent per annum. According to China's state planning, the total population growth is to be limited to 190 million in the 18 years ending in the year 2000. If the effort is continued, the growth rate during 1980-2000 can probably be held at its current level of 1.2 per cent per year.

China is a unified multinational country with 56 nationalities. The Han nationality accounts for 94 per cent of the total population and the other 55 nationalities make up the rest. There are hundreds of dialects spoken in different provinces in China, but the national language is Putonghua (common speech). Minority languages are also spoken and written among the ethnic groups.

5. Natural resources

China has over 100 million hectares of cultivated land and 319.08 million hectares of grassland. The area under forests is 115.25 million hectares, or 12 per cent of the total area of China.

The country is also rich in water resources. With a total annual flow of 2,614 billion cubic metres, rivers in China have a total hydropower potential of 676 million kilowatts. Surface water is scarce in North-west China and other arid hilly areas in the country. But rich subterranean water resources have been found in some of these areas.

Table 2. Population and natural resources in China

Population and Natural Resources in China

1. Population		
(1) Population in April of 1990	1.14	billion
(2) Density	116	people per sq.km.
2. Land		
Land area	9.6	million sq.km.
3. Weather		
(1) Average annual rainfall	630	mm.
(2) Total annual rainfall	6,000	billion cubic metres
Humid areas (aridity under 1.0)	32	%
Semi-humid areas (aridity 1.0-1.5)	15	%
Semi-arid area (aridity 1.5-2.0)	22	%
Arid areas (aridity above 2.0)	31	%
4. Forested Areas		
(1) Forests	115.25	million hectares
(2) Forest coverage	12	% of China's total area
(3) Total timber reserves	10.26	billion cubic metres
5. Grasslands		
(1) Total grassland acreage	319.08	million hectares
(2) Grassland suitable for grazing	224.34	million hectares
6. Hydrology & Water Resources		
(1) Total annual river flow	2,614.4	billion cubic metres
(2) Total freshwater surface	16.64	million hectares
Surface suitable for fish breeding	5.03	million hectares
Surface where fish is bred	3.05	million hectares
(3) Hydropower resources	676	million kw.
Hydropower resources suitable for exploitation	379	million kw.
(4) Marine fishing grounds	818,000	sq. nautical miles
Sea surface suitable for fish breeding	492,000	sq. nautical miles
Sea surface where fish is bred	163,000	sq.nautical miles
(5) Total length of coastline	18,000	kilometers
7. Mineral Resources		
(1) Coal reserves	859.39	billion metric tons
(2) Iron ore reserves	49.57	billion metric tons

Note: With the exception of figures appearing under 2 and 4, all the other figures in this table do not include those of Taiwan (Province of China).

Table 3. Population by regions
(end of 1989)

(10 thousand)

Region	*Total population*	*Male*	*Female*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Density (person/km²)*
Total in China	103 475	53 423	50 052	33 006	70 469	108
Beijing	947	482	465	628	319	564
Tianjin	799	407	392	552	247	707
Hebei	5 487	2 815	2 672	1 511	3 976	293
Shanxi	2 600	1 363	1 237	1 453	1 147	167
Inner Mongolia	1 985	1 038	947	843	1 142	17
Liaoning	3 655	1 867	1 788	2 001	1 654	251
Jilin	2 284	1 170	1 114	1 256	1 028	122
Heilongjiang	3 295	1 688	1 607	1 692	1 603	70
Shanghai	1 205	603	602	738	467	1 944
Jiangsu	6 171	3 143	3 028	1 396	4 775	602
Zhejiang	3 993	2 071	1 922	1 018	2 975	392
Anhui	5 103	2 653	2 450	915	4 188	366
Fujian	2 677	1 382	1 295	998	1 679	221
Jiangxi	3 421	1 768	1 653	761	2 660	205
Shandong	7 637	3 887	3 750	3 704	3 933	499
Henan	7 646	3 914	3 732	1 228	6 418	458
Hubei	4 876	2 511	2 365	1 648	3 228	260
Hunan	5 561	2 894	2 667	1 288	4 273	264
Guangdong	6 166	3 169	2 997	1 602	4 564	291
Guangxi	3 806	1 970	1 836	1 434	2 372	165
Sichuan	10 112	5 223	4 889	1 860	8 252	179
Guizhou	2 932	1 502	1 430	854	2 078	167
Yunnan	3 362	1 702	1 660	878	2 484	85
Tibet	197	97	100	20	177	2
Shaanxi	2 966	1 546	1 420	1 101	1 865	145
Gansu	2 016	1 042	974	415	1 601	45
Qinghai	402	206	196	129	273	6
Ningxia	406	210	196	115	291	61
Xinjiang	1 344	687	657	544	800	8

(a) Underground resources

China's underground resources are rich in terms of quantity and variety. Practically all the known minerals in the world can be found in China. Surveys reveal that China has 150 kinds of minerals. Tungsten, tin antimony, zinc, titanium, tantalum, lithium and rare earth rank first in the world. Those of lead, nickel, mercury, molybdenum rank second, copper is fourth and aluminum fifth. Among nearly 80 kinds of non-metallic ores, China leads the world in troilite and magnetite and ranks second in phosphorus. It is also among the world's leading of absestoes, graphite and fluorite.

China's proven coal reserves exceed 859 billion tons. Among China's provinces, Shanxi Province ranks first with more than 200 billion tons of coal reserves, followed by Inner Mongolia with more than 190 billion tons and by Shaanxi, Guizhou, Ningxia and Anhui, all with more than 20 billion tons. A preliminary survey indicates that China has 49 billlion tons of iron, mainly found in the north of the country.

In addition to the existing oil fields, the preliminary survey reveals that China has around 30-60 billion tons of oil reserves. Natural gas discoveries on land areas are also rich. Gas fields are extensively distributed in 20 of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Rich geothermal resources have also been found in the country. A total of over 2,500 hot springs some with temperatures as high as 100°C have been discovered to date. Hot subterranean water has been found in many areas. And steam fields have been located in Yunnan, Tibet, Taiwan (Province of China) and other areas.

(b) Vegetation

China has close to 32,000 species of higher plants, including nearly every kind of vegetation found in the northern hemisphere. As cultivated fields account for only 11 per cent of China's total area, vast regions of natural vegetation remain to be reclaimed, transformed and exploited in accordance with local conditions. Owing to the varying degrees of influence by the ocean monsoons, the climate changes, in a south-east-north-west direction, from the humid to the semi-arid and finally to the arid type, resulting in three corresponding regions of vegetation, forest, grassland and desert.

Traditional economic plants include cotton, soya bean, rapeseed, sugarbeet, sugarcane, tung oil and tea. Tropical crops such as rubber, coffee, oil palm, sisal hemp, cacao and pepper are also grown.

(1) Humid forest regions

- Cold temperate deciduous needle-leaf forest region
- Temperate deciduous broad-leaf forest region
- Subtropical evergreen broad-leaf forest region
- Tropical rain-forest regions

(2) Semi-arid grassland regions

- Temperate grassland region
- Alpine meadow-grassland region

(3) Arid desert regions

- Temperate desert region
- Alpine desert region

Table 4. Major mountain ranges

Name of mountain range	*Height of mountain peak (m)*	*Height of snow line (m)*	*Glacier area (km^2)*
Altay Mountains	4 374	3 000 – 3 200	287
Tianshan Mountains	7 435	3 600 – 4 400	9 548
Qilian Mountains	5 826	4 300 – 5 240	2 063
Pamirs	7 579		2 258
Kunlun Mountains			11 639
Karakorum Mountains	8 611	5 100 – 5 400	3 265
Tanggula Mountains	6 137		2 082
Qiangtang Plateau	6 596		3 566
Nyainqentanglha Mountains	7 111	4 500 – 5 700	7 536
Hengduan Mountains	7 556	4 600 – 5 500	1 456
Himalayas	8 848	4 300 – 6 200	11 055
Gangdise Mountains	7 095	5 800 – 6 000	2 188

Table 5. Major rivers

Name of river	*Drainage area (km^2)*	*Length (km)*	*Annual flow (100 million m^3)*
Changjiang (Yangtze River)	1 808 500	6 300	9 793
Huanghe (Yellow River)	752 443	5 464	560
Heilongjiang (in Chinese territory)	896 756	3 101	1 192
Zhujiang	442 585	2 210	3 070
Liaohe	228 960	1 390	145
Haihe	264 617	1 090	284
Huaihe	269 150	1 000	530

Note: The total surface of lakes in the country is 75,607 square kilometres, with a freshwater storage capacity of 215 billion cubic metres.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

1. Administrative divisions

The administrative divisions are basically a three-level system of provinces, counties (cities) and townships (towns).

The country is divided into twenty-three provinces, five autonomous regions, and three municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, and cities.

Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, nationality townships, and towns. There are 2,069 counties and autonomous counties in China.

The 23 provinces are: Anhui (Hefei)[1], Fujian (Fuzhou), Gansu (Lanzhou), Guangdong (Gangzhou), Guizhou (Guiyang), Hebei (Shijiazhuang), Henan (Zhengzhou), Hubei (Wuhan), Hunan (Changsha), Heilongjiang (Harbin), Jilin (Changchun), Jiangsu (Nanjing), Jiangxi (Nanchang), Liaoning (Shenyang), Qinghai (Xining), Shaanxi (Xi'an), Shandong (Jinan), Shanxi (Taiyuan), Sichuan (Chengdu), Taiwan, Yunan (Kunming), Zhejiang (Hangzhou), and Hainan (Haikow).

The five autonomous regions are: the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (Hohhot), the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region (Yingchuan), the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Urumqi), the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (Nanning), and the Tibet Autonomous Region (Lhasa).

Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin are the three municipalitiess directly under the Central Government.

Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China covering an area of 16,800 square metres and has a population of 9,470,000 at the end of 1989. It is the country's political, economic, scientific and cultural centre, as well as the hub of its communications network. The government organizations and most of the foreign and international agencies are located in Beijing. With a history of more than 800 years, Beijing is bejewelled with scenic spots and places of historical interest. Shanghai and Tianjin are important industrial bases and ports. The populations of Shanghai and Tianjin were 12.05 million and 7.99 million respectively at the end of 1989.

2. Structure of the State organs

(a) The National People's Congress

The National People's Congress (NPC) is the highest organ of state power. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. NPC is composed of deputies elected by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and by the armed forces. Election of deputies of NPC is conducted by its Standing Committee.

NPC is elected for a term of five years and meets in session once a year under normal circumstances. It has the power to elect the President and the Vice-President of the State; to decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon nomination by the President of the State; to decide on the choice of the Vice-Premiers, State Councilors, Ministers in Charge of ministries and commissions, the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council upon nomination by the Premier; to elect the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and, upon his nomination, to decide on the choice of all other members of the Central Military Commission; and to elect the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the President of the People's Court.

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[1] The names in brackets are the capitals of provinces and autonomous regions.

NPC establishes a Nationalities Committee, a Law Committee, a Finance and Economic Committee, an Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, a Foreign Affairs Committee, an Overseas Chinese Committee and such other special committees as are necessary.

(b) The State Council

The State Council is the executive body of the highest organ of state power, and the highest organ of state administration. It is responsible and accountable to NPC.

The State Council is composed of the Premier, the Vice-Premiers, the State Councillors, the Secretary-General, the Ministers and the Auditor-General. At present, the State Council has one Premier and four Vice-Premiers and State Councillors.

The State Council's term of office is the same as that of NPC. The State Council establishes an auditing body to supervise thorough auditing of the revenue and expenditure of all departments under it and of the local governments at different levels, and those of the state financial and monetary organizations and of departments and undertakings and enterprises.

(c) The Institutions under the State Council (by May 1991)

Commissions under the State Council:

- State Economic and Trade Commission
- State Planning Commission
- State Commission for Economic Restructuring
- State Education Commission
- State Science and Technology Commission
- State Commission of Science and Technology and Industry for National Defence
- State Commission for Nationalities Affairs
- State Family Planning Commission
- State Commission for Physical Cultural and Sports

Ministries under the State Council:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of National Defence
- Ministry of Public Security

Ministry of State Security

Ministry of Civil Affairs

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Personnel

Ministry of Labour

Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources

Ministry of Construction

Ministry of Power Industry

Ministry of Railways

Ministry of Communications

Ministry of Machine-Building Industry

Ministry of Metallurgical Industry

Ministry of Chemical Industry

Ministry of Coal Industry

Ministry of Electronics Industry

Ministry of Post and Telecommunications

Ministry of Water Resources

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Forestry

Ministry of Internal Trade

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation

Ministry of Culture

Ministry of Radio, Film and Television

Ministry of Public Health

Ministry of Supervision

Auditor-general of Auditing Administration

The People's Bank of China

Bureaux under the State Council:

- State Statistical Bureau
- State Administration of Commodity Prices
- General Customs Administration
- Civil Aviation Administration of China
- National Tourism Administration
- National Bureau of Oceanography
- National Meteorological Bureau
- State Seismological Bureau
- State Archives Bureau
- Bureau of Legislative Affairs
- Office of Foreign Affairs
- Office in Charge of Special Economic Zones
- Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs
- Office of Taiwan Affairs
- Office in Charge of Hong Kong and Macau Affairs
- Bureau of Building Materials Industry
- Administration for Industry and Commerce
- State Land Administration
- Press and Publication Administration
- State Technology Supervision Bureau
- State Pharmaceutical Administration
- State Environmental Protection Bureau
- Bureau of Religious Affairs
- State Copyright Bureau

State Patent Bureau

Chinese Academy of Sciences

Economic, Technological and Social Development and Research Center

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Xinhua News Agency

(d) Local people's congresses and local people's governments

Local people's congresses and local people's governments are established in provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government, counties, cities, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns. Local people's congresses at different levels are local organs of state power, while local people's governments are their executive organs and local organs of state administration. Organs of self-government are established in autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties. Local governments are responsible and accountable to the local congresses at the corresponding level; they are the executive bodies of local organs of state power as well as the local organs of state administration at the corresponding level.

(e) People's courts and people's procuratorates

The people's courts are the judicial organs of the state. The People's Republic of China establishes the Supreme People's Court (SPC) and the local people's courts, military courts and other special courts as well as the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP) and local people's procuratorates. SPC is the highest judicial organ and is responsible to NPC and its Standing Committee. SPP is the highest procuratorial organ and its responsible to NPC and its Standing Committee.

Chart I. Administrative Divisions of the People's Republic of China

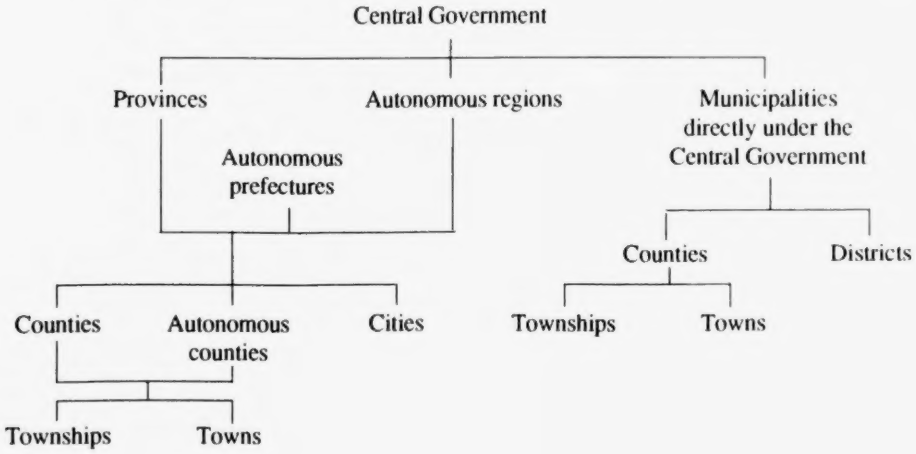
Central Government
Provinces
Autonomous regions
Municipalities directly under the Central Government
Autonomous prefectures
Counties
Districts
Counties
Autonomous counties
Cities
Townships
Towns
Townships
Towns

Table 6. Administrative division of China up to 31 July 1990

Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions	*Number of prefectures*	*Number of cities*			*Number of counties*	*Districts under city's administration*
		Total	*Equivalent to prefecture*	*Equivalent to county*		
Total 31	151	447	185	262	1919	648
Beijing Municipality	–	–	–	–	8	10
Tianjin Municipality	–	–	–	–	5	13
Heibei Province	8	21	10	11	128	33
Shanxi Province	6	13	6	7	93	18
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	8	16	4	12	72	16
Liaoning Province	–	20	14	6	38	56
Jilin Province	2	21	6	15	26	18
Heilongjiang Province	4	25	10	15	54	63
Shanghai Municipality	–	–	–	–	9	12
Jiangsu Province	–	24	11	13	51	42
Zhejiang Province	2	24	9	15	52	20
Anhui Province	7	18	9	9	63	35
Fujian Province	3	14	6	8	56	17
Jiangxi Province	5	15	6	9	75	15
Shandong Province	5	32	11	21	78	34
Henan Province	5	25	12	13	104	40
Hubei Province	7	29	8	21	50	27
Hunan Province	6	25	8	17	78	30
Guangdong Province	–	19	18	1	76	38
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	8	12	5	7	76	21
Hainan Province	–	3	2	1	16	–
Sichuan Province	10	23	11	12	169	34
Guizhou Province	7	8	2	6	75	6
Yunnan Province	15	11	2	9	114	4
Tibet Autonomous Region	6	2	1	1	76	1
Shaanxi Province	6	11	4	7	86	14
Gansu Province	9	13	5	8	67	10
Qinghai Province	7	3	1	2	37	4
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	2	4	2	2	16	6
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	13	16	2	14	71	11
Taiwan Province	–	–	–	–	–	–

II. ECONOMY

A. OWNERSHIP FORMS OF ECONOMY

Before the economic reforms began in 1979, China's economy was largely controlled by the State. Industrial and commercial enterprises in urban and rural areas were state-owned. Forestry and land belonged to the government, commerce was run by the State. Collective ownership in rural areas was weak in financial strength and small in capacity. There was actually no private ownership.

Over the last 11 years from 1989-1991, the collectively and privately owned commerce and enterprises, encouraged by reforms policy, have come into being in large numbers. In 1980, the state-owned firms, including small ones accounted for 76 per cent of China's industrial output value. In 1990, ten years later, the percentage dropped to 54.6 per cent, while the collectively and privately owned businesses including foreign-funded ones grew to account for 45.5 per cent. By 1991, the number of private enterprises reached over 100,000 with 2 million employees and a registered capital of 9.5 billion yuan.

Collective and private economy cover domestic commerce, chemical, light, electronic, building, textile industries as well as aquatic farming and metallurgical processing.

At present China's economy comprises State (public), collective and individual economy. Yet the state economy is still strong and firm and a leading force in the national economy.

B. ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND REFORMS

1. Characteristics of the past economic system

Before the reforms of the economic system, China pursued a policy of centrally planned and managed economy. The Central Government used to decide on both macro- and micro-economic activities and monopolized purchasing and marketing of commodities and the supply and allocation of materials; all economic targets were set by the State and dictated to local governments and enterprises; economic activities were mainly regulated through administrative measures, not through economic laws. All profits generated by local governments and enterprises had to be handed over to the State, and the State provided all enterprise capital and other investments such as equipment, raw materials and manpower through the unified distribution system of the State; products were manufactured according to the state plan and marketed through the state commercial channels. As the State took care of losses incurred, enterprises turned to the State for everything. This system resulted in low production efficiency and waste of materials and capital.

2. Pricing system

China began its centralization of price-setting in 1953. This centralization system lasted till economic reform began in 1980. Under the old system, the State controlled major industrial and agricultural raw materials and products through price-setting and material-allocating. State enterprises had no right to decide on price for their products nor on their marketing. On the other hand, enterprises had to obtain their production materials at state-set price through state-set channels.

To cope with the centralization system, China established price administrative bodies at central and local levels throughout the country.

Local governments are empowered to set prices for goods placed under their jurisdiction according to the State pricing policy. The goods under the local control are non-essential industrial and agricultural products. The State General Price Administration (SGPA) is the top organ which sets prices on such important goods.

In early 1980s, the Chinese authorities began to adopt a two-set price system for industrial and agricultural production materials. Price for products to be allocated or marketed within the state plan is set at an official level, which is called "official price", while market price is set for production materials and products that are beyond the state plan. Official price is much lower than market price. The two-set price policy in fact is intended to be part of efforts to reform economic structure including price structure as enterprises are given certain freedom to purchase and market at a relaxed price. Yet, this policy has proved to be unworkable and has created problems, therefore the Chinese authorities have decided to switch to a one-price structure.

With the economic reform going deeper, industrial enterprises, in recent years, are permitted to set by themselves prices for their products for marketing through negotiations between enterprises and the state commercial administration if these products are beyond state-allocated production quota. In state-selected cities free markets have been set at which cement, steel, metals, fertilizers, timber, sugar etc. used to be controlled by the State can be traded under the state guidance price, if those items are produced above the state quota.

In rural areas, farmers are free to sell their sideline produce such as eggs, meat, vegetables, fruits, and aquatic products at free market price. In addition, such products as rice, grains, edible oil, bean, cotton, used to be distributed through government planned channel, can also be traded at free market by farmers if they have fulfilled their hand-over-quota to the State.

A lift on price control has considerably reduced products under the state control. By the end of 1991, the purchasing price value for agricultural products traded at government-set price accounts only for about 25 per cent among the total value, while purchasing price value for industrial materials traded at state-set price accounts for 45 per cent among the total value. The commodities whose retail prices are set by the state are decreased to about 30 per cent in terms of total retail value.

3. Planning system

China's economy is basically state planned. An annual national economic plan covers plans for production, allocation of funds and materials, wages and labour and imports and exports of important items. The national plan is drawn up by the State Planning Commission (SPC) and approved by the National People's Congress. A national plan is based on the plans worked out by each local planning body and incorporated by provincial planning body who submits plans to the SPC. In the case of enterprises directly under the administration of ministries and commissions, a plan is first prepared at enterprise level and is then forwarded to the planning bureau of the corresponding industries for incorporation. The SPC, after collecting plans from provinces and ministries and commissions, does overall balance and integration.

Following the lift on control in planning system, the number of industrial products controlled by mandatory state plans has dropped from 120 items in 1979 to 60 by the end of 1992, the variety of materials under centralized distribution has dwindled from 256 to 27 and the number of commodities directly managed by the government has also decreased from 188 to 24. Non-essential products are no longer put under the State plan. In rural areas, farmers contract with the government to fulfil the targets

ESCAP'S GUIDEBOOK ON TRADING WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (FOURTH EDITION)

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for such essential items as rice, grains, cotton, edible oils; on the other hand, they have the right to decide on production plan for side-line products and sell them on the free market. In both rural and urban areas, small and medium-sized enterprises are invested with power to decide what, and how much to produce in the light of market requirements.

4. Management system

Before the economic reform started in 1979, China's management system, like its pricing and planning system, empowered state-enterprises with no right to decide the size of labour, wage and welfare of staff and the expansion of an enterprise. Factory director was appointed, staff were allocated and wage level was set according to the State plan. The enterprises handed over all their profits to the State, who, in turn was responsible for losses of enterprises. The management in such a way prevented enterprises to operate at high efficiency with low cost.

During the reforms, decision-making power has been introduced in enterprise management. Enterprises pay taxes instead of turning all profits to the State; they are given right to use funds for factories' expansion and welfare of staff within certain limits after paying all taxes to the State. Yet, the centralized management has not basically changed.

Since 1989, the Chinese authorities have practiced contract system in some selected state-enterprises, who are given free hand to raise or lower wages, promote or demote their managers, hire or dismiss their workers. All staff are enrolled on contract basis, their pay is fixed according to their economic performance and efficiency. Instead of being appointed, factory leaders are publicly enrolled or elected by staff. If the staff, including responsible members, fail to carry out their duties, they will be dismissed. In addition, those enterprises are invested right to use funds for production expansion and welfare of the staff after they pay off tax to the State. According to the Chinese authorities, about 13.5 million workers nation-wide have signed employment contracts, accounting for 14 per cent of the state employment forces by the end of 1992, and the contract system will be applied gradually to all state enterprises by the year 2000.

5. Government budget

(a) China's budget plan

China's budget plan is prepared by the Ministry of Finance, balanced overall by the State Planning Commission, examined by the State Council and approved at the National People's Congress before its implementation. The budget plan comprises the budgets of the central and local governments at various levels.

China's budgetary year follows the calendar year, from 1 January to 31 December. At the end of the year all regions, departments and units prepare the year's final accounts and report them to the departments in charge. The State final accounts are the summary of the implementation of the State budget.

The State budgetary revenue comes mainly from taxes and profits collected from State-owned enterprises, collective and individual-run enterprises and businesses.

Expenditures include outlays on construction, culture, education, sciences, public health, government administration and national defence among others.

China's fiscal policy is to keep revenue and expenditures of each year basically balanced. However China has been in the red for the past 14 consecutive years from 1979-1992.

(b) Implementation of the 1991 State budget

The total state revenues in 1991 came to 358.281 billion yuan, or 104.1 per cent of the budgeted amount, and total state expenditures amounted to 379.387 billion yuan, or 106.4 per cent of the budgeted figure. This resulted in a deficit of 21.106 billion yuan, or 8.76 billion yuan more than the budgeted amount. The deficit was composed of 18.066 billion yuan in the central budget and 3.04 billion yuan in local budgets.

The total state revenues described above include domestic receipts of 340.91 billion yuan, or 103.9 per cent of the budgeted figure, and receipts from foreign loans to the amount of 17.371 billion yuan, or 107 per cent of the budgeted amount. The breakdown of major items of domestic revenue is as follows: total tax receipts came to 298.606 billion yuan, or 98.4 per cent of the budgeted figure; receipts from enterprises totalled 7.277 billion yuan, or 96.4 per cent of the budgeted amount; funds collected for construction of key energy and transport projects amounted to 13.367 billion yuan, or 99 per cent of the budgeted amount; receipts from domestic debts totalled 28.125 billion yuan, or 148 per cent of the budgeted figure; and receipts from other sources came to 25.907 billion yuan, or 130.4 per cent of the budgeted figure. The state also paid out subsidies for losses by state enterprises amounting to 50.642 billion yuan, or 5.03 billion yuan less than the budgeted figure. This sum has been deducted from the total revenues.

Of total state expenditures, 362.016 billion yuan, or 106.3 per cent of the budgeted figure, came from domestic revenues and 17.371 billion yuan, or 107 per cent of the budgeted amount, from foreign loans. The breakdown by major categories is as follows: capital construction expenditures came to 72.633 billion yuan, or 106.4 per cent of the budgeted figure; funds expended to tap the potential of existing enterprises, upgrade technology and subsidize trial manufacture of new products amounted to 18.349 billion yuan, or 108.6 per cent of the budgeted amount; aid to rural production and other operating expenses for agriculture came to 24.257 billion yuan, or 103.4 per cent of the budgeted figure; expenses for urban construction and maintenance projects totalled 13.18 billion yuan, or 101.7 per cent of the budgeted figure; operating expenses for culture, education, science and public health amounted to 69.907 billion yuan, or 103.4 per cent of the budgeted amount; expenditures for national defence totalled 33.029 billion yuan, or 101.6 per cent of the budgeted figure; administrative expenses came to 34.782 billion yuan, or 109.6 per cent of the budgeted amount; and subsidies to compensate for price increases amounted to 37.082 billion yuan, or 112.6 per cent of the budgeted figure. In addition, 16.602 billion yuan was spent on amortizing domestic debt and 8.028 billion yuan on servicing foreign debt.

6. The draft State budget for 1992

The draft state budget, on the basis of a single budget system, breaks down as follows: total state revenues will be 391.213 billion yuan, an increase of 9.2 per cent over 1991, consisting of domestically generated revenues totalling 370.588 billion yuan, an increase of 8.7 per cent (or 5.8 per cent when receipts from raising domestic debts are deducted) and of receipts from foreign loans totalling 20.625 billion yuan, an increase of 18.7 per cent over 1991. Total financial expenditures will be 411.999 billion yuan, an 8.6 per cent increase over 1991. Out of this figure, some 391.374 billion yuan is to be covered by domestic funds, an 8.1 per cent increase over 1991, and 20.625 billion yuan will be covered by foreign loans, an 18.7 per cent increase over 1991. This leaves a deficit of 20.786 billion yuan.

The "Regulations for Management of the State Budget" stipulate that starting this year the state budget will change from a single budget system to a dual budget system. This is an important step in reform of the state budget system.

The draft state dual budget for 1992 was formulated according to the method defined by the State Council. The regular and construction budgets included are as follows:

- Tax receipts, 304.242 billion yuan, consisting of:
  - (1) 67.17 billion yuan of commodity tax, 47.63 billion yuan of value added tax, 61.64 billion yuan of business tax, 55.101 billion yuan of income tax from state-owned enterprises, 5.481 billion yuan of regulatory tax from state-owned enterprises, 10.6 billion yuan of income tax from collective-owned enterprises, 20 billion yuan of customs duties and 7.28 billion yuan of agricultural tax;
  - (2) 5.667 billion yuan of receipts from enterprises;
  - (3) 12.3 billion yuan of receipts from state budget regulating funds;
  - (4) 10.902 billion yuan of receipts from other sources; and
  - (5) 30.87 billion yuan was paid out in subsidies to make up for losses for non-productive enterprises, which represent a debit in the budget already deducted from the projected receipts.
- The expenditures in the regular budget amount to 257.631 billion yuan and represent 62.5 per cent of total expenditure in the budget. The main expenditures break down as follows:
  - (1) 15.52 billion yuan of non-productive capital construction;
  - (2) expenditures for development and operation of certain undertakings and for social insurance, 101.977 billion yuan, including 12.345 billion yuan of expenses for agriculture, forestry and water conservancy, 76.951 billion yuan in expenses for culture, education, science and public health, and 6.731 billion yuan for pensions and social relief payments;
  - (3) expenses for building up national strength, 77.181 billion yuan, including 36.651 billion yuan for administrative expenses and 37 billion yuan for national defence;
  - (4) subsidies to compensate for price increases, 33.602 billion yuan;
  - (5) miscellaneous expenses, 26.651 billion yuan; and
  - (6) central and local reserves, 2.7 billion yuan.

In the regular budget, when revenues are set against expenditures there will be surplus of 44.61 billion yuan.

- Revenues in the construction budget total 74.957 billion yuan. The main receipts break down as follows:

(1) 44.61 billion yuan of regular budget surplus;

(2) 47.368 billion yuan of receipts for special construction projects, including 16.2 billion yuan from funds collected for construction of key energy and transport projects, 10.92 billion yuan from urban construction and maintenance tax, 3.1 billion yuan from the investment orientation regulating tax on fixed assets, and 1.7 billion yuan from cultivated land occupation tax; and

(3) 2.8 billion yuan of miscellaneous receipts.

Subsidies to make up for losses in productive enterprises will total 19.821 billion yuan, representing a budget debit already deducted from receipts.

- Expenditures in the construction budget total 154.368 billion yuan, some 37.5 per cent of total budgetary expenditures. The breakdown of major items of expenditure is as follows:

(1) productive capital construction, 58.457 billion yuan, including 37.832 billion yuan of domestic funds and 20.625 billion yuan of foreign loans used for capital construction;

(2) tapping the potential of existing enterprises, upgrading technology and subsidizing trial manufacture of new products, 17.973 billion yuan;

(3) additional working capital for enterprises, 1.108 billion yuan;

(4) expenses for geological surveys, 4.263 billion yuan;

(5) support for agricultural production, 13.653 billion yuan, including 4.388 billion yuan of special funds for agricultural development and 9.265 billion yuan for support of production in rural areas;

(6) expenses for urban construction and maintenance, 13.21 billion yuan;

(7) development funds to aid economically underdeveloped areas, 1.819 billion yuan;

(8) expenses for simple construction projects for commercial departments, 970 million yuan; and

(9) servicing of domestic and foreign debts, 43.005 billion yuan, including 34.653 billion yuan for amortizing domestic debts and 8.352 billion yuan for servicing foreign loans.

In the construction budget, expenditures exceed revenues, leaving a deficit of 79.411 billion yuan which is to be covered by the issuance of treasury bonds and borrowing from the banks, including 38 billion yuan in receipts from generation of domestic debt, 20.625 billion yuan in receipts from foreign loans and 20.786 billion yuan in receipt from domestic loans (equivalent to the hard deficit in the single budget system).

In the 1992 state budget, expenditures for agriculture amount to 25.998 billion yuan (including agricultural expenditures in both the regular and construction budgets), an increase of 7.2 per cent over the previous year; expenses for eduction, 45.211 billion yuan, an increase of 11.3 per cent; expenses for science, 5.347 billion yuan, an increase of 7.4 per cent; and expenses for national defence, 37 billion yuan, an increase of 12 per cent. Including expenditures listed under other budget items and extrabudgetary capital used for these sectors, the state investment for 1992 in agriculture will total 56.611 billion yuan; in eduction, 61.651 billion yuan; and in science and technology, 19.451 yuan.

7. Tax system

China adopts a multi-tax system with sales and income and commercial and consolidated taxes as the main components. Under this system, enterprises are committed to pay to the State 55 per cent enterprises income tax, in addition to products tax, local tax, added value tax, land tax, etc. Individuals are also subject to income tax if personal income is excessive to the state designated limit.

In 1978 when personal income tax system was first initiated, the Chinese government collected RMB Yuan 30 million from personal income tax, and this figure increased to RMB Yuan 1.270 billion in 1990, which triples the gross amount collected during the past 28 years preceding 1978. At present over 90 per cent of the national financial income is brought in through the tax agencies.

To promote enterprises' enthusiasm, the Chinese Government decided to reduce enterprise income tax from 55 per cent to 33 per cent, which will enter into force in 1993.

In regard to tax system guiding foreign ventures or Sino-foreign joint ventures, China promulgated foreign income tax law effective on 1 July 1991. The total foreign-funded ventures approved by the State reached over 34,000 in 1991 and generated about $US 1.3 billion of foreign tax income.

China will institute a series of tax reform measures in 1993, aiming to unify State taxation on personal income as well as the taxation of the income of domestic enterprises. A new taxation law on personal income taxation that will combine personal income tax, personal income regulatory tax and tax on the income of private business will be adopted in 1993. The law will apply to both Chinese citizens and foreigners on the Chinese mainland.

China will also take a decisive step in 1993 towards unifying the taxation on domestic enterprises to ensure competition among firms operating in different ownerships and management systems is equal.

To better carry out State industrial policy, China will readjust its turnover tax rate on certain industrial sectors while expanding the range of value-added taxes.

When the law on turnover taxation is promulgated, the present industrial-commercial consolidated tax for foreign-funded enterprises will be abolished and Chinese enterprises and foreign-funded ones will pay the same turnover taxes under the new law.

8. Reforms of the economic system over the past 11 years

Reforms in the past 11 years have started breaking the patterns of China's old economic structure while the framework of a new structure is gradually being formed. The reforms have brought about the changes in economic structure and pushed China's economic growth to 12.8 per cent in 1992 and gross domestic products (GDP) shot to $US420 billion. Industrial production, which accounted for about 42 per cent of the total GDP, grew by 20.8 per cent to reach $US177.4 billion, while agriculture production 24 per cent of GDP was up 3.7 per cent over 1991 at $US101 billion.

(a) Changes in ownership

A unitary state-ownership before 1979 is now being transformed into multi-forms of ownership with public ownership as a mainstay. The present multi-forms of ownership comprises state, collective, private and foreign owned ownership. From 1980 to 1991, the collective, private and foreign-funded economy increased from 45.5 per cent to 54.5 per cent in the total. While State-firms including large, medium and small ones dropped to 45.5 per cent in 1991 in the total industrial output value.

(b) Changes in enterprise management

Under the old system, enterprises had no decision-making power. Their plans were drawn up by the State, their raw materials and products, equipment, staff and funds were all allocated by the State, who was responsible for all profits and losses.

Enterprises are now have more say on finance, labour, material and equipment purchase, marketing and planning. The new management policies are as follows:

(a) A profit-retain system is introduced. Local governments are permitted to keep 10-15 per cent profit after tax, and enterprises, 44.6 per cent;

(b) The local governments and enterprises are empowered to market their products beyond the state quota and purchase raw materials with their own funds in the open markets;

(c) A contracted managerial responsibility system of various forms has been practiced in more than 90 per cent state-owned factories. Enterprises are responsible for their profits and losses and are committed to pay taxes to the State as part of finance reform.

(c) Changes in finance

Instead of loans being fully provided by the State, enterprises have, now, to pay interest for loans borrowed from banks. Monetary organs used to be the state financial cashier, are now operating on commercial basis: collecting funds, guiding flows, raising and regulating funds and social demands on funds. The financial allocation by the central government has considerably dropped, while bank loans have risen.

(d) Changes in centralization management

Since the reforms began in 1989, the central management has been decentralized in allocation, planning, budgeting and marketing of important materials.

The Chinese Government since 1990 has lifted its control on the retail prices of about 75 per cent of commodities on the domestic market. The number of industrial products controlled by mandatory State plans has dropped from 120 items in 1979 to 60; the variety of materials under centralized distribution dwindled from 256 to 27 in 1990; and the number of commodities directly managed by the Government also decreased from 188 to 24 by the end of 1991.

Now provinces and municipalities have their own budgets for revenue and expenditure. In addition, 10 big cities have been upgraded to enjoy economic management autonomy similar to the provinces.

Now the Chinese authorities have opened up markets for grain, steel, cement, wood, oils, cotton etc. for public trading. And these commodities used to be managed under the central control.

(e) Changes in foreign trade management

Foreign trade now is no longer monopolized by the central government. Localities and industrial enterprises have been allowed to organize trading corporations to conduct foreign trade within the line of their own products. Since 1990, the Chinese authority has canceled subsidies to foreign enterprises and corporations which are now responsible for profits and losses.

(f) Changes in science and technology management

Science and technology used to be controlled by the Government and were not allowed to be traded. The new policy has encouraged the transfer of patent rights and to open the market for trading science and technology. The promotion of the direct combination of science and technology with the transfer of patent has helped promote China's economy.

(g) Changes in cross-nation management

Enterprises and corporations are encouraged to form groups across the country to conduct management and trade activities. The conglomeration across nation and sectors of industries have made enterprises and corporations manage on a more efficient and flexible basis.

C. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

1. Development of major industries between 1980 and 1990

China obtained tremendous achievements in the 1980s, and these achievements are largely attributed to the reform and opening policy to the outside world. During the past 10 years between 1980-1990, the GNP had an increase of 136.0 per cent and national income, 130.7 per cent in 1990 over 1980.

In industry field, the total industrial output value in 1990 witnessed an increase by 363 per cent over that in 1980. Between 1980-1990, the output of coal rose from 620 million to 1,080 million tons, that of crude oil from 106 million to 138 million tons, electricity from 300.6 billion to 618 billion KWH, and steel from 27.12 to 66.04 tons.

(a) Textile industry

China is a world-famous and traditional textiles producing country. Textiles industry is the cornerstone of its national economy. In 1989, its output value and profit and taxes together accounted for one tenth of the national total and its textiles export, a quarter of the national total exports.

China's woolen and chemical fibre industries are the third and fourth biggest in the world, and its production scale of spinning machines, equipment, knitting and garment making are all among the largest in the world.

But the textile machines in use are half outmoulded and need to be modernized. About one-fourth of the total 30 million cotton spindles and 200,000 of 800,000 looms need to be replaced. To modernize textiles industry, the Chinese authority has decided to take three years to eliminate 3 million outmoulded spindles made before 1949. The first step is to modernize about one million spindles and looms. And technological renovation will take place mainly in 145 state-owned factories for cotton, wool, silk, garments and chemical fibre products and fabric for interior decoration. These factories form a national team to catch up with international standards.

Textile is one of the major foreign exchange earners. In 1991, the Chinese textile exports came up to nearly $US 15 billion and plans to top $US17.5 billion by the year 1995.

(b) Steel industry

China, the world's fourth largest steel producer, has produced 66 million tons of steel in 1990, among which, crude iron output was close to 62 million tons, rolled steel output over 51 million tons, cast iron output 16.9 million tons. In 1991, China churned out 70 million tons of steel products. The major producers are Capital (Shoudu), located in Beijing, Anshan (located in Liaoning province), Benxi (located in Liaoning province), Panshihua (located in Sichuan province), Wuhan (located in Hubei province) and Baotou (located in Gangsu province) Iron and Steel companies.

In 1992, China churned out a record 80 million tons of steel, and imported around 6 million tons of steel, by far the largest figure in recent years. The total output of domestic iron ore was 200 million tons in 1992.

Although China has made large investment in steel industry and the quantity of steel production has greatly increased in recent years, yet the quality of some kind of steel needs to be greatly upgraded. At present, about 60 per cent of rolled steel is behind the international standard, and some kinds of steel cannot fully meet the requirement in terms of quantity and quality.

According to the Chinese authorities, China, in the next five years, will focus on these sorts of steel: pipe steel for oil industry; steel for power station; steel for automobiles industry; galvanized steel and alloy steel; steel for light industry and civil use; steel for chemical industry as well as stainless steel, bearing steel and steel used for the electronics industry.

(c) Machine-making industry

The annual production capacity of China's automobile industry is about 650,000 with a variety of medium-duty, light-duty motor vehicles, mini-cars and vehicles for special purposes. In 1990, China turned out 516,000 automobiles and 970,000 motorcycles. The proportion of heavy-duty vehicles grew from 2.77 per cent to 3.54 per cent of the total annual output from 1989 to 1990; sedans, jeeps from 11.4 per cent to 13.39 per cent; medium-duty vehicles from 36.94 per cent to 40.18 per cent and the light-duty vehicles dropped from 33.2 per cent to 28 per cent.

China has imported key technology, equipment and parts from the United States, Germany and Italy and has set up joint venture with Germany and France to upgrade its automobile industry. Now China can make a variety of automobiles to meet most of the present domestic market needs and have exported small quantity to about 57 countries and regions.

(d) Coal and crude oil production

China is the world leader in coal production. Its coal output in 1990 reached 1.08 billion tons, ranking first in the world. In the past decade, the country constructed 220 new coal mines, increasing its annual coal production capacity by 175.63 million tons.

Coal is still China's main energy resources, accounting for 70 per cent of total energy consumption. The percentage is expected to hit 76 per cent by the year 2000.

The country's export volume of coal in 1990 was about 3.8 times that of 1980. Coal has become one of the 10 major exports of the country. At present, China has 7 million coal miners.

The country produced 142 million tons of crude oil in 1992.

(e) Major electrical appliance industry

In the past decade, China's household electrical appliance industry has made tremendous progress. China now is among the world's largest country in electrical appliance production in terms of production scale and output, its technology in some areas has reached the advanced world level. The significant achievements have allowed China to switch from an importer to an exporter of household electrical appliances.

To upgrade further its quality of products, China has, since 1979 spent several dozen billion RMB Yuan on introducing advanced technology from abroad, building many large and medium-sized electrical appliance enterprises. At present China has 1,000 household electrical appliance enterprises, including 20 big colour T.V. producers, 51 refrigerator plants, 42 washing machine factories and 100 cassette-tape recorder manufacturers. In 1990, refrigerator output amounted to 4.754 million, washing machines, 6.526 million and T.V. set output 26.62 million.

(f) Chemical production

Chemical production in China has achieved considerable success in recent 5 years. The production of basic chemicals are expanded, equipment and technology has been gradually advanced. In 1990, the total output value of the chemical industry reached RMB 75.786 billion yuan. Chemical fertilizer output reached 90 million tons in 1990, 4.1 per cent, up over previous year; pesticide was 18,000 tons, an increase of 9.5 per cent; soda ash output was 3.74 million tons, becoming the third-biggest producers in the world; caustic soda output, 3.3 million tons, up by 3.3 per cent; sulfuric acid, 11 million tons, up by 2.8 per cent; benzene up by 15.2 per cent, glacial acetic acid up by 20.8 per cent and concentrated nitric acid up by 1.3 per cent.

Over the last 5 years, China heavily invested in petro-chemical industry to increase its petrochemical products, some of which are still not enough to meet the domestic demand at present. In the meantime China warmly invites foreign investors to set up joint ventures for some key chemical industry.

2. Agricultural development between 1980 and 1990

Since 1979, a series of reforms have been carried out in the vast rural areas, including the institution of the household-contracted production system. Under this system, each household in rural areas has become a production unit with income closely linked to contribution made. Therefore, farmers double their efforts to raise productivity, and as a result, have promoted agricultural growth.

The total agricultural output value grew 84.6 per cent in 1990 over 1980, with an average annual growth of 6.3 per cent. The grain production increased from 327.1 million tons in 1980 to 393 million tons in 1990, cotton output more than doubled from 2.707 million tons to 4.00 million tons to make China the top producer in the world. The output of oil-bearing crops also went up from 7.9 million tons in 1980 to 14.20 million tons. the output of cash crops such as sugar and live-stock and aquatic products also grew by big margins.

To improve agricultural facilities, the Chinese Government has heavily invested in agriculture.

During 1983-1989, China invested RMB Yuan 1.9 billion for the programme and built 254 counties into bases for producing commodity grain, 74 for quality cotton, 113 for quality agricultural products, 278 for famous agricultural products, 490 for export agricultural products, and quite a few for commodity timber.

Statistics showed output of grain in 1992 at 440 million tons, 4.71 million tons more than 1991.

Stimulated by the fledging market economy, more farmers have switched to growing crops of high economic value and high quality, signaling a gradual readjustment of their agricultural production structure.

While planted acreage of grain in 1992 went down by 1.86 million hectares from 1991, acreage of cash crops increased more than 666,670 hectares.

China's agriculture and rural economy saw a rapid growth in 1992, with a total rural output value estimated at 2.37 trillion yuan ($394.3 billion).

Farmer's per capita income last year was expected to hit 760 yuan ($US127), 4 per cent more than 1991.

China would take more measures to establish a strong and well-founded agriculture and to keep a sound increase of farmers' income in 1993.

3. Economic performance in 1991

China's National Economic and Social Development achieved notable success in all sectors. Gross National Product (GNP) increased 7 per cent over 1990, including a 5.3 per cent increase in the service sector. The national income registered a gain of 7.2 per cent.

(a) Agricultural sector

Agricultural output value for 1991 increased 3 per cent over 1990. Grain output was 435.3 billion tons, cotton output was 5.66 million tons, both attaining the second highest yields in history. The output of oil-bearing crops, sugar-yielding crops and cured tobacco also reached new height. The production of meat, aquatic products, vegetables and fruit all showed considerable increases. Village and township enterprises continued to develop rapidly.

(b) Industrial sector

The total output value of industries across the country increased 14.2 per cent over 1990, with enterprises at the township level and above showing an increase of 12.9 per cent. Production of crude oil reached 139 million tons and raw coal, 1.09 billion tons, both slightly topping the previous year's output. Production of electricity reached 675 billion kwh, an increase of 8.7 per cent; production of steel reached 70.57 million tons, an increase of 6.4 per cent; and production of chemical fertilizer (counting only active ingredients) reached 19.88 million tons, an increase of 5.8 per cent; productivity of the entire workforce in state-owned industrial enterprises increased 6.2 per cent, profits and taxes from state-run industrial enterprises included in the budget increased 8 per cent and the turnover of state-allocated working capital was six days faster.

(c) Construction sector

The total investment in fixed assets was 527.9 billion yuan, an increase of 18.6 per cent over 1990. Included in this figure is 207.5 billion yuan invested in capital construction for state-owned units (including the purchases of vehicles, ships and aircraft), an increase of 21.8 per cent; 99.7 billion yuan invested in upgrading technology, an increase of 20.1 per cent; and 24.3 billion yuan invested in the construction of housing for sale, an increase of 31.1 per cent. The proportion invested in agriculture, transport and communications, and key raw and semi-finished materials increased slightly.

There were 182 key projects, which had been rationally scheduled, completed ahead of time and 100 large and medium-sized capital construction projects, 155 individual works in large and medium-sized projects and 115 high-investment category improvement projects put into operation. The main productive capacities made available by capital construction across the country for the year were represented by the following: the mining of 27.14 million tons of coal, generation of 11.84 million kw of electricity, 1,158 km of double-track and electrified rail lines and a handling capacity of 6.09 million tons of cargo at coastal ports. The proportion of investment made in technical improvements to reduce energy consumption, increase patterns and variety, raise product quality and bring the "three wastes") pollution from gaseous, liquid or solid wastes) under control increased from 27.1 per cent to 29.9 per cent.

(d) Commercial sector

The total value of retail sales for the year rose 13.2 per cent over the previous year's figure, or 10 per cent when adjusted for inflation. Total retail sales of consumer items in urban and rural markets were up 16.1 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively over the previous year. Inflation of retail prices for the year was only 2.9 per cent. Due to the increased selling prices of grain and cooking oil to urban residents and increases in certain service fees and other factors, daily living expenses for workers and office staff in 35 large and medium-sized cities rose 8 per cent over 1990.

4. Major economic tasks in China's 1992 plan

On the basis of vigorous structural readjustment and improved performance of the economy, China's plan calls for a 6 per cent rise in the gross national product (GNP), including a 7.2 per cent rise in the service sector. However, GNP in 1992 showed an actual increase of 12.8 per cent over the previous year. The major targets and tasks set in the 1992 plan are:

(a) *Investment and major industrial products.* The plan sets total investment in fixed assets for the whole society at 570 billion yuan, an increase of 8 per cent over last year. Breaking this down, investment of fixed assets in state-owned enterprises and institutions will come to 387 billion yuan, investment in collective-owned enterprises and institutions will come to 67.5 billion yuan and investment by individuals in both urban and rural areas will come to 115.5 billion yuan. Of the total investment in state-owned enterprises and institutions, 202 billion yuan will go to capital construction, 110 billion yuan to updating of technology, 6.5 billion yuan for the purchases of vehicles, ships and aircraft, and 68.5 billion yuan to housing for sale and other purposes.

The plan calls for capital construction to add the following industrial capacity: output of raw coal, 25.36 million tons; crude oil, 13 million tons; installed capacity of electricity, 8.63 million kw; ethylene, 115,000 tons; newly built railway lines put into operation, 630 kilometres; electrified and double-track railway lines, 1,172 kilometres; volume of freight handled at coastal ports, 28.19 million tons; and storage capacity for grain, 1.55 million tons.

To make great efforts to save natural resources and make full use of them. The amount of energy saved for the year would total the equivalent of 20 million tons of standard coal and the amount of timber saved by economization and substitution would come to 15 million cubic metres. According to planned figures for the output of major industrial products and the transport industry, raw coal output would reach 1,100 million tons, 490 million tons of which is to come from coal mines whose products are solely distributed by the state; crude oil should reach 140.5 million tons; electricity, 705 billion kwh; steel, 71 million tons; railway freight, 14.7 billion to 1.48 billion tons; and water transport haulage under the direct administration of the Ministry of Communications, 270 million to 280 million tons.

(b) *Agricultural production.* The plan calls for grain production to reach 435 million tons, cotton 4.75 million tons, oil-bearing crops 16.5 million tons, meat 31 million tons and aquatic products 13.5 million tons.

(c) *Improving economic restructuring and efficiency.* In 1992, China shall actively promote structural readjustment. This includes rational restructuring of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries, restructuring within industries, restructuring of the product mix, enterprise organization, and the geographical distribution of industries among the local economies, in addition to coordinating the relationship between economic and social development.

Major targets and requirements for readjustment of the industrial structure and improvement of economic performance this year are as follows:

(1) vigorously expand domestic and international markets and increase production of readily marketable and profitable products as well as actively develop new products and continue to maintain steady growth in energy, major raw and semi-finished materials, transport and telecommunications.

(2) organize production in light of market demand, not allowing supply to exceed demand and restricting production of unmarketable products to avoid building up new stockpiles.

(3) continue the readjustment of the product mix and enterprise structure, urging those enterprises with excessive production capacity or which turn out unmarketable products and are unable to make up losses to merge with others, to shift to a different line of production or close down temporarily.

(4) work hard to improve product quality and continue to improve the specifications of products and strive to reach or exceed former quality records, aiming for international standards for some products. Severely crack down on the manufacture and sale of counterfeit and shoddy commodities.

(d) *More open policy in attracting foreign funds.* In 1992, China continues to make efforts in running the existing special economic zones, economic and technological development districts, open cities and open regions, enabling them to make use of still more foreign funds, develop at a higher speed. At the same time, China accelerates the development and opening-up of the New Pudong District in Shanghai. The State Council has decided that the districts are given greater support in terms of funds, loans, use of foreign exchange, financial and taxation policies, and greater power for examining and approving construction projects. The land-locked border areas and minority nationality areas will also be opened wider to the outside world and border trade and other forms of economic and technological exchange and cooperation with other countries will be greatly expanded. China would make use of foreign funds more boldly, fervently and effectively, especially in better absorbing direct investments from foreign entrepreneurs to open more joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and wholly foreign-funded enterprises, and continue to expand the scope of utilization of foreign funds, improve the investment environment and provide better guidance for orienting foreign investment and encourage more high-technology and export-oriented projects in line with the State's industrial policies.

(e) *Improving product quality.* China is determined to make great efforts in improving the quality of products and reducing consumption of resources, to encourage wider application of up-to-date practical scientific and technological advances and expand the use of electronic technology in every trade and professions.

5. Rural enterprises

Rural enterprises in villages and towns are mainly collectively owned. In 1989 there were nearly 1.5 million village enterprises across the country with a total output value of RMB Yuan 473.5 billion, accounting for 20 per cent of the total social output value of the country and 39.2 per cent of the total social output value of rural China. In 1992 the total rural industrial output value surpassed 1 trillion yuan. Meanwhile, other rural sectors such as commerce, construciton and transportation also withnessed rapid development in 1992.

Rural enterprises have become a main outlet for the surplus labour in the countryside. In 1989 they had a total employment of 92 million people, or half of the total surplus labour in rural China and a major source of income for farmers. The wages of employees in these enterprises and profits allocated to farmers have totalled more than RMB Yuan 400 billion in the past 10 years, about one quarter of the farmer's net income. In recent four years more than half of the net income of the farmers have come from rural enterprises.

Rural enterprises have also become a vigorous force in earning foreign exchange through export. Between 1984 and 1989 they earned a total of $US 35 billion. In 1989 alone, earnings were more than $US 10 billion, 23 per cent of the country's total.

It is predicted that rural industrial output value would account for 40 per cent of the total output value and 35 per cent of the total gross social output value by the year 2000.

6. Private economy

In recent years, the private economy in China has developed at an amazing speed and become a force which cannot be ignored. In 1978, China had only 150,000 self-employed people, but by June 1992 it increased to 21 million. There are more than 100,000 private enterprises employing more than 2 million people by mid 1992. With the growth of private enterprises, the registered funds to be used in business of the self-employed in China totalled about 460 million yuan ($US 84 million), or 250 yuan ($US 45) per capita in 1980, and reached more than 40 billion yuan ($US 7 billion) - a per capita ratio of 3,000 yuan ($US 550) in early 1992.

Some private enterprises have annual sales of more than 10 million yuan ($US 1.8 million). A few private enterprises have annual sales of more than 100 million yuan ($US 18 million).

In early 1992, retail sales of the self-employed reached 160 billion yuan ($US 30 billion), or about 20 per cent of China's total retail sales. The industrial production value of individual enterprises reached 129 billion yuan ($US 23 billion), or about 5.4 per cent of the total industrial production value in China.

In early 1980s, the private economy dealt only with commodities at the distributing channel, including trades of running restaurants, hotels, repair-shops etc. It now has expanded to enter into sectors of industries, communications, transportation, construction, culture and entertainment as well as science and technology development.

Urban and rural youths with better education are the mainstream of private economy. A large number of people who have some professional knowledge and skills have resigned from their jobs in State units to enter into the private sector.

D. GOALS OF CHINA'S 8TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

1. Major economic tasks in the 1990s

The Chinese authorities approved on 9 April 1991 its 8th Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development in the next few years.

(a) GNP growth

By 1995 the gross national product (GNP) will reach RMB Yuan 2,325 billion yuan, as calculated in the 1990 prices, about 33.6 per cent increase over 1990, and an average annual growth rate of 6 per cent. The national income will reach RMB Yuan 1,825 billion yuan, 27.6 per cent more than the RMB Yuan 1,430 billion in 1990, or an average annual increase of 5 per cent. In the next five years, a total of RMB Yuan 8,105 billion in national income will be used and the state investment in fixed assets will be set at RMB Yuan 2,600 billion which averages 5.7 per cent increase annually, not including price increase factor.

(b) Industrial output

By 1995 industrial output value will be 37.1 per cent more than in 1990, an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent. The added value of the tertiary industry in 1995 will come up to 53.9 per cent more than in 1990, or an average annual growth of 9 per cent.

For energy industry, coal output will increase from 1.09 billion tons in 1990 to 1.23 billion tons in 1995, crude oil from 138 million tons to 145 million tons; energy generation from 615 billion kwh to 810 billion kwh.

For electronics industry, effort will be concentrated on the development of mass integrated circuit and computer based electronic products; micro-electronic technology, computer and softwares and sensors, reconstructions of traditional industries with advanced electronic technology and the development of new electronic products, consumer electronic products and telecom products in the fields of photo-communication, satellite and microwave.

For transportation, investment will be mainly put in railway, the volume of rail freight will increase from 1.46 billion tons in 1990 to 1.65 billion tons in 1995; water and highway transportation will also be expanded and upgraded.

For machinery industry, the emphasis is put on product quality and application of advanced technology. China will turn to produce whole sets of equipment, machines for energy industry, transportation, telecommunications and agriculture as well as import substitutes.

For light and textile industries, China will increase the production of processed materials, especially synthetic fibers, detergents, raw materials for paper-making. The coastal areas and major cities would produce more and more deep processed or technology-intensive or export-oriented products.

Yarn output is set to increase from 24.5 million units in 1990 to 27 million in 1995 and 31 million in 2000, chemical fiber from 1.55 million tons in 1990 to 2 million tons in 1995 and 2.6 million tons in 2000.

For raw materials, greater attention will be paid to develop important materials. Iron and steel will be upgraded and production will be set to increase from 65 million tons in 1990 to 72 million tons in 1995; chemical fertilizer output, 90 million tons to 100 million tons; ethylene, from 1.5 million tons to 2.3 million tons; aluminum, particularly aluminum oxide will be given top priority in the non-ferrous metals industry.

The total agricultural output value will go up to RMB Yuan 878 billion, an increase of 18.9 per cent over 1990, or an average increase of 3.5 per cent.

By 1995, the grain output will target 447 million tons; cotton, 4.64 million tons; oil-bearing crops, 17.26 million tons; sugar-bearing crops, 73.2 million tons; meat output, 30 million tons.

Twenty-five hectares of land will be forested, 12 million hectares of hillsides will be closed off in order to facilitate afforestation and 18 million hectares of forests will be added to increase national forest cover from present 12.9 per cent to about 14 per cent. And shelter belt in northeast, north and northwest China as well as on the upper and middle reaches of Yangtze River will be constructed into farmland and project basis.

2. Major tasks for economic reforms in the 1990s

The Chinese authority has made public its determination to move deeper and faster reforms in 1990s.

The economic reforms in the 1990s focus on the following aspects:

(1) To establish an ownership structure with diverse economics while maintain the state ownership of infrastructures, capital industries, large enterprises and key public works, individual and private economies are further encouraged with emphasis on labour-intensive, commercial enterprises and service sectors as well as small-scale enterprises and commerce. In the meantime, the development of joint ventures and wholly-owned enterprises by foreign investors are vigorously promoted.

(2) To establish an enterprise system suitable for socialized mass production and facilitating sound economic development.

Based on the present granted autonomy, enterprises would be further given autonomy in production and management to become independent producers and managers. Therefore the responsibility system responsible for profits and losses will be made perfect gradually.

Organizational structure will be promoted, covering contracting, leasing, merging, stock-holding and other horizontal cooperative agreements among enterprises.

Large-and-medium-sized state owned enterprises with the necessary conditions would be transformed into shareholding ones with legal persons representing public ownership as the main body, of them, the majority would be limited liability corporations, while a few qualified ones may be turned into shareholding limited corporations.

A profit-submitting responsibility system would be strengthened and separate profit from tax, repayment of loan after tax and contractual responsibility after tax.

(3) To establish a unified, open and comprehensive market system. Commodities under the mandatory control would be further reduced and be put on market circulation for free competition, except for prices of energy, transportation, telecommunication and staple agricultural products which will still be controlled by the State.

In order to establish a rational pricing mechanism, price for energy, transportation and major raw materials would be adjusted and a parity price between agricultural and industrial products and capital and manufactured products.

Planning method will be worked out to reflect laws of value and directory plan will be further cut down and gradually be replaced by guidance plan and market regulation, except for some important items.

(4) To establish a labour management system. An employment policy would be introduced. Under the policy, jobs arranged by the State will be changed into a labour contract system which will allow the enterprises to relocate and dismiss workers according to labour law and production needs. Labour force can also flow and workers are entitled to choose their job. In the meantime, wage structure based on performance and contribution will be applied.

(5) To establish a monetary system. The current revenue-submitting system and financial contractual responsibility system have hampered the rational financial role of macro-control. A fair and rational package of taxes would be gradually standardized and perfected. The financial relations between central and local governments will be transformed from present revenue-submitting (or financial contractual responsibility) into a rational and standardized one. The central bank, instead of being a cashier, would exercise the control over the supply currency, credit scale, reserve funds, refinancing, interest rates, issuing and withdrawing of bonds etc. Monetary modes will include bonds, shares, housing deposits and loans etc.

(6) To establish a fair competition in foreign trade. Industrial enterprises and foreign trade corporations are put on fair competition and more and more industrial enterprises will be granted power to conduct foreign trade.

III. FOREIGN TRADE

A. TRENDS AND PATTERNS

1. Trends

Foreign trade in China, on the one hand, reflects the performance of the country's whole economic development, and on the other, constitutes an important factor in the strategy influencing its economic growth.

China's economic development during the period from 1960-1984 can be classified into three stages, during which its foreign trade experienced three major ups and downs.

During the years from 1960-1970, China's economic development registered a growth rate of only 3.5 per cent on average. Its imports and exports in the same period grew respectively at 1.8 and 2 per cent. Before 1972, China's foreign trade value stood below $US 6.4 billion, which is small for a country like China. In the years between 1970-1977, the Chinese authorities took measures to correct the excessively high rate of accumulation, paid attention to the improvement of people's living standard and emphasized economic development. As a result, the growth rate of the economy averaged 6.1 per cent. In turn, the average growth rate of imports and exports during the same period represented 21.8 and 19.3 per cent respectively. Since the late 1970s, China has adopted an open-door policy and modernization programme. China's foreign trade has been emphasized and boosted to promote the country's modernization, and the new course of rapid development has begun. The total value of foreign trade soared to $US 29.4 billion in 1979 from $US 4.6 billion in 1970 and further rose to $US 53.63 billion in 1984. Its exports in 1981 grew to $US 20.9 billion, pushing its share in the total world exports above 1 per cent for the first time; and the exports further rose to $US 26 billion in 1984. Its share in the total world export rose to about 1.25 per cent, ranking sixteenth among the world export countries. Because of the expansion of imported essential materials, advanced technology, complete sets of equipment and certain consumer goods, imports in 1984 reached $US 27.67 billion, registering a trade deficit of $US 1.7 billion for the first time during 1981-1984.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan, the scale of China's technology import and export continued to be expanded. About 3,000 technology import contracts were approved by The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC), and its authorized local institutions, which were valued over $US 15 billion, and were respectively 0.5 and 1 times of those of the 6th Five-Year Plan. Export of technology developed more rapidly. During the five years, MOFTEC approved technology export contracts numbered 648, whose value totaled $US 2.2 billion which opened up a new prospect.

Over the past two years of 1990 and 1991, China's import and export grew considerably with import registered in 1991 at $US 63.9 billion, up by 19.5 per cent and with export registered at $US 71.91 billion, up by 15.8 per cent over 1990. The foreign trade surplus in 1991 amounted to about $US 8 billion. Because of foreign trade surplus running in 1990 and 1991, China's foreign exchange reserves accumulated to $US 40 billion by 1991.

In 1992, the total import and export volume of the country reached $US165.63 billion, an increase of 22.1 per cent over the previous year. Of this, exports stood at $US85 billion and imports at $US80.63 billion, up 18.3 per cent and 26.4 per cent respectively. China's foreign trade in terms of volume among major countries and regions in the world ranked fifteenth in 1991 and eleventh in 1992.

China's developing market economy is expected to give a new impetus to foreign trade and open more areas such as banking, commerce, tourism and real estate for overseas investment. It was predicted that 1993 would see a quicker reform of the nation's foreign economic and trade system, and China's total import volume may surpass $US300 billion in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995).

Imports in the next few years will focus on products in such fields as water conservancy projects, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, raw materials, transportation and telecommunications; and advanced technology and equipment are also included to meet the needs for updating the nation's industrial enterprises. In order to increase imports, China has drastically reduced some tariff rates and accelerated reforms on the import control system. With the further deepening of China's reform of the foreign trade regime, foreign products will have more access to the Chinese market.

2. Commodity structure

Before 1949, China's foreign trade pattern was similar to that of under-developed countries in the nineteenth century. It imported consumer and capital goods and exported raw materials. Before 1949, consumer goods accounted for about 90 per cent of the total imports and means of production (producer goods) for only 8 per cent. After China began economic restoration in 1950, the composition of imports and exports was drastically changed with means of production accounting for 90 per cent in the total imports. The adjustment and modernization programmes shifted the import emphasis to capital goods, advanced technology, machinery, complete plants and raw materials for the development of light and textile industries.

In 1979, 80 per cent of China's foreign currency was spent on imports of means of production. Of this, 25 per cent was for complete plants, new technology, machinery, electrical appliances, instruments and apparatus (e.g. complete sets of plants for the oil, metallurgical, coal and chemical fertilizer industries, machine tools and instruments and machines for the light and textile industries); 50 per cent for raw materials such as steel, non-ferrous metals, rare metals, ores, chemicals, timber, wool and cotton; and the remaining 6 per cent and 19 per cent for the means of production for agricultural production and livelihood respectively. In 1990, commodities of means of production accounted for over 80 per cent.

China's export commodities from 1949 to 1977 were mostly farm and sideline products and their processed products, while industrial exports, especially heavy industrial exports were small, accounting for about 10 per cent on average in the total trade. The proportion of primary products in the Chinese exports dropped from 79.4 per cent in 1950 to 46.2 per cent in 1984. The share of manufactured goods rose from 20.6 to 53.8 per cent in the same period.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan, the structure of import and export commodities were further changed. The proportion of finished industrial products in export volume raised 20.4 percentage point in the 7th Five-Year Plan over the 6th Five-Year Plan; advanced technology, key equipments and major materials indispensable for domestic production and construction accounted for about 80 per cent of the total import.

In 1990, the composition of import and export commodities continued to be improved. The proportion of industrial manufactured products reached 66.2 per cent, an increase of 1 percentage point over the year before. Of export of industrial manufactured products, export of deeply-processed and high value-added products increased promptly with their proportion. In 1992, the exports of manufactured goods accounted for 79.9 per cent of the total export volume.

3. Trading partners

Before 1979, China traded mainly with the Russian Federation and East European countries. Since 1970, the market economics have been China's major trading partners, accounting for 80 per cent of the country's imports, with a share of about 87 per cent in 1979.

In 1977, the share of China's foreign trade with the developed countries accounted for about 44 per cent, with the developing countries and regions for 13.4 per cent and with the Russian Federation and other Eastern European countries for 6.8 per cent. The needs for imports of advanced technology and equipment has increased the share with the developed countries since 1978.

By the end of 1992 China has established trade relations with 221 countries and regions and signed government-to-government trade agreements or protocols with 95 countries. Japan, Hong Kong, EC, the United States, Canada, Australia, ASEAN countries, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation are China's major trading partners.

(a) Sino-Japanese trade

Japan is the closest neighbor to China, and has long-standing trade relations with the country. The improvements of the relations between the two countries have accelerated the two-way trade. According to the business statistics of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC), the import and export value in 1990 between China and Japan was $US 12.927 billion, a decrease of 11.84 per cent over 1989. China's export to Japan came to $US 8.871 billion, an increase of 8.89 per cent over 1989; while the import was $US 4.055 billion, a decrease of 37.77 per cent. China had a favourable balance of $US 4.816 billion. China's main exports to Japan were: 13.96 million tons of crude oil, valued at $US 2.34 billion, up 2.64 per cent and 41.04 per cent over 1989 respectively; textiles, valued at $US 680 million, down 15 per cent; garments, valued at $US 627 million, up 6.81 per cent; aquatic products, valued at $US 492 million, up 7.19 per cent; oil products, valued at $US 311 million, up to 10.28 per cent; animal by-products, valued at $US 240 million, down 10.11 per cent; cereals, valued at $US 141 million, down 28.06 per cent; coal, valued at $US 227 million, up 18.23 per cent; vegetables, valued at $US 160 million, down 16.23 per cent; arts and crafts, valued at $US 175 million, down 4.89 per cent; light industrial products, valued at $US 219 million, up 28.2 per cent; Chinese crude drugs, valued at $US 100 million, down 5.66 per cent; timber, valued at $US 125 million, up 19.05 per cent. China's main imports in 1990 from Japan included: 1.84 million tons of steel products, valued at $US 1.075 billion, down 52.3 per cent and 53.48 per cent over 1989 respectively; complete sets of equipment and technologies, valued at $US 506 million, down 47.29 per cent; petro-chemicals valued at $US 587 million, down 26.26 per cent; machineries valued at $US 539 million down 23.34 per cent (in which, automobiles and motor-cycles, valued at $US 166 million, down 10.27 per cent); light industrial products valued at $US 375 million, down 45.18 per cent (in which, household electric appliances valued at $US 33 million, down 60.24 per cent; TV sets and audio equipments, valued at $US 215 million, down 53.76 per cent); textiles valued at $US 295 million, down 15.23 per cent; instruments and apparatus, valued at $US 340 million, up 3.98 per cent.

(b) Sino-United States trade

After the establishment of diplomatic relations in January 1979, the United States and the People's Republic of China concluded an overall trade agreement followed by agreements in a number of areas, including textiles, aviation, maritime relations, grain trade etc.

In 1983, two-way trade was significantly affected by the textile quotas imposed by the United States which led to the drastic decrease of China's import of cotton, synthetic fibres, and soyabeans and wheat from the United States. With the signing of the textile agreement in August 1983 and improving relations between the two countries, and liberalizing export controls over sophisticated equipment and advanced technology, the trade between them soared to $US 6.47 billion in 1984, a considerable rise over that of 1983, representing a 12.1 per cent share of China's total trade.

In 1990, the total value of trade between China and the Untied States was $US 9.808 billion, down 1.81 per cent over 1989, of which China imported $US 4.993 billion, down 18.44 per cent and exported $US 4.815 billion, up 24.48 per cent. The United States remained China's third largest trading partner. The year 1991 saw China's import from the United States being adversely affected by reasons like adjustment in China's internal economy and sluggishness in the domestic market on the one hand and the on-going U.S. "economic sanctions" against China on the other. As a result, all staple imports but machinery suffered decline, and China's import of complete sets of equipment and technology in particular fell by as much as 37.5 per cent. In 1991, imports fell to $US 8 billion. The Chinese Government was very concerned about the import decline, and in October sent a Buying Mission to the United States and concluded at contractual value of $US 700 million worth of American goods.

In 1991, China's traditional staple exports to the United States increased to $US 6.2 billion, of which the commodities that rose by a greater margin over the previous year included grain, oils and foodstuffs, up 34.4 per cent, animal by-products, up 21.6 per cent, garments, up 37.9 per cent, drawn-works, up 19.9 per cent, light industrial products, up 69.7 per cent, arts and crafts up 21.2 per cent, crude oil, up 29.3 per cent, machinery and equipment, up 60.7 per cent.

Since China and the United States established diplomatic relations, the bilateral trade has witnessed rapid expansion. From short as well as long point of view, there exists great potential for the two countries to further develop bilateral trade. China needs American technologies, capital and market, and the United States needs Chinese market and fine products with reasonable prices. Each year China imports from the United States large quantities of wheat, cotton, fertilizers, timber, paper pulp, technical equipment and aircrafts, etc. while the United States imports from China is also seen year-by-year growth in products like garments, textiles, grain and oils, native produce, chemicals, and machinery and electric products. Besides, seen from the bilateral trade volume, the share of the year's American trade volume with China accounted for a mere 2.2 per cent in its overall foreign trade volume, of which import from China took up a mere 1 per cent in its overall import and export a mere 1.6 per cent in its overall export.

(c) Sino-EC trade

In 1990, the total import and export trade volume between China and the 12 member countries of the European Community stood at $US 9.901 billion, a drop of 5.4 per cent compared with 1989, accounting for 11.6 per cent of China's total foreign trade volume (a slight decrease of 12.8 per cent over 1989). Of the total, China's export value was $US 5.07 billion, up 16.6 per cent over 1989, making up 9.7 per cent of China's total export in 1990; China's import value was $US 4.83 billion, down 21.1 per cent over 1989, making up 14.6 per cent of China's total import in 1990. For the first time in many years China had a trade surplus with the European Community, amounting to $US 240 million. In China's trade with the EC countries, trade with the former Federal Republic of Germany (excluding the former Democratic Republic of Germany) ranked the first with a total of $US 3.533 billion, a drop of 11.4 per cent compared with the previous year; then came France, Britain and Italy, the bilateral trade volume respectively being $US 1.847 billion with an increase of 4.3 per cent,

$US 1.533 billion with an increase of 6.1 per cent and $US 1.236 billion with a drop of 27.0 per cent; trade with Holland, Belgium, Spain and Denmark respectively was $US 732 million, $US 362 million, $US 329 million and $US 193 million, trade with Greece, Portugal, Ireland and Luxembourg respectively was $US 86.71 million, $US 22.67 million, $US 16.99 million and $US 9.96 million respectively. In 1991 China's imports from EC further decreased to $US 8.4 billion.

China's exports towards the European Community were mainly the traditional bulk commodities, of which textiles and garments made up 15.9 per cent of the total; native produce and animal by-products, tea, and spices made up 11.4 per cent; cereals, oils and foodstuffs made up 11.2 per cent; light industrial products made up 9.6 per cent; arts and crafts made up 6.6 per cent; medicines and health products made up 5 per cent; chemicals made up 4.8 per cent; drawn-works made up 3.6 per cent; silk made up 2.2 per cent; coal made up 2 per cent, non-ferrous metals made up 1.7 per cent. As for the composition of export commodities, manufactured products such as light industrial products, machinery and equipment, medicines and ships accounted for a higher proportion of China's total exports compared with the previous year.

Of China's major imports from the European Community, technology and complete sets of equipment, machinery, electronic products and instruments made up more than a half of the total; chemicals made up 8.1 per cent; steel products made up 5.5 per cent; cereals made up 6.5 per cent; fertilizers made up 4.69 per cent; synthetic fibres made up 3.1 per cent.

China's modernization drive is likely to promote China's imports from the EC of industrial raw materials and advanced technology.

(d) Trade with ASEAN

The six ASEAN nations – Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei Darussalam – are China's neighbours as well as important trade partners.

Since the 1970s, China's export to the ASEAN countries has grown rapidly. Between 1975 and 1989, for example, the value of China's exports to the ASEAN countries rose from $US 402 million to $US 3,027 million.

ASEAN occupies a fairly important position in China's export trade. For many years, Singapore has been China's fourth largest export market after Hong Kong, Japan and the Untied States. Other ASEAN nations rank among the front in China's export markets.

However, China's exports to ASEAN nations have been increasing at a rate lower than that of China's imports from the ASEAN nations. Between 1975 and 1989, for example, the average annual growth rate of China's exports to the ASEAN countries was 15.5 per cent, while that of China's imports from the ASEAN nations was 27.4 per cent. In the past, China enjoyed a long term trade surplus with ASEAN but, in recent years the value of trade surplus has dwindled gradually. In 1988 China suffered a trade deficit of $US 230 million. The figure rose further to $US 593 million, in 1989. Therefore, expanding China's exports to the ASEAN nations to avoid the further expansion of trade deficits is a new question facing both sides.

The large numbers of foreigners with Chinese origin and overseas Chinese will continue to play an important role. Over the past centuries, many Chinese have gone to Southeast Asia to make a living and settle down there. They have been in harmony with local people and worked for the economic prosperity of the countries concerned. Most of them have become citizens of the countries concerned while some of them still retain Chinese citizenship.

In 1990, China's export to ASEAN countries came to $US4,135 million while imports reached $US 3,894 million. Most of the export commodities of ASEAN countries are primary products. For instance, Malaysia mainly exports natural rubber and palm oil to China, Philippines and Thailand mainly export coconut oil, natural rubber and sugar. China also exports primary products to ASEAN countries. For example China exports petroleum to Thailand, rice to Malaysia and Singapore. But the primary products exported by China do not constitute a fierce competition to the primary products of ASEAN countries. On the contrary, with the speeding up of China's industrialization, the demand for primary products from ASEAN countries will increase. It is estimated that the trade between China and ASEAN countries will grow further in the late 1990s.

The Chinese Government has reiterated time and again that China's policy of reform and opening to the outside world would be pursued unswervingly no matter what changes take place in the world. A very good foundation has been laid for China to strengthen its economic exchanges and cooperation with Asia-Pacific region. Now the Chinese Government is drafting the 8th Five-Year Plan and the programme for the last decade of this century, which is the important period for China to realize the second step for national economic and social development. During this period, China will maintain sustained, stable and coordinated development of the national economy. On the other hand, China will make efforts to improve the international environment and enhance economic cooperation and exchanges with the outside world, particularly with the Asia-Pacific countries and regions.

(e) Trade with Hong Kong and Macau

Trade between China's mainland and Hong Kong and Macau got a steady development in 1991. According to the business statistics of Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the total value between China's mainland and Hong Kong in 1991 hit $US 49.6 billion, a big increase over the previous year, representing 46 per cent of the total national trade value. Hong Kong has been the largest trade partner of China's mainland for four consecutive years. The total trade value between China's mainland and Macau amounted to $US 690 million, up by 30 per cent over 1990.

(f) Trade with selected ESCAP members in the Asian and Pacific region

Bangladesh

Bangladesh exports to China are jute, jute goods, hides and skins, newsprint and pulp and tobacco. Of them, jute and tobacco are the major items. The trade between the two countries grew from $US 76 million in 1979 to $US 104 million in 1980 and further to $US 213 million in 1991.

Myanmar

From Myanmar, China's major import is rice. China also buys timber, black maple, etc. from Myanmar. Its trade with Myanmar increased from $US 13 million in 1979 to $US 53 million in 1981 and $US 392 million in 1991.

India

The major items that China imports from India are pipes and tubes, electric components, wire ropes and other wire products, electric control gear and switchgear, small tools and bicycle parts. China's exports to India are mainly mercury, zinc, antimony metals, asbestos, etc. The trade value between the two countries is small, stood only at $US 64 million in 1984 and $US 135 million in 1991.

Malaysia

In recent years, especially since diplomatic ties were established in 1974, the trade between China and Malaysia has grown to the point where by 1978 and 1979 China ranked ninth in terms of Malaysian trade turnover (after Japan, the United States, Singapore, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, the Netherlands and Thailand). In 1984, China's total trade with the country reached $US 420 million, and $US 1.3 billion in 1991.

Natural rubber and palm oil are the biggest items that China imports from Malaysia. Timber, logs and palm products are also major items Malaysia exports to China.

Manufactured items imported from China by Malaysia are iron and steel goods (wires, nails, coils and plates), which make up the most valuable group. Woven cotton fabrics, paper and paperboard, soap and pottery items, pharmaceutical, inedible crude materials and mineral fuel also future in China's exports to Malaysia.

Nepal

Nepal sells to China linseed, tobacco, hides, goat skins, medicinal herbs, shoes and sandals. The two-way trade between China and Nepal stood at around $US 34 million in 1991.

Pacific islands

The major commodities China purchases from these island countries are cocoa beans, copper concentrates, logs and timber and wood chips.

Pakistan

The two-way trade between China and Pakistan in 1980 stood at $US 310 million, double the 1979 value. It continued to increase to $US 562 million in 1981, with Pakistan enjoying a substantial surplus. In 1984, China's imports and exports with the country again decreased to $US 310 million. Pakistan is China's major raw cotton supplier in the region. In addition, China buys cotton yarn, cotton fabrics, hides and leather, made-up articles of textile materials, footwear, etc. Sino-Pakistan trade volume in 1992 was $US 687 million.

Philippines

China and the Philippines signed a government trade agreement in 1975, soon after they established diplomatic ties. Since then two-way trade has accelerated steadily from nearly $US 100 million in 1979 to $US 182 million in 1979. It then jumped to $US 326 million in 1980, a rise of 80.4 per cent over the 1979 level. It registered $US 377.2 million in 1981, and $US 384 million in 1991.

Crude oil is China's biggest export item. Other major exports include machinery, metals, minerals, textiles and foodstuffs. Chinese imports are largely copper concentrates, raw sugar, timber and coconut oil.

Singapore

There are no diplomatic ties between China and Singapore, but trade between them started as early as the 1960s. In 1977, China's trade with Singapore was already valued at $US 400 million. It grew steadily to $US 610 million in 1980, $US 792.3 million in 1981, and 3.1 billion in 1991.

China's imports from Singapore include drilling rigs, rolled steel, chemicals, insecticides, patent medicines and raw chemical materials. Of them, drilling rigs are the biggest Chinese import item in value terms. China's exports are cotton textiles, crude drugs, Chinese medicine, canned food, paper, fresh and dried vegetables and fruits, ceramics, porcelain, machine tools and hardware. The establishment of diplomatic relation in 1990 has promoted bilateral trade relations.

Sri Lanka

Early in 1952 the Governments of China and Sri Lanka signed a trade agreement for rice and rubber. Under the agreement, Sri Lanka expected to China natural rubber in exchange for Chinese rice. This accounted for a large portion in Sino-Sri Lankan trade. In addition, China buys areca nuts, sesame seed, tea and coconut oil. The two-way trade reached $US 133 million in 1980, but declined to around $US 95 million in 1984, and $US 123 million in 1991.

Thailand

China imports from Thailand mainly raw sugar, rice, maize, mung beans, natural rubber, tobacco leaves and medicinal herbs. China's export are crude oil, oil products, machinery and light industrial goods. The trade between the two countries has developed rapidly in the past few years. Their total trade value in 1977 which registered only $US 170 million, rose to $US 294 million in 1979 and then accelerated to $US 451 million in 1980, 2.6 times the level in 1977.

The two-way trade deciines to $US 391 million in 1981, owing to reduced crude oil imports from China, and again went up to $US 460 million in 1984, and reached $US 1,269 million in 1991.

Republic of Korea

During mid 1970s, the Republic of Korea had indirect trade with China. In 1989 the two-way trade exceeded $US 3.1 billion. On 20 October 1990, the China Chamber of International Commerce and the Republic of Korea Trade Promotion Corporation signed an agreement in Beijing to establish representative offices in Beijing and Seoul. This is bound to enhance non-governmental economic and trade relations between the two countries. The bilateral trade between China and the Republic of Korea has expanded since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1992.

(g) Trade with the Russian Federation and East European countries

Trade relations between China and the former Soviet Union had a long history. Two-way trade was mainly conducted on an open-account basis. In the early 1950s, China imported a total of 156 complete plants from the Russian Federation for steel, machine building and energy industries. China sells to the Russian Federation mainly foodstuffs, ores and metals, textile fibres, vegetables and fruits and oil seeds in exchange for chemical fertilizers, iron and steel, cork and wood, road vehicles and non-ferrous metals. In the past 15 years, the trade relations between the two countries experienced vicissitudes. The two-way trade dropped sharply during the 1960s and 1970s.

In 1990, the traditional intergovernmental accounting remained the main form in Sino-Soviet trade exchanges, at the same time, the economic and trade cooperation between economic organizations of the departments, localities and borders of the two countries has been developed continuously.

In 1990, under the trade agreement between two governments, the total actual trade volume of import and export between China and the Russian Federation was $US 3.892 billion, up 5.8 per cent over 1989. Of which, China's export was $US 2.133 billion, up 21.1 per cent over 1989; while its import from the Russian Federation was $US 1.758 billion, down 8.3 per cent comparing with 1989. The import and export commodity of both countries are mutually complementary. The major commodities of export were: maize, soybean, groundnut kennels, frozen pork, frozen beef, canned port, fruit, wolfram ores, cotton, woolen blanket, towels and bath towels, knitwear, sewing products, tea, sneakers, sportshoes, household electric appliance, storage batteries, bearings and so on. The major commodities that China imported were: gasoline, diesel oil, pig iron, steel products, copper, aluminum, urea, timber, cars, planes, technology and complete sets of equipment. In view of the commodity structure primary products of raw materials and etc. exported by both countries accounted for 50 per cent of their respectively total export. And the rest were light industrial and textile products, mechanical and electronic products of mutual exchange.

China has trade with five East European countries (Bulgaria, the former Czechoslovakia, the former German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland). In 1990, the total trade value between China and these countries came to $US 1.507 billion. Of the total, China's trade value with Poland was $US 291 million; China's trade value with Bulgaria was $US 108 million; China's trade value with the former Czechoslovakia was $US 589 million; China's trade value with Hungary was $US 120 million; and China's trade value with the former German Democratic Republic was $US 399 million. The main exports from China to these five countries included: textiles, light industrial products, arts and crafts, cereals, oils and foodstuffs, tea, etc. China's major imports were: machinery, various types of vehicles, power generating equipments, chemical fertilizers and steel products, etc.

China is exporting rice, soyabeans, cotton, maize, canned fruits and vegetables, frozen pork, textiles, native and animal by-products and sporting goods, etc. to the five East European countries. In return, China is buying chiefly steel products, fertilizer, polyethylene, soda ash, caustic soda, trucks, processing machinery, coal mining machinery and equipment, etc.

B. FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Government policy on foreign trade

China pursues the policy of self-reliance and the principle of equality and mutual benefit in foreign trade. On its view an independent and self-reliant approach in foreign trade means that no trading activities are undertaken at the expense of the country's sovereignty and interests. A nation must first of all rely on its own efforts, wisdom and resources in the efforts to develop its economy. It is especially true for a large country like China. China thus on one hand actively develops trade relations with countries all over the world, and on the other hand judiciously and selectively imports the goods it needs and promotes exports to help strengthen its national economy.

The principle of equality and mutual benefit requires fair, reasonable and beneficial to trading terms and conditions between trading parties. Trading partners should respect each other's customs and regulations and observe their agreements and contracts.

2. Task of foreign trade administration

The prime task of China's foreign trade administration is to work out as well as ensure its foreign trade and related policies, principles and plans implemented in import and export trade. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) is empowered by the State Council to enact foreign trade laws, policies, principles and regulations and is exclusively responsible for their implementation.

The foreign trade administration also has the tasks of examining and approving the establishment, amalgamation or cancellation of foreign trade enterprises. MOFTEC is also empowered by the State to exercise these responsibilities according to the instructions of the State Council.

China realizes its foreign trade administration mainly through foreign trade plans and licensing system.

3. Import administration

(a) Import plan

China has formulated specific principles to guide its import plans. They are:

- Products that can be produced domestically and meet the requirements of the domestic market in both quantity and quality are generally not to be imported;
- Products that are harmful to the people's health are not to be imported;
- Certain products that are unable to meet the needs of the domestic market, though they can be produced domestically, may be imported but in a reasonable quantity;
- The essential means of production for the country's economic development are to be imported in a planned way, even though they can be produced domestically if domestic production cannot meet the requirements of the home market both in quality and quantity;
- Essential and needed materials that cannot be produced domestically can be imported whenever required. Spare parts and materials that are temporarily in short supply in the domestic market but are needed for processing and compensation business can be imported in a planned manner;
- Advanced technology and urgently needed key equipment that can improve China's capability for self-reliance and accelerate the modernization can be imported.

An annual import plan is based on the domestic requirements. The plan may be adjusted according to funds available, import needs and changes in the world market.

The annual import plan is classified into central (state) plan and local plan. The central plan is formulated jointly by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and other ministries concerned, indicating the amount of foreign exchange allocated for imports. Local import plans are drawn up by the provincial, municipal and autonomous region's planning commissions and their foreign economic relations and trade bureaus and other bureaux concerned. The plans must be submitted to the local people's government for approval, and copies of the approved plans must be submitted to the State Planning Commission. The imports by localities are purchased with locally-owned foreign currency and handled by the local trading corporations.

Horizontally the annual import plan falls into the mandatory plan and the guidance plan. The mandatory plan is part of the state plan and must be fulfilled. It lists import items and indicates the amount of foreign currency allocated by the State for each item. The import business is operated exclusively by the designated national specialized import and export corporations. The commodities under the mandatory import plan are generally such important and staple commodities as grain, edible oil, sugar, chemical fertilizer, steel and timber. Commodities involved in the governmental agreements also come under the mandatory plan. The guidance plan indicates only total amounts of foreign currency for items under the plan. It does not specify the amount of foreign currency for each item. The plan can be adjusted according to changes in the domestic and world market.

(b) Import licensing system

Following the restructuring of the foreign trade system a number of localities and industrial enterprises are permitted to engage in foreign trade and import goods with their retained foreign currency. In order to control imports, the Chinese authorities promulgated interim import control regulations and instituted a system of import licenses in 1980. On 10 January 1984, the State Council announced "The Interim Regulation on Licensing System for Import Commodities of the People's Republic of China", and in May of the same year MOFTEC and the General Administration of Customs issued rules to implemente the Interim Regulations.

MOFTEC is designated by the State to administer commodities license system and determine licensed commodities. Import commodities subject to licenses are administered by both MOFTEC at central level and by the Foreign Economic and Trade Commissions of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions at local level. MOFTEC and its agencies at port cities are responsible for examining and issuing permit to those import commodities for areas in their duty jurisdiction, while the Foreign Economic and Trade Commissions of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and cities with independent planning powers are responsible for examining and issuing permit to other commodities under their jurisdiction. Up to July 1992, 53 kinds of commodities are under import licensing systems, of which, 16 are licensed by MOFTEC, and 37 are by local departments in charge of foreign economic relations and trade. The MOFTEC's agencies (special commissioners offices) at trading port cities are in charge of issuing permit to those commodities that fall under the responsibility of provincial-level bureaus and commissions in charge of foreign and economic relations and trade.

The scope of commodities subject to licensing system may be adjusted by MOFTEC according to China's foreign trade policies.

Foreign exporters, when selling to China, are advised to pay attention to the following: (1) whether or not the commodity to be imported are under licensing system; (2) which Chinese department has power to issue import permit; (3) whether or not the Chinese importing corporation could obtain import permit; (4) whether the Chinese buyer is permitted to import directly from foreign exporters; and (5) whether the Chinese buyer has foreign currency to pay for the imports.

Cancellation of import licenses

Import licenses are canceled for:

- Commodities whose import is banned, or temporarily suspended by the State;
- Commodities that are not in consistency with State foreign trade policy and bilateral trade agreements;
- Imports requiring hygiene or quarantine which fail to meet standards set by China's health, agricultural, animal husbandry and fishery departments;
- Commodities detrimental to the interests of the State produced through illegal dealings.

4. Export administration

China encourages export business, but the export of certain commodities is controlled and their export quantities are strictly restricted. If there is a real need to exceed the export plan, the case should be reported to and approved by the responsible department. The control of export goods is realized mainly through export plan and license. In forming an export plan, the following categories of commodities are to be controlled or restricted:

- Commodities in short supply at home;
- Commodities consuming excessively high amounts of energy;
- Commodities essential to the people's livelihood;
- Export of valuable artifacts and antiques are strictly prohibited.

(a) Export licensing system

Export licensing is an important measure in administration of export trade. In order to bring the export trade activities of all Chinese foreign trade corporations into line with unified policies of the State, China instituted an export licensing system in 1980. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation is authorized by the State Council to take charge of issuing export licenses. The Ministry as well as the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are organs designated by the Ministry to administer the system of export licenses.

In accordance with the export licensing system, a corporation, having been given approval to engage in export business, is generally regarded as having obtained licenses for export of the commodities as specified within the scope of its business and is not required to apply further for licenses for such commodities. However, licenses are required for those under the list of license system.

By the end of 1990, among 185 kinds of goods, under the licensing system 22 export items are to be issued by MOFTEC, 75 by the special commissions offices stationed at the main coastal ports and 88 by foreign economic relations and trade bureaux of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation is responsible for issuing import permits for important commodities to be imported by the central government departments. Provincial-level departments in charge of foreign economic relations and trade (including departments of those cities having independent planning power) are responsible for issuing import permits for commodities to be imported.

(b) Quota system

China has employed a quota system on certain import and export commodities. Commodities under the export quota system are generally those with quotas set by importing countries and those which are in short supply at home. So far China has signed bilateral textiles trade agreements with EC, the United States, Canada, Finland that have set import restraints for certain categories of textiles.

A quota system is also applied to certain imports control with a view to protecting domestic industry. The import and export of quota categories must be licensed by proper authorities.

MOFTEC is solely responsible for the allocation and adjustment of quotas. The administrative departments at provincial level take part in execution, so as to exercise strict control on the export of textiles and other exports with quotas, as well as on import of commodities with quantitative limit set by China.

Types of China's export quota control:

Textiles export quota. Since 1979, China has signed bilateral textiles trade agreements with the United States, Canada, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Norway and the EC. Because all the above countries have set limitations on the import of China's textiles and the Chinese Government has indicated in the agreements that it will adopt measures to control on its own the export of its textiles, the export quota for textiles is also called agreed quota (passive quota).

Commodity quota for exports to Hong Kong and Macau. To change the confusing situation in China's export to Hong Kong and Macau and ensure the stability of these markets, in the second half of 1985, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade began to introduce the license control over 235 kinds of commodities to be exported to Hong Kong and Macau. On 20 June 1988, the ministry narrowed the scope of quota control over exports to Hong Kong and Macau. Export quota control is introduced to 69 kinds of fresh and frozen goods (export quota plus export license are introduced to 29 commodities such as live animals and poultry, eggs, frozen meat, frozen poultry and fruit, and export quota plus export clearance are introduced to 40 kinds of commodities such as freshwater live fish, fruit and vegetables). The number of other products under quota control is reduced from 158 to 47. The commodity quota of exports to Hong Kong and Macau belongs to positive quota.

China has decide to liberalize its export control in connection with export quota and licensing as from 1 January 1993. The main features are as follows:

- 38 items relating to resources of national economy and people's livelihood and traditional goods;
- 54 items covering China's leading exports in the world market and items under restrictions of importing countries;
- 22 items of exports involving large amount of money with tendency to cause operational disorder;
- 24 items which are under quotas of importing countries;

The implementation of export licensing for 114 items is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC).

The management of planned export quota is decentralized under the supervision of MOFTEC. Excluding 16 items which are placed under unified State management, other items under quota licensing are distributed to the management of various local administration. No enterprise is allowed to handle: (i) items endangering to State security; (ii) cultural relics, rare animals and plants close to extinction, products produced by prisoners and items banned to export; (iii) items violating obligation committed by the Government; and (iv) musk, natural bezoar, copper and copper alloy, and platinum. For detailed information, please see Annex 3.10.

(c) Trade under Government Agreement

MOFTEC is empowered to, on behalf of the Government, sign intergovernmental trade agreements and to organize relevant foreign trade corporation and industrial and trade corporations to carry out the agreements and sign contracts.

5. Applying for setting up of a foreign trade corporation

An enterprise desiring to engage in economic and trade activities must first submit the required application indicating its charter, capital, scope of business, main tasks and staff. If the enterprise is to be a national or inter-provincial one, the application must be submitted to MOFTEC for examination and approval. If the enterprise is to be provincial one, its application should be forwarded to the local competent authority of the provincial, municipal or autonomous region's people's government. When approval is granted, the enterprise proceeds to the State Administration for Industry and Commerce to complete the registration procedures.

All approved trading corporations must follow government policies and guidelines, submit themselves to the unified administration of MOFTEC. They have the obligation to fulfil the foreign currency earning quota allocated by the State, and are also required to handle their business strictly within the scope of business approved by the State.

6. Administration of foreign trade activities of major coastal ports

China has set up special commissions offices in 15 port cities such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Guangzhou, Qingdao, Haikou and etc. in order to facilitate the implementation of China's unified policy, unified planning and unified steps and action in foreign trade activities. The main functions of the special commission's offices are:

(a) To supervise and direct the foreign trade activities of these ports;

(b) To examine and issue import and export commodity licenses within the scope authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade;

(c) To assist the head offices of the China National Import and Export Corporations in harmonizing activities in the management of major and important export commodities;

(d) To convene conferences of economic and trade departments in ports and inland provinces and autonomous regions to exchange information and coordinate their trade and economic activities;

(e) To make proposals to MOFTEC concerning the implementation of trade policies, the consolidation of import and export management and the reform of the economic and foreign trade structure.

7. Administration of resident offices of foreign enterprises

Following the strengthening of economic ties with foreign countries, China began in 1980 to permit foreign enterprises to establish resident offices in China and promulgated "Interim regulations for control of resident offices of foreign enterprises in China".

In accordance with the regulations, foreign enterprises desiring to open a resident office in China should apply for permission and seek approval from the responsible department in China. Only after approval is obtained and the required registration procedure completed can the foreign enterprise be allowed to start business activities in China. So far, foreign enterprises from 42 countries have set up 2,364 resident offices in China.

When applying for permission, a foreign enterprise is required to produce (a) an application form signed by the chairman of the board of directors or the general manager of the enterprise; the application form should provide such information as the name of the resident office to be set up, the name(s) of the responsible member(s), the scope of activity and duration and locality of the office; (b) the legal document sanctioning the operation of the enterprise issued by the authorities of the country or the region in which that enterprise operates; (c) the capital credibility document issued by the banking institution(s) which has business contact with that enterprise; and (d) the credentials and biographies of the members of the resident office appointed by the enterprise. For a banking or insurance institution, an annual report on its assets and liabilities and the losses and profits of the head office of the enterprise is also required.

A trader, manufacturer or shipping agent applies for permission to set up residential office to MOFTEC; a banking or insurance institution applies to the People's Bank of China; a maritime shipping operator or an agent applies to the Ministry of Communications; an air transport enterprise applies to the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; and enterprises outside these lines, according to the nature of their business activities, apply to the proper commissions, ministries or bureaux of China.

Registration is made with China's State Administration for Industry and Commerce of central or relevent local government.

Once the enterprises are approved and registered, the legitimate rights and interests of the foreign enterprises will be protected in accordance with the relevant Chinese laws. Such illegal acts as swindling and illicitly selling are banned and punished. Violators of Chinese laws are dealt with by the Chinese authorities concerned.

8. Trade plan formulation procedure

Primarily, China has a centrally planned economic system. Its foreign trade, unlike that of market economy countries, is implemented based on state policies.

China's foreign trade plans are formulated annually. They are first drafted by the local foreign trade branches, and forwarded by them to both the national foreign trade corporations in Beijing (their head offices) and the local governments, who then put the plans together and submit them to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The draft plans estimate the goods available for export and import requirements for the coming year.

The conference on the formation of the plan is normally held in August or September. Participants from central ministries, enterprises in charge of production and supply, all foreign trade corporations and trade bureaux in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended this conference. Participants are requested to report their prepared draft plans, which are incorporated by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and submitted to the State Planning Commission for coordination and balancing, and then to the State Council for approval. After approval, the plans are sent back to the localities, ministries and foreign trade corporations for implementation.

C. CURRENT REFORMS OF FOREIGN TRADE ADMINISTRATION

The restructuring of the management of foreign trade started in 1979. Decision-making powers were decentralized from the central government to departments and localities (provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions), yet enterprises did not have full powers in their operation and management.

Since early 1985, the Chinese authorities have taken a number of measures to deepen the reforms so as to stimulate foreign trade and increase economic results. These measures can be summarized as follows:

1. Employment of agency system

In the absence of the agency system, the foreign trade corporations, according to the annual plan, sell to and buy from the world market on behalf of production enterprises and users that are separated from the world market. The foreign trade corporations assume the responsibility for losses and profits.

Under the agency system, the foreign trade corporations, in principle act just as agents, and users sole responsibility for their profits and losses. The users can freely select foreign trade corporations as their agents. Production enterprises with operational power of foreign trade also have the right to import by themselves.

The agency system helps strengthen economic accounting. Profits and losses will depend on whether the foreign trade corporations provide good service to the consignor units, and on how much agency business they handle.

At present, the agency system is applied to imports and exports. The import of large complete plant projects and certain staple and sensitive commodities are still exclusively handled by designated China National Foreign Trade Corporations. However more than 50 per cent of import business has now adopted the agency system.

The staple commodities and those essential for national economy and the people's livelihood are still exported by various specialized export corporations. Export of other commodities is gradually being undertaken by branches in the localities and coastal ports, and production enterprises and companies with operational powers of foreign trade. The same commodity can be cross-handled by a number of foreign trade enterprises within their approved business lines, and competition is allowed.

2. Employment of contracted management responsibility system

As part of efforts in reforming foreign trade administration, the Chinese authorities in 1988 granted certain autonomy to foreign trade corporations and enterprises in independently managing personnel, finance and materials. In the meantime, contracted management responsibility system was introduced to foreign trade with a view to bringing foreign trade corporations and enterprises to take fully responsibility for their profits and losses. This system has brought foreign trade corporations and enterprises on competition and to strengthen trade activities, as the foreign trade corporations at all levels, under this system, are committed to task quota every year and enjoy bonus if task quotas are over fulfilled.

3. Cancellation of export subsidies from the State

Since 1991, the export subsidies from the State have been canceled. The foreign trade enterprises have to carry out the responsibility for their own profits and losses, which enables them to improve management.

The ongoing new foreign trade system is intended to realize self-responsibility for profits and losses under equal competition. It is of an important step to break thoroughly "eating from a big pot", to upgrade the management level of foreign trade enterprises and their economic results, and to avoid rushing to purchase and to sell at the expense of the country's interest.

4. Direction for foreign trade system reform

The core task of foreign trade reform is to make foreign trade enterprises self-competent in the world market. The achieve this goal, China will reform the internal mechanisms of enterprises, improve the macro management, and import and export operation system. In promoting foreign trade enterprises to develop toward industrialization, grouping and internationalization, China shall strengthen self-developing capacity, internal administration, heighten service sense, promote the integration of trade with industry and upgrade quality of enterprises. China shall further perfect and enhance the mechanism of service and coordination of chambers of commerce.

D. IMPORT PROSPECTS

After economic readjustments ended in 1990, China began in 1991 to carry out the 8th Five-Year Plan. The objectives of the Plan, coupled with deeper and wider reform in the following years require the country to modernize its industries and improve living standards of the people. To achieve these objectives, outmoded machines and equipment are to be replaced by advanced ones gradually, infrastructure needs to be improved, new technology and advanced machines are to be introduced in textiles, food, electric and light industries so as to meet fierce competition in the world market.

1. Import priority areas

The Chinese authorities have planned to make its total imports valued at over $US 300 billion during 1991-1995, almost equal to the total in the previous 10 years. The imports would focus on advanced technology and equipment to modernize industries, agriculture, energy, transportation, telecommunications, electronics and important raw materials.

Technological import has now shifted from buying mainly complete sets of equipment to importing software technology.

Technology imports by China are in various forms: (a) licensing agreements; (b) co-production; (c) technical consultancies; (d) processing of supplied materials; (e) compensation trade; (f) cash purchase of equipment or production lines; (g) joint ventures etc..

2. Priority areas of technology imports

(a) Technology and equipment for energy development

The energy development plan concentrates on coal and water, as China has an abundance of both coal of thermal power and water power resources, most of which have not been developed. In addition to the ongoing projects, China plans to open up a number of new coal mines and establish several large and medium-sized hydropower and nuclear power stations. Their construction will involve the import of power generating equipment for hydro-thermal and nuclear plants, electricity transmission and transformation units, and equipment for coal mining.

(b) Technology and equipment for the development of transport and communications

The construction of deep-water berths in ports and several railway lines require the import of advanced technology and equipment as well as steel and other construction materials.

The items needed in these sectors include transport equipment (various types of locomotives, rolling stock and automobiles), construction machinery, communications equipment (including digital and optical fibre communications equipment), integrated mechanical and electronics technology, and modern construction materials.

(c) Mining equipment and agricultural machinery

China has rich iron and other ferrous and non-ferrous metal resources, which are being exploited in a planned way. Over the past few years, China has imported special vehicles for copper mining; equipment for copper ore processing and smelting; mine hoist installations, drilling and blasting equipment; machines for making haulage chains, mining cables and couplers; gold dredgers; vacuum inductor furnaces for production of nickel-cobalt alloys; cut-off lathes for hydraulic mining equipment and technology for processing rare earths. Some of these machines will still be on accelerating development of China's mining industry.

China will not import agricultural machinery in general, yet certain kinds of big and advanced machines suited to China's state farms will to be imported.

(d) Advanced technology and equipment for modernizing existing industries

China has approximately 400,000 industrial enterprises whose equipment is outmoded in large numbers and needs to be upgraded.

The existing enterprises that need to be modernized cover a wide range of sectors, but textiles making, food processing, machine and electronic manufacturing are the priority sectors in technological transformation.

Textiles transformation calls for the import of equipment for spinning, weaving and knitting of cotton, wool, flax, silk and synthetic fibres, particularly finishing equipment such as dyeing and sizing machines for high-scale textiles. Processing equipment is needed for food, plastics, leather and fodder, plus production lines for packaging machines. Metallurgical equipment (including direct reduction steel mills and continuous casting rolling) is also badly needed.

3. Essential materials

In addition to advanced technology and equipment, China will also in the future import a number of materials essential to China's modernization construction. These materials include sugar, timber, natural rubber, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, catalysts, etc.

E. EXPORT PROSPECTS

1. China's commodity production strategy

China will further accelerate its exports by improving the quality, variety and design of export goods and diversifying export markets. The export strategy is to develop vigorously high value-added labour-intensive industrial goods and mining products, and to promote the traditional commodities. This strategy is based on China's rich natural and labour resources, its traditional expertise in making handicrafts and the present stage of economic development.

Sales of the following categories of commodities are predicted to grow in future:

(a) Coal and petroleum

Substantial foreign and domestic funds have been invested to develop coal and petroleum resources. Before the end of 1995, new mines of large, medium and small sizes will provide a greatly increased production level. A substantial increase in coal production will enable China to increase its coal exports by a big margin.

(b) Rare earths and products

China's exploitable rare earth deposits rank first and its annual production capacity of rare earths ranks second in the world. China can produce and is able to supply in large quantity rare earths, semi-finished and finished products. In recent years, the export volume of China's rare earths has increased gradually year by year.

(c) Handicrafts and other traditional exports

Arts and crafts and certain native produce and animal by-products are traditional Chinese exports. Many of them are high foreign exchange earners. China has long-standing experience, competitive expertise and adequate labour to develop these labour-intensive goods. In addition, these commodities enjoy international fame and traditional markets. China is therefore in a competitive position to develop them. Now efforts are being made to improve the quality and design of these goods. It can be expected that China will increase its sales of these commodities, which include bristles, casings, fur, down and feathers, cashmere, rabbit hair, porcelain, pottery, rattanware, bamboo articles, straw articles, carvings, carpets, lacquerware, drawn-work, embroidered goods, pharmaceutical and medicinal herbs, tea, preserved fruits and other local specialties.

(d) Finished and semi-finished products

Raw materials and primary products still make up almost half of China's export. China will gradually and greatly increase its ability to process raw materials into finished products and raise the share of finished and semi-finished goods in total exports.

These finished and semi-finished products include the categories of textiles, garments and other light industrial goods and foodstuffs. Thus, China will, for example, manufacture for export cashmere thread into sweaters, fur and further into coats or other products, fellator silk into fabrics, wax into candles and cotton thread into cloth and ready-to-wear goods. With regard to foodstuffs, exports of fresh vegetables and fruits as well as canned foods will be greatly expanded in future.

(e) Machinery

China produces much machinery, and exports of these products account for over 10 per cent of the country's export total. It is likely that China will promote exports of technology-intensive products in the next decade. China is able to increase exports of machinery in the near future because its machine-making industry is advanced in some aspects such as the making of lathes, switches, water metres, watt-metres, abrasive tools, bearings and farm implements.

(f) Shipbuilding industry

China's shipbuilding industry is young, but developing quickly. China has 26 large and medium-sized shipyards, 66 ship equipment factories and 80 shipways and has an annual production capacity of 2,000 ships of various sizes, up to 100,000 dwt. Its extensive shipbuilding and repair facilities include more than 20,000 machine tools, which can turn out large quantities of such diverse items as main marine engines, auxiliary machinery, gauges, instruments, shaft systems, propellers, anchors, anchor chains, valves and a host of other articles.

The rapid growth of the shipbuilding industry enabled China to export ships totalling 900,000 tons during the past three years. Thirty-four of these ships are of the 10,000-tons class, with a total tonnage of 770,000 tons. The exported vessels include 36,000- and 27,000-ton bulk ships, 17,000-ton multi-purpose cargo ships, 12,300-tpm container ships and 700-hp tug-boats and pleasure vessels.

The prospects for China's shipbuilding industry are bright.

2. Market strategy

Hong Kong, Macau and Japan are the biggest markets for China's exports. In 1990, the Chinese exports to Hong Kong and Macau accounted for 36.38 per cent of the total exports; Japan, 17 per cent; the ASEAN countries, 6 per cent; EC, 9.7 per cent; the United States, 9.2 per cent; and the Middle East and oil-producing countries of north-west Africa, 3 per cent.

The Chinese Government believes that because of limited market capacity for Chinese products in Hong Kong and Macau and the problem of trade imbalance with the ASEAN countries, further expansion in sales to those markets will be difficult. But the markets in Japan, Western Europe, the United States, the Middle East and the oil-producing countries still have a capacity to absorb Chinese exports. Therefore, Chinese goods (especially traditional foodstuffs, handicrafts and some industrial exports) would seek to enter the markets in those areas, while China consolidates and expands its exports of traditional goods to Hong Kong, Macau and the ASEAN countries. China's strategy is to diversify its export markets.

F. ECONOMIC AND CONTRACT ENGINEERING CORPORATIONS

Since China adopted an open economic policy in 1979, it has actively involved its economic cooperation with foreign countries in the world market.

Since 1979, China has established international contracting engineering corporations undertaking overseas projects and labour services abroad including feasibility studies, survey, design, construction, installation, technical advice, personnel training, contracts for complete plant construction or subcontracts for individual projects, cooperative or joint venture contracts for engineering projects with overseas firms in oil and gas, coal mines, railway projects, highways, urban roads, bridges, airport runways, ship-repairing and equipment, harbour construction, factory buildings, office, residences, hotels, hospital buildings, etc. and agricultural as well as commercial projects.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan period, China's overseas contract engineering projects, labour services and overseas investment acquired new development. Contracts for engineering projects and labour services added up to 11,000, with a contractual value of $US 10.1 billion, and a turnover about $US 7 billion, which were 1 and 2 times of those of the 6th Five-Year Plan. In the course of the five years, China sent abroad 230,000 labour service personnel. Meanwhile, overseas non-trade enterprises with Chinese investment developed by a large margin. By the end of 1991, the already-approved and established overseas enterprises accumulated to over 800, which scattered in 94 countries and regions with Chinese investment of $US 1 billion. Among these, over 600 were approved during the 7th Five-Year Plan period with Chinese investment of $US 800 million. Most of operating enterprises were in good running.

By 1990, China has set up 166 economic and engineering corporations at both central and local level engaging in contracted projects and labour service and in 1990 they generated foreign currency totalling $US 2.6 billion. By the end of 1990, China completed 1,300 projects in the developing countries in such fields as agriculture, industry, construction, broadcasting, hydraulic power, water conservation, handicrafts, transport, communications, and medical science. By the end of 1992, Chinese enterprises had opened 2,463 business firms in more than 120 countries and regions with a total investment of about $US 2 billion. With national economies growing in both China and the developing countries, the economic and technical cooperation between China and the developing countries in wider fields is predicted to grow in future. For detailed statistics on foreign trade, please read annex 3 in part two of the Guidebook.

Table 1. List of 22 items of the commodities of which the export licenses are to be verified and issued by MOFTEC*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
1		Maize		
	044	Maize	M.T.	Referred to as full grain maize.
	0441	Broken maize	M.T.	
	04704	Powdered maize	M.T.	Excluding maize starch.
2		Mushrooms	M.T.	Referred to as salted, salinized and sour (acetic) small white mushrooms, other mushrooms are not under licensing administration.
	054621	Mushrooms in brine		
	056593	Canned mushrooms	M.T.	Referred to as small white canned mushrooms.
3		Tea		Export license of black tea and Oolong tea are respectively to be issued by Provinces and the Special Commissioners' Offices.
	07412	Green tea	K.G.	
	07419	Other tea	K.G.	Excluding health tea with medicines.
4		Bean expeller/cake		
	08131	Bean expeller	M.T.	
	08132	Bean cake	M.T.	Including bean cake and broken bean cake.
5		Yellow soybeans		
	2222	Yellow soybeans	M.T.	
	22221	Broken soybeans	M.T.	
	222211	Powdered soybeans	M.T.	Including soybean protein.
6		Silk		
	2613	Raw Silk	K.G.	Including tussah silk, native silk, doupion silk and other raw silk.
	26131	Filature silk	K.G.	Referred to as protein filature silk.
	26141	Silkworm cocoon	K.G.	Including silkworm cocoon waste.
	26142	Silk waste	K.G.	Including silk wadding, silk floss padding, silk tops, silk noil and other silk waste.
	6511	Silk yarn/thread	K.C.	Including spun silk yarn, noil yarn; thrown silk, etc. and blended yarn made of 50% or more silk, of which export of cotton silk blended thread, which made of 25% or more silk needs export license.
7	2631	Cotton	M.T.	Referred to as cotton of various grades, including substandard cotton and combed cotton, excluding absorbent cotton.
8	26832	Rabbit hair	K.G.	Including combed rabbit hair. Excluding rabbit hair yarn.

Note: * Commodities subject to export license requirement (185 items by the end of 1990)

Table 1. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
9	322	Coal	M.T.	Including raw coal, screened coal, washed coal, lump coal, low carbon coal (including medium carbon coal, and peat), mixed coal, coal powder, gangue and humid acid materials.
10	333	Crude oil	M.T.	
11		Petroleum products		
	334111	Gasoline	M.T.	
	334211	Kerosene	M.T.	
	334212	Aviation kerosene	M.T.	
	33431	Diesel oil	M.T.	
	3344	Fuel oil	M.T.	
	334511	Lubricating oil	M.T.	
	334512	Base oil	M.T.	
	334531	Naphtha	M.T.	
	3413	Hydraulic gas	M.T.	
	3346	Other petroleum products	M.T.	
12	6513	Cotton yarn	Bale	Including blended yarn containing 75% or more cotton, and grey overall sewing thread. Excluding dyed cotton yarn.
13	65166	Grey polyester cotton yarn	Bale	Including grey overall sewing thread.
14	65214	Grey cotton fabrics	Yard	Including blended fabrics containing 75% and more cotton, gun-cleaning cloth of cut pieces of grey cotton fabric or blended cotton fabric, canvas fabric, corduroy fabric, cut flannelet fabric, plain cloth fabric, drill fabric momie cloth, raised flannelet, jacquard fabric, excluding yarn-dyed and printed fabric, medical gauze, nankeen.
15	653411	Grey polyester cotton fabric	Yard	Excluding yarn-dyed and printed fabric.
16	6541	Grey silk fabrics	Yard	Including shuttle-woven, knitted and silk loom-state silk fabrics, boiled-off silk fabrics and bleached silk fabrics. Excluding semi-finished silk for kimono.
17	6584	Drawnwork embroidery	Batch	Referred to as hand embroidered articles: cotton, linen, organdy, polyester cotton table cloth, pillowcase, pillowship, bed-spread, handkerchief (Cotton lawn, sheer linen, chief value linen), quest towel, tray cloths, doily, apron, cushion cover, curtain and woollen needlepoint tapestray. Hand knitting articles: reticella lace, tuscany lace, flat venice lace, batten lace, Q.V. lace, clunny face, bruge lace, tatting lace, filet lace, argo lace, crochet blouse, hats and skirts.

Table 1. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
				Other products: Arabian scarves. Machine-embroidered articles: table cloths, bed sheets, pillow cases. Products made of silk are not included with the exception of crochet blouses and shirts.
18	6671	Pearls	K.G.	Including all kinds of pearls, pearl stringing and pearl necklace.
19		Steel and iron		
	67	Steel products	M.T.	Including steel billet (ingot) and various steel products, galvanized steel tube.
	2820	Scrap steel and iron waste	M.T.	Including steel and iron of disassembled ships.
	6712	Pig iron	M.T.	Including iron for casting and iron for steel making, excluding foundry iron products.
20	67162	Ferrosilicon	K.G.	Including ferrosilicon slags.
21	6822	Copper products	K.G.	Referred to as raw materials, including waste copper materials, copper based alloy products, copper wire with diameter more than 3 millimeters. Excluding copper wire with the diameter under 3 millimeters, copper pipe with the diameter under 12 millimeters and electric wire with insulating materials.
22	6842	Aluminium products	K.G.	Referred to as all kinds of aluminium and aluminium based alloy products. Including waste aluminium products, aluminium wire and waste pop-pop can. Excluding steel wires winded by aluminium wires, electric wires with insulating materials and processed aluminium door and window materials set.

Table 2. List of 75 items of commodities of which the export licenses are to be verified and issued by Special Commissioners' Offices of MOFTEC stationed in the port cities

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
1	0011	Live cattle	Head	The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Officers stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.
2	0013	Live pig	Head	The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.
3	0014	Live poultry	Head	Referred to as chicken, duck and goose. The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.
4	00191	Suckling Pigeon	Head	Including live, iced fresh and frozen suckling pigeon. The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.
5	0111	Beef	M.T.	Including fresh, iced fresh and frozen beef. The License for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.
6	0112	Mutton	M.T.	Including fresh, iced fresh and frozen mutton. The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.

Table 2. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
7	01133	Frozen pork meat	M.T.	Including pork meat cuts, port loin (bone in) and iced fresh pork. The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.
8	01134	Suckling pig	K.G.	Including live, fresh, iced fresh and frozen suckling pig. The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.
9	01145	Frozen poultry	K.G.	Referred to as complete and cut-apart frozen chicken, duck and goose. The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.
10	02511	Fresh eggs	K.G.	Referred to as hen eggs, duck eggs and goose eggs. The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The license for export by sea transportation is to be issued in accordance with quotas by the Special Commissioner's Offices.
11	034111	Live eel fry	K.G.	Including baby eel fry and roe. The license is to be issued by the Special Commissioners' Offices stationed in Guangzhous and Shanghai.
12	036011	Prawn	K.G.	Referred to as frozen prawn or iced fresh prawn with or without head, caught from the sea, and cultivated ones. The commodity of prawn (alive) are forbidden for export.
13	042	Rice	M.T.	Referred to as glutinous rice, round shaped rice (all including cargo rice, broken rice and paddy rice). Excluding rice products (glutinous flour).
14	04592	Sorghum	K.G.	

Table 2. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
15	045991	Buckwheat	K.G.	
16	05422	Small red beans	K.G.	Another name: red beans.
17	05423	Green beans	K.G.	
18	054512	Garlic	K.G.	Including toasted garlic, excluding garlic with green leaves and skinless garlic.
19	05616	Osmund dried	K.G.	
20	056596	Canned asparagus	K.G.	
21	056597	Salinized chueh tsai	K.G.	
22	057791	Chestnut	K.G.	Excluding skinless chestnut meat.
23	12111	Flue-cured tobacco leaf	K.G.	
24	0565961	Canned broad beans	K.G.	
25	2111	Raw cattlehide	Piece	Including wet blue hide.
26	21141	Raw goatskin	Piece	Excluding wet blue hide.
27	211992	Raw pigskin	Piece	Including wet blue skin.
28	21201	Raw milk skin	Piece	
29		Groundnuts		
	2221	Groundnuts	M.T.	Referred to as groundnuts in shell and kernels.
	098098	Groundnut products	K.G.	Referred to as fried groundnut kernels, baked groundnuts/kernels, salted and dry groundnuts/kernels. Excluding canned groundnuts and groundnut butter.
30	2225	Sesame seed	K.G.	Including hulled sesame seeds.
31		Timber		
	247	Logs	Cubic Metre	Excluding rubber wood, mulberry, paulownia logs.
	247211	Paulownia logs	Cubic Metre	The license for export is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Zhengzhou, Qingdao, Nanjing and Shanghai.
	248	Sawn products	Cubic Metre	Referred to as thick quarter timber products, semi-quarter timber products and plank, and semi-finished furniture products except paulownia logs, rubber wood and mulberry lumber. Excluding further processed sawn products.

Table 2. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
	2484	Paulownia products	Cubic Metre	Referred to as thick quarter timber products, semi-quarter products of plank, and semi-finished furniture products. The license for export is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Zhengzhou, Qingdao, Nanjing and Shanghai.
32	2632	Cotton linters	K.G.	Referred to as linters. Excluding cotton waste.
33	265141	Ramie	K.G.	Including crack ramie.
34		Goat wool		The license for export is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Office stationed in Tianjin.
	26831 26872	Wool (uncombed) Dehaired wool	K.G.	
35	2876	Tin ore	M.T.	Including tin ore and concentrate tin ore.
36	28792	Tungsten ore	M.T.	Including tungsten ore, tungsten concentrate, low grade wolfram, pulverized tungsten and tungsten slim.
37	291164	Antlers	M.T.	Referred to as spotted deer antlers, wild deer antlers with blood, white lip deer antlers. The license for export by Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Jilin Provinces is to be issued by the Special Commission[illegible] Office stationed in Dalian. The license for export by other localities is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Office stationed in Tianjin.
38	292412	Tang Kuei	K.G.	Including Tong-di Tang Kuei, Xiang Tang Kuei and head and end of Tang Kuei.
39	292413	Radix pseudoginseng	K.G.	Another name: penax pseudonginseng. Including its powder.
40	323212	Coke	M.T.	Including lump coke, crushed coke, coke powder and coke (semi-coke). Excluding petroleum coke.
41	335121	Paraffin wax	M.T.	Including liquid paraffin wax. Excluding chlorinated paraffin wax. The license for export is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Dalian, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou.
42	361	Heavy water	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued according to Import Export Document No. 808(86) of MOFERT.
43	515697	Furfural	K.G.	Including furfural alcohol.

Table 2. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
44		Rare earth		
	522172	Other rare earths	K.G.	Referred to as other rare earths except for the rare earth containing 5%-90% of yttric oxide. Including rare-earth concentrates, rare-earth compounds, rare-earth metal and rare-earth alloy (including neodymium iron boron materials).
	5221721	Yttric oxide	K.G.	Referred to as the rare earth containing 5%-90% of yttric oxide.
	5221722	Monazite	K.G.	
45		Antimony		
	287991	Antimony ore	K.G.	Including antimony ore, refined antimony ore and high lead and arsenic content antimony.
	52248	Antimony oxide	K.G.	Including subantimony oxide and rough antimony oxide. It does not depend on content more or less.
	5231591	Antimony sulphide	K.G.	Including rough antimony sulphide, it does not depend on content more or less.
	689994	Antimony ingots	K.G.	Referred to as refined antimony. Including high lead and arsenic content antimony.
46		Tungsten products		
	689112	Tungstemetic carlide	K.G.	Including cast tungsten carlide.
	522595	Tungstemetic trioxide	K.G.	
	5225951	Tungsten acid	K.G.	
	5225952	Blue tungsten trioxide	K.G.	
	523314	Ammonium paratungstate	K.G.	
	689111	Tungsten powders	K.G.	
47	523181	Sodium sulphate	M.T.	
48	541781	Fresh royal jelly	K.G.	Including powder belonging to materials, and excluding patent medicines.
49		Menthol crystals/pepper-mint oil		The license is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Office stationed in Shanghai.
	51221	Menthol crystals	K.G.	
	551312	Pepper-mint oil	K.G.	Including peppermint, dementholized and refined oil.
50	598141	Rosin	M.T.	Including resinous carbon.
51	6124	Leather working gloves	Dozen	
52	6342	Plywood	Cubic metre	

Table 2. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
53		Paper		
	6411	Newsprint	M.T.	Referred to as white newsprint. Excluding paper of certain size and stencil duplicating machine paper of various specifications.
	64174	Corrugated medium paper	K.G.	
	64284	Toilet paper	K.G.	Referred to as that in rolls and in flatted shape both in big and small sizes and face tissues.
54	65136	Bleached overall sewing thread	Pound	Referred to as bleached cotton thread and cotton-polyester thread, including sewing thread in cones.
55	65196	Ramie yarn	K.G.	Including blended ramie yarn containing 50% or more ramie and other fibres.
56	652241	Bleached cotton cloth	Yard	Including medium bleached cotton cloth and brightened bleached cotton cloth, coloured cotton cloth containing 10% brightened cotton cloth are not to apply license for export. Excluding knitted bleached cotton cloth.
57	653412	Bleached polyester cotton cloth	Yard	Including medium bleached polyester cotton cloth and brightened bleached T/C cloth, but coloured T/C fabric containing 10% brightened T/C fabric are not to apply license for export. Excluding knitted bleached T/C cloth.
58	65442	Grey ramie fabrics	Yard	Including blended interwoven grey fabrics containing 50% or more ramie.
59	671693	Ferrotungsten	K.G.	
60	6851	Lead and lead based alloy	K.G.	
61	6582	Lead products	K.G.	
62	6861	Zinc and zinc based alloy	K.G.	
63	687	Tin	K.G.	Referred to as tin ingots, solder rods, solder wires and solder thread.
64	8997241	Bristle paint brushes	Dozen	Including heads of brushes. Excluding artistic brushes. The license for export to EC countries is to be issued in accordance with quotas.
65	291119	Bones grain	K.G.	Referred to as steamed bones grain.

Table 2. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
66	29243	Ginseng	K.G.	Referred to as red ginseng, red ginseng dice, red ginseng fibrous root, shi-chu ginseng, white ginseng sweetened, wild ginseng sweetened, white ginseng dice, white ginseng fibrous root, soup ginseng and fresh ginseng and ginseng powder. The license for export is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Office stationed in Dalian.
67	28711	Copper ore	M.T.	Including copper concentrate, powder.
68	2875	Zinc ore	M.T.	Including zinc concentrate, powder.
69	2874	Lead ore	M.T.	Including lead concentrate, powder.
70	2877	Manganese ore	M.T.	Including manganese concentrate, powder.
71	281	Iron ore	M.T.	Including iron concentrate, powder.
72	2871	Nickel ore	M.T.	Including nickel concentrate, powder.
73	057792	Walnuts in shell	M.T.	Excluding hickory nut.
	057793	Walnut meat	M.T.	
74	07415	Oolong tea	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guongzhou and Fuzhou.
75	7522	Electronic computer	Set (Pieces)	Including complete set and complete set of parts.
	752201	Computer peripheral unit	Set	Including software and hardware of disk computer, magnetic tape recorder, printer and video terminal.

Table 3. List of 88 items of commodities of which the export licenses are to be issued by the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments (Commissions, Bureaux) of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government and cities with separate plans

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
1	0012	Live sheep	Head	The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen.
2	01161	Pig by-products	K.G.	Referred to as fresh, iced fresh and frozen pig head, trotters and viscera, excluding brinded and processed hog casting. The license for export to Hong Kong and Macau by land transportation (including entrepot trade) is to be issued by the Special Commissioner's Offices stationed in Guangzhou and Shenzhen.
3	01211	Ham	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by Zhejiang Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department.
4	02512	Preserved eggs	Piece	Referred to as preserved eggs and salted eggs.
5	036021	River crabs	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by Jiangsu, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi Provincial and Shanghai Municipal Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments (Commissions).
6	011892	Rabbit meat	K.G.	Including rabbit, cut rabbit, frozen rabbit and iced fresh rabbit.
7	291921	Bristles	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments (Commissions).
8	04833	Vermicelli	K.G.	Of which, the license of Longkou vermicelli is to be issued by Shandong Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau.
9	0546211	Matsutake	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by Sichuan, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Yunnan Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments (Commissions). Including iced matsutake, salted matsutake, fresh matsutake and acid matsutake.
10	05614	Black moss	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by Shaanxi, Gansu Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department (Commission), and the Departments of Inner Mongolia, Ningxia Autonomous Regions and Qinghai Province.

Table 3. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
11	05722	Pomelo	K.G.	Of which, the license of Shatian pomelo is to be issued by the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.
12	057921	Ya pears	K.G.	Including Hsueh pear and China Ya pear. The license for export is to be issued by Hebei Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission.
13	0579221	Xinjiang fragrant pear	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.
14	057982	Hami melon	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.
15	057995	Red dates	K.G.	
16	0612	Edible sugar	K.G.	Referred to as granulated white sugar and soft white sugar.
17	07514	Dried chili	K.G.	
18	2300	Rubber	K.G.	
19	2640	Jute and kenaf	K.G.	
20	265142	Ramie sliver and tops	K.G.	
21	27824	Magnesium ore and its primary products	K.G.	Including caustic calcined magnesite, dead burned magnesite and electrical melting magnesium. The license for export is to be issued by Foreign Trade Bureau of Shangdong and Liaoning Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission. Liaoning Province issues the export licenses approved by other Provinces; Shangdong only issues the export license for the Province itself.
22	28732	Bauxite	M.T.	Excluding flint clay and brown corundum sand.
23	278932	Talc	M.T.	Including talc lumps and powder.
24	278921	Barytes	M.T.	Including baryte lumps and powder.
25	278541	Fluorspar (fluorite)	M.T.	Including fluorspar lumps and powder.
26	2983	Edible salt	K.G.	Including raw salt and refined salt.
27	28791	Chromium ore	M.T.	

Table 3. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
28	287931	Molybdenum ore	M.T.	Excluding molybdenum iron.
29	291961	Feather and down	K.G.	Referred to as goose, duck down and feather, including washed and unwashed down, excluding feather for decoration.
30	292311	Chinese small iris and its products	Batch	The license for export is to be issued by Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments (Commissions) of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Shanghai, Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Ningbo and Fujian Provinces (Cities). Including rush straw. Excluding those for medical use. The products referred to as straw mats, jacquard mats and cushoin. Excluding straw basket and straw hat.
31	292411	Licorice root	K.G.	
32	292414	Radix codonopsities	K.G.	
33	292417	Radix scrophulariae	K.G.	Full name: cordiceps sinensis. The license for export is to be issued by Qinghai and Gansu Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department (Commission).
34	292443	Fructus momordicae	Piece	The license for export is to be issued by the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commissions of Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.
35	292444	Cortex magnoliae	K.G.	
36	292481	Radix astragali	K.G.	Including various kinds of radix astragali.
37	292481	Cortex eucommiae	K.G.	
38	292488	Fructus lycii	K.G.	Including various kinds of fructus Lycii.
39	292491	Cassia lignea	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commissions of Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.
40	292611	Narcissus blubs	Piece	The license for export is to be issued by Guangdong and Fujian Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commissions.
41	292911	Raw lacquer	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commissions of Hubei and Sichuan Provinces.

Table 3. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
42	292912	Licorice products	K.G.	Including licorice extract, licorice powder, licorice cream and licorice acid.
43	33523	Toluene	K.G.	
44	33524	Xylene	K.G.	
45	4234	Groundnut oil	K.G.	
46	42491	Tung oil	K.G.	
47	51385	Diphenylesters	Batch	The license for export is to be issued by Beijing Municipal Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission.
48	51391	Citric acid	K.G.	
49	515696	Tetramisole	K.G.	Referred to as material medicine. The license for export is to be issued by Tianjin Foreign Trade Bureau.
50	515714	Sulphadimidine sodium	K.G.	
51	52252	Caustic soda	M.T.	Excluding sodium hydroxide reagent. The license for export is to be issued by Tianjin Foreign Trade Bureau and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commissions of Liaoning and Dalian.
52	52323	Soda ash	M.T.	The license for export is to be issued by Tianjin Foreign Trade Bureau and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commissions of Liaoning and Dalian.
53	523241	Barium carbonate	K.G.	
54	52393	Calcium carbide	M.T.	
55	541391	Chloramphenicol	K.G.	Referred to as material medicine.
56	54142	Ephedrine	K.G.	Referred to as material medicine. The license for export is to be issued by Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments of Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Qinghai and Gansu Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission (Department) and Tianjin Foreign Trade Bureau.

Table 3. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
57	5417811	Beijing royal jelly	Batch	The license for export is to be issued by Beijing Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission.
58	541782	Pien tze huang	Liang	The license for export is to be issued by Fujian Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission.
59	5417892	Yunnan Baiyao	Batch	The license for export is to be issued by Yunnan Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department.
60	4133	Tetrracycline	K.G.	Referred to as material medicine.
61	54111	Vitamin C	K.G.	
62	541621	Heparin Sodium	K.G.	
63	541796	Levamisole hydrochloride	K.G.	Referred to as material medicine. Excluding levamisole phosphate. The license for export is to be issued by Tianjin Foreign Trade Bureau.
64	551314	Cassia oil	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commissions of Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.
65	5513191	Geranium oil	K.G.	The license for export is to be issued by Yunnan Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department.
66	57231	Firecrackers and fireworks	Batch	
67	58331	Polystyrene	M.T.	
68	583311	ABS resin	M.T.	
69	641212	Red-star Xuan paper	100 sheets	The license for export is to be issued by Anhui Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission.
70	65213	Knit grey fabrics	K.G.	Including cotton knit grey fabrics and cotton/polyester knit fabrics.
71	65811	Gunny bags	Piece	Including semi-finished product, i.e. gunny bag cloth converting every 2 metres into 1 piece.

Table 3. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
72	6592	Carpet	Square Metre	Referred to as various carpets and tapestries made of wool, silk, silk/wool and chemical fibre. Including velveteen (another name: prey rugs). Export to the United States is not under the licensing administration.
73	6612	Cement	M.T.	Referred to as cement for construction use. Including cement boiled materials. Excluding colour cement.
74	666	Pottery and porcelain of everyday use	Batch	Referred to as Xinghua porcelain, hotel wares, and purple earthenware. Including dinner set, tea set and coffee set. Excluding art pottery and porcelain, sanitary ware, flower pots, fish bowls and building pottery and procelain.
75		Ferroalloy		
	67161	Ferromanganese	M.T.	
	671691	Ferrochromium	M.T.	
76	6643	Plate glass	Square Metre	Referred to as colourless transparent plate glass.
77		Nail and wire		
	677011	Iron wire	K.G.	Excluding copper-plating flat iron wire (except for the export to the United States).
	69401	Iron nails	K.G.	Referred to as iron nails more than one inch long and under six inches. Excluding corrugated nails and other kinds of special-shaped nails (except for the export to the United States).
78	6832	Polypropylene	M.T.	
79	685412	Bed sheet	Piece	Referred to as cotton bed sheet and cotton/polyester bed sheet.
80	68915	Metal magnesium	M.T.	
81	689995	Metal manganese	M.T.	Including electrolytic manganese.
82	849	Arabian robes and trousers	Set	
83	8913	Cloisonne	Batch	The license for export by other Provinces is to be issued by the Beijing Municipal Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission. Shanghai and Guangzhou Municipal Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commissions only issue the export license by the two cities themselves. Including cloisonne wares clock which is made of major materials of cloisonne wares.

Table 3. *(continued)*

No.	*Codings of Commodity*	*Name of Article*		*Remarks*
84	895231	Pencils	Gross	Referred as wood pencils.
85	89931	Candles	Batch	
86	8997141	Reed curtain screens	Piece	Including splendid achnatherum curtain screens and the stem or leaf of cattail curtain screens. The license for export is to be issued by Foreign Trade Bureaux of Tianjin Municipality and Shandong Province, and Hebei Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission.
87	871696	Silicon-manganese	M.T.	
88	07411	Black tea	K.G.	

IV. FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

A. MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Shortly after the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the new Government built up a comprehensive set of institutions and formed a strict state trading system to administer its foreign trade. The system was characterized by high centralization with the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Ministry in charge of foreign trade was first named in 1950s as "the Ministry of Foreign Trade". It was renamed in 1982 as "the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade or MOFERT in short" and as "the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation or MOFTEC in short" in March 1993, respectively.

Foreign trade bureaux in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are under the leadership of the Ministry and the local governments, in charge of the foreign trade activities within their geographical jurisdiction. Under the system before 1978, foreign trade was monopolized by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the Ministry administered – the National Foreign Trade Corporations and their branch offices which were the only institutions conducting import and export business on behalf of domestic suppliers and users. The old management system separated the Chinese suppliers and users from the world market. The centrally controlled system of foreign trade did not change until the reforms of the foreign trade system began in 1978.

As part of the reforms of the whole economic system, a restructuring of the foreign trade system took place in 1978. Since then, foreign trade has been decentralized to localities, industrial enterprises and other ministries, which are permitted to organize trading corporations to deal with import and export business and engage in other economic activities after approval by the State Council.

B. CURRENT FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS*

The structure of foreign trade organization has three levels: the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) under direct administration of the State Council is in the central level; specialized National Foreign Trade Corporations (NFTCs) under the administration of MOFTEC are in the second level; and NFTC branches located in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and some trading port cities are in the third level.

With the self-responsibility system for porfits and losses being introduced into foreign trade, the administrative leading power has been greatly reduced. Foreign trade enterprises at each level are independent to a large extent in finance and trading activities.

1. Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC)

The Ministry, directly under the State Council, is a functional organization which is responsible for the administration of foreign trade and economic cooperation. Its functions are as follows:

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* For detailed information, please read Annex 4.

(1) To study and draw up the strategy, principles, plan for the development of the State's foreign economic relations and trade and policies towards the specific countries and other relevant policies. To organize the implementation after the approval by the State Council;

(2) Under the guidance of the state's unified plans, to compile alone or with others the pertinent long-term, intermediate-term and annual plans, to exercise supervision and control and prepare statistics on the proceeding of foreign economic relations and trade; to organize the construction of export bases and to provide guidance to the enterprises of foreign economic relations and trade in management, finance and accounting;

(3) To organize the intergovernmental economic and trade talks and mixed committee meetings on the authorization of the State Council, representing the Chinese Government to sign multilateral, bilateral and intergovernmental economic and trade agreements, and to organize and supervise their implementation. To coordinate and guide the economic and trade cooperations between various localities and department with the Russian Federation and Eastern European countries;

(4) To draw up the pertinent laws and regulations for administration of foreign economic relations and trade and to organize and supervise their enforcement;

(5) With the relevant department, to study and draw up the plans as well as the supporting measures for restructuring the foreign economic relations and trade systems and to organize their implementation after the approval by the State Council;

(6) According to the State's plans, to organize, coordinate and supervise the talks and conclusion of agreements on foreign government loans, foreign investment, technology import and export and importation of complete plants. To examine and approve the major agreements and contracts on utilizing foreign funds and importing technology;

(7) To be in charge of the administration of State's foreign aid and to draw up the foreign-aid programmes for specific countries and to see to the realization of the foreign-aid programmes and technical cooperations;

(8) To be in charge of the administration of foreign contracting projects and labour service cooperation as well as the enterprises of economic cooperation abroad;

(9) To be in charge of the administration of economic and technical cooperation and exchanges with the organizations under United Nations and other international organizations. To be responsible for receiving and managing international economic and technical aid;

(10) To administer upon the import and export licenses and export quotas. To be in charge of examining the establishment of enterprises of foreign economic relations upon the commercial offices and economic counsellor's offices (representative's offices) and overseas enterprises directly under the Ministry. According to the limit of authorization, to examine foreign businessmen's representatives offices in China;

(11) To participate in studying and drawing up the tariff level, tariff structure, exchange rate and other foreign economic and trade adjusting measures;

(12) To be in charge of the administration of the international foreign agency services;

(13) To organize the investigation and research on the international economic and trade situation and market so as to keep abreast of international economic and trade information;

(14) According to the authorization for cadre administration, to administer upon personnel labour and wage affairs of cadres from the Ministry and from the subsidiary organizations. To be in

charge of the administration of the universities and colleges subsidiary to MOFTEC and the training of higher managerial personnel;

(15) According to the State's unified policies to guide the work of some independent organizations which are related to the Ministry; to guide and see to the coordination of foreign economic relations and trade work in various locations and departments;

(16) To undertake the matters assigned by the State Council.

MOFTEC has 20 functional departments including: General Office, Department of Policy Research and System Reform, Department of Personnel, Education and Labour, Department of General Planning, Financing and Accounting Department, Foreign Trade Administration, Import and Export Department, Department of Economic and Trade Relations with Taiwan, Department for European Affairs, Department for Asian and African Affairs, Department for American and Australian Affairs, Department of Aid to Foreign Countries, Department of Foreign Economic Cooperation, Department of Relations with International Organizations, Technology Import and Export Department, Foreign Investment Administration, Foreign Financing Administration, Department of Treaties and Laws, Protocol Department and Department for Administrative Affairs.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC)

20 Departments

General Office
Personnel and Education Department
Policy Research and System Reform Department
General Planning Department
Financing and Accounting Department
Foreign Trade Administration Department
Import and Export Department
Economic and Trade Relations with Taiwan Department
European Affairs Department
Asian and African Affairs Department
American and Australia Affairs Department
Aid to Foreign Countries Department
Foreign Economic Cooperation Department
Relations with International Organizations Department
Technology Import and Export Department
Foreign Investment Administration Department
Treaties and Laws Department
Foreign Financing Administration Department
Protocol Department
Administrative Affairs Department

In order to suit the need of the open-door policy and deepening of foreign trade structural reform, the special Commissioner's Offices are set up in main port cities by the Ministry. Their functions are as follows: to issue the import and export licenses of its region; to study the implementation of the State's foreign economic principles and policies and to supervise the foreign economic and trade enterprises of its region; to coordinate the economic and trade activities of its region; to investigate and study the strategic problems concerning the foreign economic activities and to put forward their suggestions.

2. Foreign trade bureaux or foreign economic relations and trade commissions in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions

Under the leadership and the guidance of the local government and MOFTEC, the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments (Commissions, Bureaux) of all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, as well as cities with separate plans have the authority to supervise and inspect the foreign economic and trade activities of its region. Their functions are as follows:

(1) To be in charge of the administration of all categories of foreign economic and trade enterprises from its region and to supervise and inspect their implementation of state laws, principles, policies, rules and regulations concerning foreign economic relations and trade. To draw up the concrete measures and implementing ways in accordance with its practical situation;

(2) To synthesize, compile and report to the higher level the foreign trade development, plans for all categories of foreign trade enterprises and integrated complexes of its region. To organize the implementation after the approval by the State;

(3) To coordinate, administer upon, supervise and inspect all the foreign trade enterprises of its region to operate according to their own scope of business;

(4) With relevant departments, to plan, promote and support the export commodity production;

(5) In accordance with MOFTEC's authorization, to endorse the import and export business qualifications of production enterprises and integrated complexes and to examine and approve the foreign businessmen's direct investment projects, technology importation projects and joint venture abroad below the limit, which do not need the State's overall balance.

(6) According to MOFTEC's authorization scope, to examine, approve and distribute the quotas and licenses of import and export commodities assigned to its region. To administer the commodities with quotas and limits;

(7) To supervise and inspect registration and the utilization of export commodity trade marks and to coordinate and solve the relevant problems;

(8) To be responsible for the approval and administration of the foreign businessmen's permanent representative's offices stationed in its region;

(9) To investigate and study the management of the enterprises with foreign investment and foreign economic trade enterprises, and with the concerned departments, to solve the relevant problems; and

(10) To undertake other matters assigned by the local government and MOFTEC.

3. National Foreign Trade Corporations (NFTCs)

National Foreign Trade Corporations (NFTCs) under MOFTEC are state-owned enterprises responsible for their own losses and profits. Each is specialized in a certain range of commodities and has a head office at Beijing.

NFTCs perform the following functions:

(a) In accordance with the instructions of MOFTEC and the nation's requirements and possibilities, they draft their respective plans within the spheres set down for their respective corporations, and after such draft plans are sanctioned by the Ministry, they implement these plans;

(b) In accordance with the approved plans as sanctioned by the Ministry, they sign contracts with foreign enterprises, for both purchases and sales. In accordance with the original plans, they receive the import goods advice from the domestic importing departments; and sign contracts or agreements and conduct financial settlements;

(c) They entrust foreign trade transport organizations with responsibility for ensuring accurate and timely shipments, distribution and insurance etc. of import and export goods;

(d) They investigate foreign markets and organize mini-fairs for export goods;

(e) They monitor foreign exchange settlements and cost accounting, fix quotas and strengthen the management of quotas;

(f) They associate closely with the related departments, guiding and developing the production of exportable products in a planned way and actively organize the sources of exportable products; and

(g) They lead in the work of their respective branches in their business activities and supervise and improve management, in order to accomplish the various planned tasks in time and in accordance with quality requirements.

Since 1984 the Chinese authorities have taken measures to deepen the restructuring of foreign trade management system by introducing an agency system. Under this system, agency business is the main activity for the national import and export corporations. Fifty per cent of import business is already carried out under the agency system, which will be applied gradually to all imports. Except for a certain number of specified influential and staple commodities, the bulk of commodities will gradually come to be handled by local foreign trade corporations. In addition, the NFTCs now participate in export partnerships. Export partnerships may be with foreign companies, or with domestic industrial enterprises.

At present, there are 19 NFTCs administered under MOFTEC (see Annex 4 for details) as follows:

(1) China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation;

(2) China National Chartering Corporation;

(3) China National Packaging Import and Export Corporation;

(4) China Trade Consultation and Technical Service Corporation;

(5) China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation;

(6) China National Native Produce and Animal by-Products Import and Export Corporation;

(7) China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation;

(8) China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation;

(9) China National Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corporation;

(10) China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation;

(11) China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation;

(12) China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation;

(13) China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation;

(14) China National Technical Import Corporation;

(15) China National Silk Import and Export Corporation;

(16) China National Medicines and Health Products Import and Export Corporation;

(17) China National Export Bases Development Corporation;

(18) China National Overseas Trading Corporation;

(19) China Foreign Trade Development Companies Incorporation.

4. Foreign trade enterprises under industrial ministries

Trading corporations, organized by industrial enterprises whose products used to be exported through the National Foreign Trade Corporations, have been established and placed under the administration of respective ministries or commissions.

These new corporations now can sell their products directly to foreign companies and purchase goods abroad within the approved scope of business by the State Council.

These corporations are independent economic organizations or corporate bodies having the power to settle legal issues arising from their business activities and are administered by their respective ministries or commissions. Although these new trading corporations are not under the administration of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC), they have to coordinate their trading activities and plans with MOFTEC and the National Foreign Trade Corporations concerned, as well as the State Planning Commission.

5. Main organizations relating to foreign trade

There are China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), the International Trade Research Institute (ITRI), the International Economic Cooperation Research Institute (IECRI), China Economic and Trade Consultants Corporation (CONSULTEC) and China International Trade Research and Training Centre for Asia and the Pacific Region (RTC). These organizations do not involve themselves in import and export trading, but engage in trade research, information, consultation and other foreign trade related activities. During the past 11 years, Chamber of Export Commodities, China Foreign Trade Association, China International Economic Cooperation Society, China Association of the Enterprises with Foreign Investment and China International Contractors Association have also been set up to take charge or to coordinate foreign trade activities among Chinese trade corporations and between Chinese and foreign companies and enterprises.

International Trade Research Institute (ITRI), International Economic Cooperation Research Institute and consultant service organization deal with information, consultation, research, and advertisement for promoting foreign trade business. There are various newspapers, journals and publishing houses under the ministry.

6. Government commercial organizations stationed abroad

Commercial counsellors' offices and commercial representatives' offices are component parts of Chinese embassies stationed abroad. The representatives are selected and sent by MOFTEC. They are subject to the dual leadership of MOFTEC and the respective embassies to which they are attached.

Their principal tasks are as follows:

(a) To promote and develop trade relations between China and the countries in which they are stationed, in accordance with government policy towards the respective countries and the principle of equality and mutual benefit;

(b) To make China's current economic development and trade policies known to the departments and enterprises concerned in foreign countries; to acquaint themselves with the economic and trade policy, laws and regulations, marketing conditions of imports and exports of the countries in which they are stationed, as well as information available on foreign exchange, ocean transport, insurance etc.;

(c) To participate in trade talks between China and the country to which they are accredited, and in the drafting of trade agreements;

(d) To coordinate and assist the foreign trade corporations in their negotiations with public and private enterprises of foreign countries on import and export business;

(e) To monitor import deliveries and export arrivals and the sale of goods, to supervise execution of agreements and contracts, and to study and propose adjustment and improvement measures;

(f) To endorse certificates of origin of imported products, to issue entrepot and transit certificates; to sign instruments relevant to the foreign trade of China by authorization of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China; and

(g) To sign relevant trade documents as authorized by MOFTEC.

The commercial representative offices are staffed by personnel sent from various national foreign trade corporations. They are designated to represent their respective corporations, from which they receive directives in handling matters in relation to their business activities.

China has established 166 commercial offices abroad, including commercial representative offices.

To promote foreign trade, China has established a number of trade centres in commercially important cities abroad. They are China Trade Centre in the United States (New York), in Latin America (Panama) and in West Europe (Hamburg). These centres handle both import and export business and provide consultancy services.

7. Agency companies in Hong Kong and Macau

China has long established in Hong Kong and Macau companies acting as agents for various Chinese foreign trade corporations.

These agents deal in export and import business, and each of them takes charge of a certain group of commodities. They are empowered to negotiate and conclude transactions within their line of business. However, these agencies make purchases of specified commodities when necessary. In the past, some of China's imported timber, natural rubber, sugar and grains were bought through the agency companies in Hong Kong and Macau.

Since 1980, almost every province of the country has set up its office or company as window to conduct economic and trading activities.

Foreign businessmen who find it convenient to go to Hong Kong and Macau like to place orders with these agency companies there instead of buying directly from Chinese import and export corporations.

These agents are:

(a) China Resources (Holding) Co., Ltd. (in Hong Kong): the general agent for China's various national foreign trade corporations in charge of machinery, equipment, instruments, metals and minerals, chemicals and textiles;

(b) Nam Kwong Trading Co. (in Macau): edible oils and foodstuffs, native produce and animal by-products, textiles, light industrial goods, arts and crafts, chemical and metals and minerals;

(c) Chinese Arts Crafts (H.K.) Ltd. (in Hong Kong): arts and crafts only;

(d) Hua Yuan Co. (in Hong Kong): light industrial goods only;

(e) Ng Fung Hong (in Hong Kong): edible oils and foodstuffs;

(f) Tech Soon Hong Ltd. (in Hong Kong): native product and animal by-products.

In addition to the above agency companies, many other agency companies have been set up in recent years by local foreign trade bureaux, trade enterprises under various industries or local foreign trade corporations. These agency companies conduct trade in accordance with the instructions from their respective head offices.

C. CHINA COUNCIL FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (CCPIT)

1. Organization and function

The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) is a non-governmental organization established in 1952 approved by the Chinese Government. CCPIT adopted China

Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC) as its another name from 28 June 1988. It has close relations with domestic economic, technical and trade institutions and has established business contacts and friendly relations with nearly 100 chambers of commerce, economic and trade circles as well as firms and enterprises all over the world.

CCPIT undertakes various activities to promote economic and trade ties between China and other countries in the world.

Its business scope is as follows:

(1) To handle liaison work with foreign economic and trade circles, host foreign economic and trade delegations and professionals, and to organize and send Chinese economic, trade and technology delegations abroad for visits and investigations;

(2) To strengthen ties with foreign chambers of commerce, economic and trade associations and other international economic and trade organizations; to participate in relevant international economic and trade organizations or the activities sponsored by them; to handle liaison work with the Beijing offices of overseas industrial and commercial organizations and foreign chambers of commerce set up in Beijing; and to send permanent representatives, or establish commercial representative offices in foreign countries;

(3) To organize and participate in international economic and trade conferences, including those co-sponsored by CCPIT and similar foreign organizations;

(4) To stage exhibitions abroad or participate in international fairs; to help China's foreign economic and trade organizations and enterprises organize exhibitions abroad or participate in international fairs;

(5) To arrange and host foreign economic, trade and technical exhibitions in China, and sponsor multinational exhibitions and international fairs in China;

(6) To organize and hold technical exchanges between China and other countries; and to take charge of the collection, distribution, display and exhibition of literature and new product samples, as well as various overseas publications on science and technology;

(7) To handle international economic and trade arbitration and maritime arbitration affairs; to handle average adjustment on ship and cargo damages; and to issue and legalize documents, including certificates of origin, certificates of force majeure, documents on foreign trade, and shipping certificates;

(8) To act as agent for patent applications and trade-mark registrations at home and abroad; to provide consultancy services for industrial properties; and to help settle disputes and other issues regarding technological exchanges or trade;

(9) To compile and publish periodical on China's foreign economic and trade relations and technology, and some other publications; to sponsor forums with foreign visitors on China's economy and trade;

(10) To make investigations and collect economic information, and provide domestic and foreign enterprises and organizations with information and consultancy service in terms of economic and technical cooperation and trade; to conduct assessment and feasibility studies for Sino-foreign economic and technical projects; and offer credit information service;

(11) To guide the work of the local and industrial sub-councils; and

(12) To handle other matters on promoting economic and trade activities.

2. Procedures for holding exhibitions and technical seminars and symposia in China

(a) Foreign exhibitions

(i) Arrangements for exhibitions

CCPIT is in charge of the arrangements for foreign exhibitions. If approval is given for a foreign exhibition to be held in Beijing, all the necessary work will be undertaken by CCPIT or the Beijing Sub-Council of CCPIT. If it is to be held in another city, the local sub-council of CCPIT will deal with liaison and organizational work.

Countries wishing to hold an exhibition in China should forward plans to CCPIT giving details about date, place, size and exhibits.

(ii) Date of exhibition

Date of exhibition is decided by foreign exhibitors and the host department to their convenience through consultation.

(iii) Exhibition locations

Foreign exhibitions can be held not only in such large cities as Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, but also in the capitals or commercially important cities in most of provinces in China. They include Wuhan (Hubei Province), Shenyang (Liaoning Province) and Dalian (Liaoning Province). With a view to meeting the needs of China's economic development and expanding economic and trade contacts between China and other countries, China opens more cities for exhibitions by foreign companies and institutions. These cities include Chengdu (Sichuan Province), Shijiazhuang (Hebei Province), Taiyuan (Shanxi Province), Xi'an (Shaanxi Province), Hangzhou (Zhejiang Province), Qingdao (Shandong Province), Nanjing (Jiangsu Province), Kunming (Yunnan Province), Changsha (Hunan Province) and Harbin (Heilongjiang Province), Shenzhen (Guangdong Province) etc.

(iv) Exhibits

Exhibitions are aimed at providing an opportunity for promoting technical exchange and boosting development of economy and trade. In order to make an exhibition a success, it is well to consider what is to be exhibited so as to meet the needs of China's economic readjustment. The list of exhibits proposed by the exhibitors will be passed on by CCPIT to the relevant Chinese administration for comments, before final decisions are made through discussions by both sides.

(v) Size of exhibition

Exhibition can be of any size. It is up to the requirement of foreign exhibitors.

Medium-sized and small specialized exhibitions are preferable to large ones. Past experience has shown that exhibitions displaying special equipment and sophisticated technology have yielded good results.

(vi) Preparatory work and the Beijing Exhibition Centre

When CCPIT receives the plans for the exhibition from the exhibiting company or country, it will consult the departments concerned about the date, place, size and exhibits. If the plans are approved, CCPIT will officially inform the exhibitors to go ahead with the preparatory work.

The exhibitors, after being so informed, may sent their personnel to Beijing or instruct their Embassy in China to discuss with CCPIT the preparatory wok for the exhibition and confirm decisions regarding name, date, size, number of people in the exhibition delegation, visitors, technical seminars and other matters.

During the preliminary visit, CCPIT may introduce the visiting personnel to the relevant departments to entrust the latter with preparatory work by signing contracts or agreements. For example, in Beijing, departments would include the Administrative Office of the Beijing Exhibition Centre, the Beijing Branch of the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, the Beijing Exhibitions Service Corporation and the Beijing Art Factory.

The Administrative Office of the Beijing Exhibition Centre is mainly in charge of site leasing.

The Beijing Branch of the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation is responsible for transport within China of all exhibits and articles relating to the exhibition, excluding personal articles. Transport includes transit from ports, entry stations, airports and post offices to the exhibition site, and vice versa. The Corporation also takes care of international transport to return exhibits to the exhibitor's country. If requested by the exhibitors, it handles customs declarations and quarantine inspection reports of animals and plants in accordance with the Rules governing the supervision and control of the importation of goods for exhibitions by the Customs of the People's Republic of China. The Corporation organizes workers and leases equipment for moving exhibits in or out of the exhibition hall.

The Beijing Exhibition Service Centre was specially set up to serve foreign exhibitions in China. It offers interpreters, exhibit guides and other personnel and helps to purchase goods and materials, rent furniture, translate and print pamphlets and other publications, exhibition tickets and invitation cards. It arranges accommodations and tourist services for the members of the exhibitions.

The Beijing Art Factory undertakes the design and manufacture of stands, arranges exhibitions and provides carpenters, electricians, artists, sign painters, paper-hangers and other workers.

During the exhibition, all these departments have resident staff members at the exhibition office.

Outside Beijing, there are similar organizations to render such services for exhibitions held in other cities in China.

Mini-fairs may be held in larger hotels (see also section below on specialized mini-fairs)

(vii) Visitors to exhibitions and technical exchange activities

Technical personnel make up the majority of the visitors to foreign exhibitions. The number of visitors and visiting hours are settled by the exhibitors in consultation with the host department. The latter undertakes the printing of exhibition tickets, sends out invitations and does other organizational work.

Technical symposia may be conducted during exhibitions. The exhibitors may send specialists and experts to discuss technology and technical matters with their Chinese counterparts. The topics for discussion may be proposed by the exhibitors or selected by the Chinese side. The exhibitors are invited to provide the host organization with lecture notes or resumes, technical films and slides in advance so that the right audience may be invited to attend the symposia.

All sample books and other information materials must be transmitted through CCPIT and be inspected and approved. The host unit may be authorized to distribute most or part of the materials to technical personnel and trade personnel who ask for them.

(viii) Organizing business negotiations.

Business negotiations are arranged during the exhibitions. The negotiations may cover the sale of exhibits or the establishment of future trade relations.

CCPIT and its sub-branches as host units have no obligation to purchase exhibits, but may recommend them to end-users and trade corporations. For better results, the exhibit lists, sample books and other information materials should be submitted in advance to the Chinese side. If the Chinese end-users are interested in exhibits, they may entrust the Chinese trade corporations with negotiating and carrying out transactions with firms of the exhibiting countries. Past experience has shown that exhibits of advanced technology at competitive prices which meet China's needs have the best chance of being sold.

If exhibitors want to talk business with China's import and export corporations and industrial and technical departments about processing according to samples and designs, compensatory trade, co-production and joint ventures, they may request the host units beforehand to make the necessary arrangements.

(b) Technical seminars and symposia

Technical seminars and symposia may be conducted concurrently with or separately from exhibitions. They are generally small in scale and are usually held among technical personnel with a limited audience. Generally, there is no arrangement for business talks during the course of symposia and thus no immediate sale is possible. However, they help the Chinese to know advanced technology and equipment of foreign companies, which may lead to future business.

Normally, seminars and symposia held in China by foreign companies are organized by CCPIT. Now industrial and technical departments may also invite foreign technical personnel or experts to give lectures on a particular technical subject, if necessary. In this case, the inviting departments take care of all the organizational work involved.

D. INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH FOREIGN TRADE

1. Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance is an administrative organization under the State Council which controls state revenue and expenditure. Its main functions are:

(a) To enforce state economic, tax, and other policies;

(b) To work out the annual state budget and final fiscal report and formulate financial management and tax systems;

(c) To design financial and accounting system for enterprises and the system for investment allocation in capital construction projects;

(d) To manage state revenue and expenditure and supervise financing and financial activities in all localities and organizations of the country.

The Ministry has 11 departments which are:

General Tax Bureau: manages state tax revenues, formulates tax laws and tax control system, supervises the financial affairs of state-owned and collective-owned enterprises and negotiates and darfts international agreements on taxation.

Overall Planning Department: draws up long-term plans for state revenue and expenditure, administers internal and external debts and compiles financial statistics.

Budget Management Department: prepares the annual preliminary state budget and final fiscal report, examines budget fulfillment at the central and local levels, and formulates budgetary management system.

Department for the Financial Affairs of Industrial and Communications Enterprises: controls the financial affairs of state-owned industrial enterprises and institutions in such fields as coal, timber, petroleum, power, metallurgy, chemicals, light industry, textiles, machinery, railways, transport, post and telecommunications, civil aviation, nuclear industry, national defence, shipbuilding, aeronautics, materials supply and marketing, and urban and rural environmental protection; formulates related financial systems; participates in the examination and approval of projects using direct foreign investment in Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, compensation trade and leasing; and formulates related rules and regulations. It also oversees the financial dealings of Chinese enterprises in foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macau and formulates related rules for management.

Department for the Financial Affairs of Commercial, Trade and Financial Organizations: administers the financial affairs of enterprises and institutions in the fields of commerce, grain supply, distribution and marketing, foreign economic relations and trade, and financing and banking; monitors the profits surrendered; and formulates related financial systems.

Foreign Financial Affairs Department: administers expenditure involved in external activities and non-trade foreign exchange revenue and expenditure; manages loans by the World Bank and foreign governments; formulates related financial systems; determines the scale of expenses for people going abroad, and carries out other external activities.

Department for the Financial Affairs of Agricultural Enterprises: exercises control over the financial affairs of agricultural, husbandry, forestry, and hydro-electric power enterprises and institutions; manages agricultural aid funds and agricultural taxes; formulates related financial systems and methods for levying agricultural taxes, and supervises their implementation.

Department for the Financial Affairs of Cultural and Educational Administration: administers the financial affairs of enterprises and institutions in the fields of culture, education, science, health, family planning, sports, the press, radio and television broadcasting, seismology and oceanography, and the expenditure of administrative organs, public security and social welfare organizations; formulates related financial systems and standards of expenditure.

Department for Accounting and Management: exercises control over accounting at the national level and formulate decrees, rules, regulations and plans concerning accounting in respect of Chinese-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises; handles the establishment of agencies of foreign accounting firms; directs and supervises the operations of public accountants and accounting consultants; approves registered public accountants, and issues certificates to practice.

Department of Treaties and Laws: formulates the principles of financial legislation; drafts major financial laws; and examines provisions included in the rules and regulations concerning financial matters published by other government organizations.

2. State Administration of Commodity Prices

The State Administration of Commodity Prices (SACP) is a government organization under the State Council responsible for commodity prices control at the national level. Its main tasks are:

(a) To oversee the unified administration and overall balancing of commodity prices in the country;

(b) To fix and adjust prices of industrial and agricultural products, work out standards of storage charges, transport and communication fees and trading fees for non-product transactions and foreign trading prices;

(c) To present proposals on policy, laws and regulations concerning prices, to draw plans for commodity prices for the reference of the State Council in making policy decisions;

(d) To formulate principles and work out measures to guide the fixing of prices for price administration offices at different levels. The SACP has 9 departments:

Agricultural Products Prices Department
Light Industrial Products Prices Department
Heavy Industrial Products Prices Department
Foreign Trading Prices Department
Commodity Prices Inspection Department
Prices Co-ordination Department
Policy Research Office
General Affairs Office
Price Research Institute.

Under SACP there are commodity prices bureaux or commissions at provincial, prefectural and county levels to administer matters of commodity prices. The main function of the local commodity prices units is to oversee the implementation of the state price policies, and to manage prices for commodities within the scope of their administration.

3. State Administration for Industry and Commerce

The State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) is a state organ dealing with economic affairs. Directly lead by the State Council, it supervises the business activities of industrial and commercial enterprises in China, including foreign investment enterprises and joint ventures. Specifically, the Administration takes charge of market control, registration for enterprises, advertisement and trade-mark affairs, and the drawing up and investigation of regulations governing economic contracts an collective and individual enterprises.

Local administrative bureaux for industry and commerce are set up in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

In accordance with the "Administrative regulations governing registration of industrial and commercial enterprises" promulgated in 1982, all units and enterprises, whether state, collectively or individually-owned or operated, must register and apply for business licenses. Business operation is not allowed without licence.

Joint ventures are required to report to the Administration their changes in address, transfer of assets, increase or decrease or in transfer of equity capital, extension of contract term, and expiration or termination.

SAIC has the following departments:

(a) *Market Administration Department*: ensures market stability in urban and rural areas; supervises and controls prices and market activities; punishes illegal business transactions, speculation and profiteering; and controls the markets in urban and rural areas and those selling special goods;

(b) *Economic Contract Department*: supervises and examines the signing and fulfillment of economic contracts; settles by mediation and arbitration disputes arising from economic contracts; confirms the invalidity of economic contracts; and investigates and imposes penalties on illegal economic contracts;

(c) *Trademark Department*: handles the registration of trademarks, including foreign trademarks, at the national level, protects the exclusive use of registered trademarks; investigates and punishes breaches of the "Trademark law" (see chapter XII for details); and protects consumer's interests;

(d) *Advertisement Management Department*: manages advertising by domestic and foreign enterprises; supervises and controls advertising; and investigates and punishes illegal advertising;

(e) *Individual Economy Management Department*: manages and controls individual enterprise in urban and rural areas; implements government policy and decrees concerning individuals in the industrial and commercial communities; and guides the work of individual workers' associations;

(f) *Enterprise Registration Department*: handles matters relating to the registration of industrial and commercial enterprises, Chinese-foreign joint ventures, Hong Kong and Macau enterprises, solely foreign-owned enterprises, permanent establishments of foreign corporations, and individuals in handicrafts and commerce.

All equity joint ventures, contractual joint ventures, enterprises with investment from Hong Kong or Macau, solely foreign-owned enterprises or permanent establishments of foreign corporations must apply to the local administration for registration with the relevant documents within one month of their approval by the relevant government department. The issue date of the licence is the commencement date of the joint venture or enterprise.

V. FOREIGN TRADE OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

A. TYPES OF FOREIGN TRADE

Trade conducted by China with foreign countries may be divided into two types: agreement trade and non-agreement trade.

Trade agreements are classified into intergovernmental and non-governmental agreements.

The terms of the trade agreements may be adjusted with the mutual agreement of the parties.

1. Intergovernmental trade agreements

The majority of China's trade agreements take the form of bilateral governmental trade agreements, except for the agreement with the European Community (EC). By the end of 1992, China had signed governmental trade agreements or protocols with over 95 countries and EC.

This form of trade is normally negotiated once in every year, and agreements are signed by the responsible government organizations of the two parties. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation is the sole institution to sign governmental trade agreements on behalf of the People's Republic of China. After the agreement is signed, the actual business is carried out by the designated National Foreign Trade Corporations and other trading corporations concerned. The Ministry, however, has the responsibility of monitoring progress and giving instructions for adjustments, whenever necessary, so as to avoid largely unbalanced trade.

Intergovernmental trade agreements take three forms:

(a) Type A agreements

Type A agreements are accompanied by itemized commodity lists indicating commodities and exchange quota for each party together with the total volume of trade to be achieved, binding each party to achieve strict performance. Such agreements are made with a view to maintaining a balanced trade according to each party's requirements and commodities available for export.

(b) Type B agreements

Type B agreements are accompanied by itemized lists and binding exchange quotas covering only principal goods to be exchanged, and non-binding lists for secondary commodities. The agreement signed in 1953 between China and Sri Lanka is an example of this type.

Type A and Type B agreements are generally supplemented by payments agreements between governments. As a rule, such payments agreements specify the kind of currency to be used as unit of account and for settlement. Trade accounts are to be opened at each other's appointed banks for payment and settlement of trade and freight, insurance premiums, service charges and non-trade accounts advanced by exporters. As a matter of practice, only when a trade deficit over and above that of the allowable "swing" occurs at the stipulated time for settlement is it necessary for any payment either to be made in a convertible currency or for convenient sake to be deferred and carried over with interest to the next settlement. In order to keep such trade more or less in balance, the party having a temporary favourable balance of trade over and above that of the allowable "swing" should try to slow down its exports, and in the meanwhile the other party should try to do the opposite. As these types of trade do not involve any foreign exchange payments, they are often referred to as "open-account trade". For this reason, trade conducted under Type A agreements is in fact a kind of "package barter" between two governments while that under Type B agreements is also a kind of barter trade in nature, the difference between them being only that in the latter case only principal commodities to be exchanged are itemized in the attached commodity list, leaving the rest, which are to be adjusted from time to time according to each other's requirements and availability of commodities, at the discretion of the appointed trade agents.

The export lists of commodities for exchange that are attached to the trade agreements are decided upon through negotiation by the contracting governments.

This kind of so-called "open-account trade" is, in certain circumstances, conducive to promoting trade, for both parties might eliminate the necessity of using foreign exchange in payment of each transaction for each other's imports. However, this way of conducting trade tends to limit itself to the kinds of commodities that happen to meet each other's requirements. Failure to take account of this limitation may result in lopsided trade development to the detriment of bilateralism.

(c) Type C agreements

This type of agreement is accompanied only by a suggested list of goods to be exchanged with no binding force on either party and sometimes even without such a list at all. The trade agreement signed between China and Thailand falls into this type.

Type C agreements are much looser than types A and B agreements, having no binding force whatsoever on either party in so far as the matter of exchangeable commodities is concerned. As each transaction is to be concluded individually according to the requirements and availability at the actual time of business, the trade organizations of either party are given a much freer hand and much larger margin of action with regard to both the signing and the execution of the contracts. If no payments agreement has been signed and no specific currency has been named for payment, the terms of payment, including the currency to be used, will be dealt with individually at the time of concluding each transaction.

2. Non-governmental trade agreements

In addition to the intergovernmental trade agreements mentioned above, Chinese trade organizations also conclude what may be called non-governmental trade agreements with business and economic groups of other countries having no diplomatic relations with China. Such agreements are binding on the contracting parties and serve as standards of practice between them. Among this kind of agreement, the most notable was the Liao Cheng-chih-Takasaki Memorandum signed between China and Japan, with the former representing China's trade organizations and the latter representing a group of Japanese business enterprises. The Memorandum set forth the kinds of commodities to be exchanged and the total volume of trade to be attained, binding both parties to act through each trade organization in accordance with the suggestions included by negotiating trade contracts. The signing of the Memorandum and the business concluded later under the trade agreements played an active role in the development of friendly trade, thus facilitating friendship and finally the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

However, non-governmental trade agreements may also take place after the establishment of diplomatic relations and even after some kinds of governmental trade agreements have already been in existence. One example is the Sino-Japanese Long-term Trade Agreement, which, with the support of two Governments, was concluded on the basis of the substance of the Joint Declaration of China and Japan and the Trade Agreement between the two Governments.

3. Non-agreement trade

This form of trade, often referred to in China as "payment" trade, accounts for the greater part of China's total trade with other countries and regions. Characteristic of this trade is that business is carried out through negotiations on the basis of each other's needs by concluding separate contracts specifying terms and conditions of sales or purchase.

This kind of business is generally handled by China's various trading corporations, with which foreign companies or firms can conclude transactions for commodities agreed upon by both sides.

B. SELLING TO CHINA

China practices planned economy with market economics, and import is controlled by the State. However, China follows international trade norms. Foreign companies wishing to sell to China are advised as follows:

1. Knowing China's import trends

Commodities to be imported by China are based on the needs of its economic development at different times. In the past, China's imports mainly consisted of equipment and heavy machines, supplemented by food-grains. However, during the past 13 years, this pattern of imports has been gradually changed with emphasis on advanced technology, key equipments and essential materials for industrial and agricultural production.

With sufficient foreign reserves and speedy economic requirements, China has an ambitious purchase plan during the 1990s. China is ready to import goods during the 8th Five-Year Plan (1991-1995), worth $US350 billion, which is almost equal to the total import value in the previous 10 years. The import emphasis is on advanced equipments, key technology for agriculture, energy, transportation, textile, telecommunication, electronics and some essential raw materials for agricultural and industrial production as well as for people's daily life needs.

Foreign companies are advised to follow closely China's economic policies and developments.

2. Approaching the right corporation

Before China's economic reforms, the China National Import and Export Corporations each specializing in different line of business under MOFTEC and their local branches were the only ones permitted to do foreign trade. This situation has changed since foreign trade reform began in 1979. Now foreign trade companies at both ministerial and local level have been organized in large numbers. These newly set-up companies have decision-making powers to import goods they need with their own foreign currency retained from their exports. In the meantime, some industrial enterprises, government and research institutions and other organizations have also been approved to handle foreign trade and have power to decide what to buy with their own retained foreign currency. Those newly approved foreign trade companies normally conduct import and export without going through the China National Import and Export Corporations.

Therefore, the decentralization in foreign trade system has enabled more Chinese corporations to deal in foreign trade. And this new developments enable foreign companies to do trade with China on a wider choice of trading firms. Now foreign businessmen may directly contact either China National Import and Export Corporations or their local branches or the above-mentioned new foreign trade companies.

The information about all the Chinese foreign trade corporations can be obtained from China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), and one may also approach the Commercial Section of the Chinese Embassy stationed abroad.

3. Contacting consultant companies

Consultant companies are set up throughout China. Those companies provide good consultancy service, helping foreign companies to contact Chinese trading partner and giving consultations on trade, economic and technical cooperation between Chinese and foreign enterprises. These consultant corporations maintain close contacts with various industrial enterprises and users and are therefore aware of their requirements for import and economic and technical cooperation. The establishment of business relations with Chinese corporations through consultant companies may save time and trouble and bring about quicker results.

4. Business visits to China

The foreign company may also be invited by the Chinese trade corporation for business negotiations when necessary. The invitation by the Chinese trade corporation may be sent directly to the invited company or via the Commercial Section of the Chinese Embassy. If the invitation is initiated by the Chinese, the Chinese side always makes clear such points as the number of persons invited, time and duration of visit and responsibility for the trip's expenses. After receiving an invitation, the invited company should notify the Chinese side of the number of persons on the mission, departure date and flight number about one week before the journey so that the Chinese side will be able to arrange for accommodations and make other preparations relating to the trip in China.

Entry visas are granted against invitation either at the local Chinese Embassy or at the China International Travel Service in Hong Kong.

5. Contacting Chinese trade mission or trade corporation abroad

Every year a number of Chinese trade missions are dispatched to foreign countries to make purchases. In most cases, or where possible sale and purchase are combined. Foreign businessmen should seize the chance to get in touch with them because negotiations with these visiting missions may bring about transactions without involving a trip to China. Even if no transaction is concluded immediately, business ties will be established, which services to pave the way for future business.

Many of industrial foreign trade enterprises in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up their branches or representative offices abroad. It is very convenient for foreign companies to contact them.

6. Inviting Chinese trade mission

Foreign companies are advised to provide all necessary information about the products they intend to sell to China. The information is better in Chinese language, as some Chinese technicians and experts do not understand foreign language. It is especially important for them to make the catalogue in Chinese language, when foreign companies intend to sell products as equipment, machinery, plants and technology with complicated specifications.

Foreign companies are also advised to invite the Chinese buyer to visit their plant or factory and demonstrate operation, as this would enable the Chinese buyer to have confidence in and better idea of their products.

It is suggested that invitation to be sent to the relevant Chinese trade corporations should indicate time, duration of the visit and number of people to be invited.

7. Communication facilities

Now almost every foreign trade corporation throughout the country has facility of IDD line, fax and telex equipment. The communication with Chinese corporations is of no difficulty. Correspondence in both Chinese and English is available.

Except for negotiations for the sale of plants, equipment, big machinery or, food-grains and cotton, a large amount of China's import business is done by means of correspondence. Foreign companies that have traded with China and are familiar with its trading terms and conditions usually discuss as well as conclude transactions with the Chinese trade corporations through correspondences. Once the transaction is agreed upon, the contract is normally prepared by one party and sent to the other for signature and return.

8. Holding exhibitions, technical seminars and symposia in China

Generally speaking, exhibitions help to publicize participants' products and provide opportunities to contact end-users in China directly. They help to pave the way for future business.

About procedures of holding exhibitions in China, please refer to chapter IV.

Organizing business negotiations

Business negotiations are arranged during the exhibitions. The negotiations may cover the sale of exhibits or the establishment of future trade relations.

CCPIT and its sub-branches as host units have no obligation to purchase exhibits, but may recommend them to end-users and trade corporations. For better results, the exhibit lists, sample books and other information materials should be submitted in advance to the Chinese side. If the Chinese end-users are interested in exhibits, they may contact exhibitors or entrust the Chinese trade corporations with negotiating and carrying out transactions with firms of the exhibiting countries. Past experience has shown that exhibits of advanced technology at competitive prices which meet the needs of Chinese buyers have the best chance of being sold.

If exhibitors wish to discuss business with China's import and export corporations and industrial and technical departments about business like processing according to samples and designs, compensatory trade, co-production and joint ventures, they may request the exhibition organizers beforehand to make the necessary arrangements.

Technical seminars and symposia

Technical seminars and symposia may be conducted concurrently with or separately from exhibitions. They are generally small in scale and are usually held among technical personnel with a limited audience. Generally, there is no arrangement for business talks during the course of symposia and thus no immediate sale is possible. However, they help the Chinese to become acquainted with the advanced technology and equipment of foreign companies, which may lead to future business.

9. Chinese commodities fair at Guangzhou

General introduction to the Fair

Foreign exporters may find opportunities to conclude export deals at the Chinese Export Commodities Fair which is generally referred to as the Guangzhou (Canton) Fair. In the course of further restructuring the foreign trade system, China has shortened the Fair duration from 15 to 10 days in 1993.

The spring session lasts from 15 to 25 April and the autumn session from 15 to 25 October.

The Guangzhou Fair is held primarily to promote the export of Chinese products. However, Chinese trading corporations at the Fair also purchase goods such as machinery, steel, fertilizers, foodgrains, textile materials and other commodities for industrial and agricultural production from foreign businessmen. Recently negotiations on ventures have also been conducted.

There are 19 trading delegations participating in the Fair. They are:

Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Trade Delegation

Textiles Trade Delegation

Light Industrial Products Trade Delegation

Native Produce and Animal By-Products Trade Delegation

Arts and Crafts Trade Delegation

Silk Trade Delegation

Metals and Minerals Trade Delegation

Chemicals Trade Delegation

Machinery Trade Delegation

United Trade Delegation of Instruments, Technology and Economic Corporation

Machinery and Equipment Trade Delegation

United Trade Delegation of the XINSHIDAI Trade Delegation

Medicines and Health Products Trade Delegation

Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment Trade Delegation

Electronics Trade Delegation

United Trade Delegation of Nonferrous Metals and Metallurgical

Comprehensive Trade Delegation

Comprehensive Trade Delegation of Service and Culture

Trade Delegation of Special Economic Zones.

Transactions are to be negotiated and contracts signed by these trading delegations at the Fair, there are various sales departments formed by the trading groups dealing in the commodities within their scope and their export commodities are put on show throughout the Fair. Traders can make selections for their purchases against samples, hold face-to-face negotiations with trading delegations and meet technicians and experts from industrial sectors. In this way, business and technical problems in transactions may be easily solved.

The Fair enables businessmen to have wider contacts with the various foreign trade corporations, manufacturers and end-users in China. It is one of the most important channels through which foreign businessmen find it convenient to trade with China.

In addition to trade norms, certain practices that are internationally accepted are also introduced. Also accepted are deferred payment, D/P, commission/discount, neutral packing, acceptance of buyer's trade mark and acceptance of buyer's samples or materials for processing. Business on a compensation basis, assembling business and joint venture business can also be discussed at the Fair.

How to obtain an invitation to the Fair

Foreign businessmen are required to obtain an invitation if they wish to attend the Guangzhou Fair. The invitation cards are normally issued by the Guangzhou Foreign Trade Centre, but invitation for old clients is generally initiated by the China National Foreign Trade Corporations.

New clients may apply to any of the Chinese foreign trade corporations concerned (corporation that the applicant may have business with) for an invitation, if they desire to attend the Fair. The application should be sent out at least one month before the opening date of the Fair, specifying the name of the applicant's firm, address, person in charge and line of business. The Chinese corporation concerned will refer the application immediately to the Chinese Export Commodities Fair (address: 17 Liu Hua Road, Guangzhou, China, Post code: 510014, Telex: 44465 FAIR CN), who is responsible for issuing invitation card. Clients may ask for an invitation from the Commercial Section of the Chinese Embassy in their country if time is too short for them to apply to the Chinese foreign trade corporations in China. Invitation cards may also be available from China Travel Service Company stationed in the country of applicants, who provides services such as travel and hotel arrangements. Visa to China can be readily obtained from the Chinese Embassy stationed in the country of applicants. If applicants prefer to obtain the invitation from the Fair directly, they are welcome to contact the Foreign Liaison Department of the Fair.

Upon their arrival in Guangzhou, Fair guests are requested to register at the Liaison Office and/ or Reception Group, located in the hotels. A silk ribbon will be given to each Fair attender, which services as a pass for free entry into the Fair Building.

Interpreters and staff members of the Fair are available at every hotel or guest house.

Shuttle bus service is provided between the Fair and the hotels at opening and closing hours.

Taxi are readily available from the Fair to the guest house or hotels.

10. Specialized mini-fairs

In recent years specialized mini-fairs have been held frequently in China by foreign trade corporations at central and local levels. The mini-fairs deal in individual specialized commodities. Commodities of the same kind converge in the same place, with a wide range of specifications available for traders. Buyers, especially those in specialized lines of business, find it convenient to make their selections.

Information about mini-fairs can be obtained from either the head offices of the national foreign trade corporations or the Commercial Section of the Chinese Embassy in residential country abroad.

This information is also given in the English language magazine, *"China's foreign trade."*

11. Advertising

China now accepts orders for advertisements in China from foreign companies and manufacturers. In recent years, a number of news media, and soliciting advertising have sprung up. They include magazines, newspapers, billboards, department store display windows, television, radio, closed-circuit video networks, hotel desk directories, commemorative booklets and light boxes. Advertising corporations have also been established in some provinces and municipalities.

China National Foreign Trade Advertising Association is composed of local foreign trade advertising corporations, Department of Exhibition and Publicity of the Guangzhou Foreign Trade Centre, Department of Public Relations of CCPIT, International Trade and Advertising Department of Economic and Trade News as well as China Advertising Co., Hong Kong, and Advertising Department of Nam Kwong Trading Co., Macau. It organizes, promotes and coordinates advertising related to the export commodities of its member corporations, and handles advertising from foreign companies.

Foreign exporters and manufacturers who intend to make their products known to the Chinese may contact:

China International Advertising Corporation

Address:	19, Shaojiu Hutong, Wangfujing Street, Beijing, China
Post Code:	100006
Cable:	7736 Beijing, China
Telex:	222622 CIACO CN
Telephone:	86-01-5128602
Facsimile:	86-01-6015971

C. BUYING FROM CHINA

China's export procedures are identical to that practiced in other countries. Most of the Chinese corporations handle both import and export business. Foreign trade companies have no difficulty to carry out business with China.

1. Business by means of telecommunications

Communications by means of letters, cables and telex and fax are most popular in business. The Chinese trade corporations normally make inquiries or offers by those means. Foreign businessmen, under normal conditions, may approach Chinese foreign trade corporations by sending letters, cables, telex or fax. Foreign buyers are advised to specify in their inquiry the commodity (commodities) in which they are interested and give full particulars, including specifications, quantity, quality requirements and time of delivery. If the commodity is available, the Chinese trade corporation usually will make an offer soon after it has received the buyer's inquiry. The reply normally will be made by fax, telex or cable. The Chinese corporations have greatly improved efficiency and service.

2. Contacting the right corporation

Since the restructuring of the foreign trade system, new trading corporations have been established in a large number. Certain commodities handled by the national foreign trade corporations before the reforms have now been taken over by these new trading corporations, partially or entirely. Foreign buyers are advised to find out which trading corporation to approach before they make contact. For example, coal, which used to be exclusively handled by the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation is now handled by both China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation and China National Coal Import and Export Corporation under the Ministry of Coal Industry, with latter playing main responsibility to sign trade agreements with foreign companies. It is very important for foreign companies to be aware of business line of Chinese foreign trade corporations so that they can approach right ones for business.

3. Business visits to China

Foreign buyers may ask to visit China if the commodities to be purchased are machinery or equipment or of big volume requiring detailed discussions. They may also be invited by Chinese trade corporations to hold negotiations in China, when necessary.

4. Buying from visiting trade missions abroad

In recent years, more and more Chinese trade missions have been sent abroad to promote the sale of Chinese products. These missions may be from national foreign trade corporations or from local trade corporations or import and export corporations of industrial enterprises. Foreign businessmen may hold trade negotiations with these missions or established business ties with them.

5. Exclusive distributors

In promoting sale of exports, the Chinese foreign trade corporations may arrange for exclusive distributorship with reliable foreign importers.

If a foreign importer or a merchant is appointed as an exclusive distributor by virture of an agreement, the importer or the merchant is given the exclusive right to sell a product or products for a certain period of time within a designated district or region. In accordance with the stipulations in the agreement, a designated exclusive distributor is obliged to guarantee a certain quantity of sales and provide the Chinese supplier periodically with market reports within the district or region.

6. Sales agencies

In order to promote sales of new products, the Chinese foreign trade corporations may arrange sales agency agreements with certain foreign business concerns. These agreements fall into sole and common agencies.

Sole agency agreements give the designated agency exclusive rights to the sale of China's products in a specific country or area. The agencies may either place orders on their own account or just procure goods and take responsibility to market them according to the conditions and terms of sales agreement or sales contracts between the two parties. In the former case, the agencies themselves are buyers, while in the latter they act only in the capacity of middlemen, but whichever the case, the designated agencies are entitled to agreed commissions.

Of such sole agency agreements signed between China's foreign trade corporations and foreign concerns, some stipulate that the principal forsakes the right to make any direct sales in the designated districts, while others retain the right. However, the amount of commissions would differ according to the terms in the agency agreement to be claimed by the agency. The Agencies are bound by the agreements to refrain from the principal regularly with all necessary market reports.

Common sales agency agreements differ from those for sole agencies that the designated agencies do not enjoy a sales monopoly of the products. In other words, under common sales agreement, the principal retains the right both to sign other such agreements with other concerns and to make direct sales in the same district within the validity of prior agreements.

7. Processing for re-export

Various Chinese foreign trade corporations are also actively engaged in re-export business with a view to bringing productive potentialities in full play and to bringing more foreign exchange receipts. There are two principal modes of doing this business: one is to import raw materials and semi-finished products, subsidiary and spare machine parts, packing materials etc. and to have them processed and assembled into final marketable products for re-export. The other is to accept customers' orders, with materials or parts partly or fully supplied from abroad or with the technical know-how and drawings furnished by the customers, for processing and assembly into final products in accordance with the specifications and requirements given. These two modes of re-export business have been in ever wider use in recent years.

8. Brand name orders

The Chinese foreign trade corporations now accept foreign trade names or foreign trade marks at the request of foreign firms or importers, so long as their brand names or trade-marks do no harm to China.

In addition, China also accepts neutral packing.

9. The Chinese export commodities fair at Guangzhou and mini-fairs

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair (CECF) mainly conducts export business. In addition, Chinese import and export corporations also organize specialized mini-fairs in Chinese major cities. Mini-fairs of this kind centre on certain specific commodities and mainly deal in export business. (For further details, see section B9 of this chapter). Foreign importers have opportunities to purchase at both CECF or mini-fairs.

D. SALES AND PURCHASE CONTRACTS

1. Forms of contracts

Two forms of contracts are in use in China's import and export business. One is the formal contract with all necessary details set out and the whole set of terms and clauses. This form is usually adopted for bulk commodities or important materials or equipment, or with new customers. The other is the sales confirmation, which is comparatively simple in clauses. It is used for transactions of small value and with old customers who are already familiar with China's trade terms and clauses. The sales and purchase contracts may vary in form and content with different commodities and customers and other conditions. But the basic principles are the same.

2. Price terms

China generally adopts C.I.F terms for its imports. Yet, China's imports of bulk goods or full-boat cargo are mostly done on F.O.B basis. For its exports, China prefers C.I.F terms. The primary consideration to do so is to make use of its own transport facilities and to promote its insurance business. It can also help reduce import or export cost.

3. Terms of payment

(a) Payment by letter of credit

Payment by letter of credit is widely used in China's foreign trade of both import and export. Most letters of credit required in its contracts are confirmed, irrevocable, payable at sight as practised internationally. In order to simplify the procedure and expedite payment settlement, the Chinese usually ask buyers to open letters of credit payable at sight which are transferable to allow shipment by installments.

However, China also accepts 30-day, 60-day, 90-day and up to 360-day letter of credit to promote its export under certain circumstances.

(b) Documentary collection

In practice, documentary collection through the bank is not widely used in China. However, in order to comply with the trading practice of certain regions, or to facilitate financing and help to bring down the buyers' expenses sometimes it may also consent to this method in export business. But as greater risks are involved in this mode of payment than in the usual practices such as payment by letter of credit, China confines itself to documents against payment at sight in order to ensure safety in payment.

(c) *Other means of payment*

China uses instalment and deferred payment in its imports, mainly in the case of heavy-duty machinery, equipment, vessels and other goods involving a large amount of foreign exchange.

These means of payment are also used by China in selling its machinery and equipment and other goods with a high value.

4. Currency for quotations and settling payment

The currency used for price quotations and payment making in trade under clearing accounts between China and other countries is designated in the payment agreement. Where trade payments are to be settled in convertible currency, the specific currency is chosen by negotiations between the buyer and seller.

Documents required for imports

Document	*Number of copies*	*Issuing body*
Import licence	1	Foreign Trade Administration, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
Customs entry	3	Customs
Commercial invoice	6	Exporter
Documentary credit	1	The Bank of China or authorized bank
Certificate of origin	6	Foreign Institution in charge
Health/sanitary certificate	6	Foreign Commodity Inspection Body
Quality control certificate	6	Foreign Commodity Inspection Body
Bill of lading/air waybill	6	Shipping company/airline company
Packing list	6	Exporter
Insurance certificate	6	Insurance company
Required measurement system:	metric	
Preferred terms of delivery:	FOB, C&F, CIF	

VI. FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT

A. BANKING SYSTEM IN CHINA

The China's banking system consists of the central specialized banks (commercial banks), non-banking institutions and credit cooperatives. There are six banks in China:

- The People's Bank of China (PBC);
- The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC);
- The Agricultural Bank of China (ABC),
- The Bank of China (BOC);
- The People's Construction Bank of China (PCBC);
- The Bank of Communications (BC).

The above-mentioned banks are all state-owned and have their branches throughout China.

1. People's Bank of China

People's Bank of China was established in 1948. Since the Chinese Government took it over under control, PBC has all along exercised central bank functions and played the leading role in managing the financial activities and formulating financial policies, regulations of the country.

2. Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC)

ICBC was established in Beijing on 1 January 1984. As a bank specialized in urban banking business, ICBC mainly absorbs savings deposits from urban residents and corporate deposits by industrial and commercial enterprises, grants working capital and fixed assets loans to such enterprises in the light of the Government's economic and industrial policies and handles the settlement of cash payment and account transfers between various units. ICBC has 30,000 branches and sub-branches with 470,000 staff throughout the country. Its total assets were 562 billion RMB Yuan at the end of 1988.

3. Agricultural Bank of China (ABC)

The Agricultural Bank of China (ABC) is a bank specializing in China's rural finance. It is an economic entity with the status of a general bureau directly under the State Council. It has 51,000 branches and sub-branches and business offices throughout the country with total staff 450,000 and its clients cover 800 million rural population. Its total assets reached 356.7 billion Yuan by the end of 1989.

Business scope is as follows:

- Handling deposits from rural organs, communities, army, enterprises, institutions, rural cooperative organizations, collective and individual business sectors and savings from individual;
- Lending loans to state-owned agro-enterprises, rural township enterprises, collective economic organizations, supply-marketing cooperatives, farmers and individual business households;
- Conducting transfer and cash settlements, acceptance and discount of commercial notes;
- Providing trust loans, and entrustment, agent and leasing services;
- Handling international business;
- With approval, issuing financial bonds, providing agent services of issuing bonds, stocks and their transfers;
- Taking up financial deposits and gold, silver buying or selling business.

4. People's Construction Bank of China (PCBC)

The People's Construction Bank of China was founded on 1 October 1954 and has now developed from a supervisory bank solely managing government investment and allocating treasury funds for the country's capital construction into a comprehensive bank performing multi-functions with stress on medium and long-term project financing. PCBC has a vast network across the country with a total staff of 140,000. By the end of 1988, its total assets reached 339.4 billion RMB Yuan.

5. Bank of Communications

The Bank of Communications was founded in 1908. In April 1987 it was restructured and the head office was moved from Beijing to Shanghai. It is a nation-wide comprehensive bank operating in parallel with the other specialized banks in China. It handles not only various kinds of financial business in both local and foreign currencies, but also non-financial traditional business such as insurance, real estate, securities and stocks. It has 44 branches and sub-branches in the mainland in addition to its existing Hong Kong branch. By the end of 1988, its assets reached 38.5 billion RMB Yuan.

6. Bank of China (BOC)

(a) Background:

Bank of China, the sole bank engaging in international banking activities, is the State specialized foreign exchange bank of the People's Republic of China.

The bank has a history of 74 years. Its predecessor was Bank of Great Qing, a government bank of the Qing Dynasty which was overthrown in October 1911 by the bourgeois democratic revolution. In January of the ensuing year. Bank of Great Qing was reconstructed to become the Bank of China at the same premises in Shanghai under the section of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Interim President of the Republic of China. It had performed the functions of a state bank until 1928 when turned into an international exchange and remittance bank of old China.

After the liberation of Shanghai in May 1949, Bank of China was taken over by the people's revolutionary regime. Following the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Head Office of Bank of China was moved to Beijing, capital of the country, in November 1949. The Chinese Government designated in 1953 Bank of China as a specialized foreign exchange bank with a special permission of the state and under the leadership of the People's Bank of China. To keep up with economic structural reforms and the opening of the country to the outside world, the State Council approved in March 1979 the Bank of China as an economic entity under its direct leadership.

(b) Business scope:

The Bank of China undertakes the following business:

- International settlements in connection with foreign trade and non–trade transaction;
- International inter–bank deposits and loans;
- Overseas Chinese remittances and other international remittances;
- Deposits and loans in foreign currencies, and with the approval of the People's Bank of China, deposits and loans in Renminbi which relate to foreign exchange business;
- Buying and selling of foreign exchange, including foreign currencies;
- Buying and selling of gold in the international markets;
- Organizing and participating in international syndicated loans;
- Investing singly by or jointly with others in banking business, finance companies and other enterprises in foreign countries and in Hong Kong and Macau regions;
- Issuing bonds and securities in foreign currencies with the authorization of the State;
- Providing trust and advisory services;
- Engaging in other kinds of banking business approved or entrusted by the State.

Branches and offices of the Bank of China set up in foreign countries and in the Hong Kong an Macau regions may engage in all kinds of banking business which are permitted by local laws an regulations.

(c) Financial capability:

The Bank now has a total capital of 18 billion yuan. By the end of 1991, the total assets amounted to 1,107.739 billion yuan, the balance of deposits to 719.304 billion yuan, and the balance of loans, securities and investments to 508.99 billion yuan. The year-end balance of overseas deposits of 1991 stood at 42.15 billion US dollars.

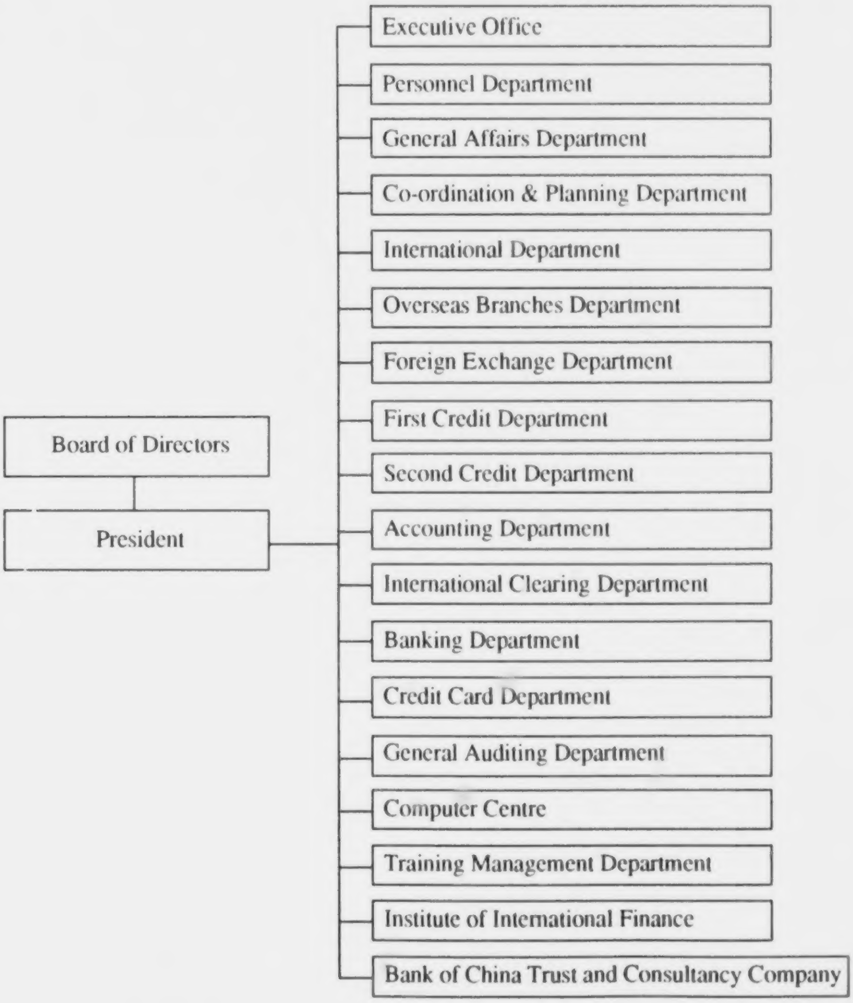
The Bank of China is a major window for fund-raising for the country. Over the past 11 years, the Bank has raised tens of billions of US dollars from international financial markets in diverse forms of government loans, export credits, mixed loans, syndicated loans, bilateral bank loans. The funds raised by the Bank abroad accounted for one-third of the total utilized by the country.

The Bank of China is a big lender and investor. The balance of its loans and investments increased from $US890 million at the end of 1978 to $US23.83 billion at the end of 1990. The loans mainly went to the State key projects involving energy, power, telecommunications, raw materials and ocean-going transport and civil aviation and export-oriented enterprises for technical transformation.

The Bank also performs a role of multi-functional bank. The Bank of China Trust and Consultancy Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank has offered diverse forms of services in respect of investment, joint venture, international leasing, guarantee and witness, and trust deposits since 1980. The total assets of BCC Trust and Consultancy Company amounted to 16.7 billion yuan by the end of 1990.

The Bank began to go into capital markets in 1984 by issuing 20 billions yuan public bonds in Japan, and later in Frankfurt and Singapore.

(d) *Organization of the Bank of China and its functions:*


Board of Directors
President
Executive Office
Personnel Department
General Affairs Department
Co-ordination & Planning Department
International Department
Overseas Branches Department
Foreign Exchange Department
First Credit Department
Second Credit Department
Accounting Department
International Clearing Department
Banking Department
Credit Card Department
General Auditing Department
Computer Centre
Training Management Department
Institute of International Finance
Bank of China Trust and Consultancy Company

International Clearing Department

This Department studies and formulates rules and measures for international settlement, controls the international settlement of the whole bank, handles the Head Office's accounting business as well as the settlement of accounts with agency banks, directs and coordinates the accounting and clearing work between domestic and overseas branches, associate banks and agency banks.

International Department

This Department exercises an overall management of trade and non-trade international settlements, makes decisions on the establishment of correspondent relationships and sets forth related guidelines, proposes the opening of overseas offices and controls their business activities, and offers consultancy on matters pertaining to financing and legislation.

Foreign Exchange Department

This Department takes charge of the unified operation of foreign exchange fund of the state and that of the bank, deals in bullion, bonds and call monies in international markets and in interbank money markets, organizes and raises foreign funds, and conducts forward exchange transactions on behalf of customers.

First Credit Department

This Department is in charge of different types of loans in Renminbi and foreign currencies to import and export corporations, enterprises involved in foreign dealings, Chinese-foreign joint ventures and other relevant units, provides guarantee for projects to be financed with foreign loans, and supervises credit business of all domestic branches.

Second Credit Department

This Department deals in loans to large energy projects such as coal, oil, electric power and others including their examination, approval, issuance, supervision and management, handles buyer's credit for export and import and governmental mixed loans, and acts on behalf of the State as a package borrower to finance large scale projects.

BOC Trust and Consultancy Company

This Department makes investment for itself or on behalf of customers and handles trust deposits and loans, engages in international leasing, provides guarantees and stands surety for customers, floats bonds on international financial markets, issues stocks and corporate bonds on behalf of domestic enterprises, and provides various consultancy services.

Banking Department

This Department handles trade and non-trade international settlements as well as all international retail banking business, including local and foreign currency deposits, loans and remittances, bill negotiation and collection, sales of RMB traveller's cheques, sales and encashment of traveller's cheques of foreign banks, and handles the conversion of foreign currencies, purchase and sale of foreign bank-notes and other business entrusted by customers.

(e) Business relations with foreign banks

Bank of China, being a state specialized foreign exchange bank, serves as a significant window for China's financial and trade activities with the outside world, and functions as a main channel for financial exchanges with the rest of the world. Bank of China shoulders many important tasks entrusted by the State in implementing the open policy, and especially in organizing and utilizing foreign funds. In the past years, Bank of China maintained broad business cooperation and personal contacts with financial, trade and industrial circles of many countries. At present, the Bank has agency relationships with 4,000 branches and sub-branches of 1,235 foreign banks located in 155 countries and regions. At the same time, the Bank deals frequently with 220 big banks in the interbank money markets, both ways in the light of mutual requirements. Such broad business ties have greatly facilitated the trade and non-trade international settlements as well as the economic and cultural exchanges with these countries and regions, thereby boosting information flow and economic cooperation.

(f) Bank of China Group

The Bank of China Group in the Hong Kong-Macau region (hereinafter briefly referred to as BOC Group) is an important component part of Bank of China. BOC Group includes Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Nanyang Commercial Bank, Ltd., Kwangtung Provincial Bank, Sin Hua Trust, Savings & Commercial Bank, Ltd., China & South Sea Bank Ltd., Kincheng Banking Corporation, China State Bank Ltd., National Commercial Bank Ltd., Yien Yieh Commercial Bank, Posang Bank Ltd., Hua Chiao Commercial Bank Ltd. in Hong Kong and Nan Tung Bank Ltd. in Macau.

Bank of China Hong Kong-Macau Regional Office is an overseas representative institution of the Head Office of Bank of China and is also a leading body of the BOC Group in the Hong Kong-Macau region.

BOC Group has experienced a rather long history of banking operation in the region and holds an important position in the local financial community. With its branches and sub-branches amounting to 278 and its staff to nearly 10,000. BOC Group ranks the second largest, next to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Group in Hong Kong.

While expanding basic business like deposits, loans and remittances in recent years, BOC Group has been vigorously diversifying business lines.

B. FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

1. Centralized management

China practices centralized control and unified management of foreign exchange by the State in accordance with the Interim Regulations on Foreign Exchange Control of the People's Republic of China issued by the State Council on 18 December 1980. Under the State control, no domestic organizations, enterprises and foreign trade corporations are permitted to possess foreign exchange, deposit foreign exchange abroad, offset foreign expenditure against foreign exchange income, borrow or open foreign exchange account with banks in and out of China unless approved by the State General Administration of Exchange Control (SGAEC), a government institution under the leadership of the People' Bank of China. In addition, all foreign exchange earnings from exports by foreign trade corporations have to repatriated and rendered to the Bank of China, unless a specific exception is granted by SGAEC. On the other hand, domestic organizations, enterprises and foreign trade corporations have to apply with the State for foreign currency for their imports, which can only be possible when the foreign currency is approved by the State. And an approved import plan is justified and possible on the State import principles.

Before 1979 foreign exchange was managed by the Bank of China.

2. Foreign exchange control authorities

Before 1979, People's Bank of China (which functions as China's central bank) was responsible for the formulation of exchange control policies and decrees, while the Bank of China, designated by the State as the specialized foreign exchange bank, took care of the routine work. In March 1979, the State Council approved the setting up of the State General Administration of Exchange Control and placed it under its direct leadership. Branch offices of the Administration have been set up in the provinces and municipalities.

The State General Administration of Exchange Control is now the organ responsible for the formulation of policies and decrees in relation to foreign exchange control for the unified management of foreign exchange, for supervising trade and non-trade payments in foreign currency, for ensuring an overall balance in the plans for exchange incomes and outlay and for quoting the exchange rates.

As the Bank of China is the specialized foreign exchange bank designated by the State and it provides foreign exchange for imports based on import licences and with the approval of SGAEC. Other banks and financial institutions, including branches of foreign banks, are allowed to handle foreign exchange transactions within a limited scope and with the approval of SGAEC.

3. Liberalizations of foreign exchange control

The Chinese Government has taken a number of measures to relax its control over foreign exchange in order to encourage to earn more foreign currency since the economic reform began in 1979. The liberalizations can be summarized as follows:

(a) Adoption of a policy for retaining currency earnings:

This policy allows local governments and manufacturers as well as foreign trade corporations keep certain percentage of foreign currency from export earnings. For general commodities, 20 per cent of the foreign exchange income calculated at the official rate goes to the State, 10 per cent to the local governments, 10 per cent to the manufacturers and 60 per cent to foreign trade corporations. The retention quota constitutes a right for those organizations to purchase foreign currency with Renminbi Chinese currency when they need to import goods from foreign countries. The retained foreign currency is kept as a foreign currency quota in the SGAEC or in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The retention ratio may change and is to be decided by the State.

The State, first foreign exchange regulation market was set up in 1986 and more are set up over the past five years and foreign exchange transactions grow each year.

The Chinese Government has in recent years set up about 100 state foreign exchange swap centres in major cities. At these centres, domestic and foreign enterprises, trade companies and other institutions and individuals are allowed to buy and sell foreign currency with Renminbi at an official rate. This liberalization has helped a lot the foreign ventures in China which have difficulties in balancing their foreign currency investments. It also helps the Chinese organizations which have Chinese Yuan, but are short of foreign currency.

Now foreign exchange in China is both possessed by central and local governments, departments and enterprises. Centrally-held foreign exchange is used in light of plan, and accounts for 20 per cent of the total volume of foreign exchange in China. All the foreign exchange retained by the local governments, departments and enterprises can be used at the discretion of the holders. They may use the retained foreign exchange for imports or sell them in the foreign exchange swap markets. Those enterprises that have no foreign exchange may purchase foreign exchange at the swap markets.

The joint venture companies or 100 per cent foreign-owned enterprises are permitted to retain all of their foreign exchange earnings in a foreign exchange earnings in a foreign exchange account with the Bank of China or an authorized bank as an incentive for foreign direct investment.

As part of its effort to bring China's economic activities in line with GATT requirements, China has reduced the value of Chinese Yuan to narrow down the gap between official exchange rate and market exchange rate, and will realize the single exchange rate. The long-term objective of the foreign exchange policy is to establish a comprehensive monitoring system fully reflecting the variation in economic performance and relative value of currencies, and to apply a managed floating exchange rate.

(b) Permission to open account with banks in China by private foreign currency holders:

With growing economic activities guided by the open-door policy, more and more people have foreign currency income and need to be collected by the State for national economic development. Now private holders of foreign currency are free to open foreign exchange account with banks in China and to use their own money.

(c) Permission for Chinese and foreign residents in the country to sell their foreign money to designated banks at the exchange rates offered at foreign exchange centres:

In the meantime, Chinese residents who wish to travel, live or study abroad are allowed to buy US or Hong Kong dollars at the more flexible rates from the State foreign exchange centres, but are required to produce their passports and visas. Immigrants have to show official documents affirming their status.

(d) Permission for foreign companies and foreign-funded firms to do limited US dollar transactions among themselves or use Renminbi to buy US dollar to balance their foreign currency investments from the exchange centre.

4. China's foreign exchange reserve and its control

China has experienced undulations in foreign exchange reserve for several years. In September 1984, foreign exchange reserve reached $US 16.674 billion including $US 12.184 billion in cash. This was a high record since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. But, the mismanagement of the reserve, coupled with an overheated economy during 1984-1986 led to a sharp decline, reducing the reserve to $US 2.072 billion in 1986. Then the country adjusted its policy and strengthened management, which thereby enabled the reserve level to remain at over $US 10 billion annually. China's foreign exchange reserve registered at $US 29.5 billion by the end of 1991.

China's foreign exchange reserve is mainly used to balance foreign trade and pay for foreign debts. Present foreign exchange control is based on the following cardinal principles:

(1) Foreign exchange reserve in various currencies in order to reduce losses caused by exchange rate flotations;

(2) Proportionating one certain currency in the reserve total according to whether it is needed and how much it is needed in import payment;

(3) Full consideration of the yielding rate, liquidity and security of a currency before it is chosen for exchange reserve;

(4) Adjusting the proportion of the currencies in foreign exchange reserve at any time in accordance with the change of exchange rates.

China's foreign exchange assets are now unilaterally controlled by the Bank of China, but the exchange funds are deposited with large foreign banks. The reserves are directly affected by the import and export payment. Under such circumstances, the reserves can only exist in the form of end-of-term differentials instead of "funds".

5. Foreign monetary institutions in China

Ten years ago, "foreign bank" sounded strange to the Chinese. But the reform and opening to the outside world starting in 1979 conveyed a persuasive message to foreign bankers as well as foreign businessmen, which was responded with vehement foreign banking operations in China.

In the past ten years, the Chinese Government has promulgated three sets of regulations to govern foreign banking businesses in China. The first was the 1985's Regulations for Foreign Banks and Sino-foreign Banks in Special Economic Zones, which initially permitted foreign banks to commerce their operations in special economic zones. The second was the 1987's Provisional Regulations for Operations of Foreign Banks and Sino-foreign Banks in Special Economic Zones, which set series of preferential measures to encourage foreign banking business in the special economic zones. The third was the Regulations for Foreign and Sino-foreign Financial Institutions in Shanghai in 1990, which allow foreign bankers to open offices in Shanghai to take part in the development of the Pudong Area.

The implementation of these laws and regulations has drawn lots of foreign banks to set up offices or branches in China. Japan Import and Export Bank, which opened a representative office in Beijing in December 1979, is the first bank to have a foothold in China. By the end of 1990, there had been 127 foreign financial institutions from 26 countries and regions that established 217 representative offices in 14 cities of China. These banks included Daichi Bank, Citibank NA, Banque Nationale De Paris, Standard Chartered Bank, Deutsche Bank, Union Bank of Switzerland, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Normura Securities Co. Ltd., US International Insurance Group etc.

A total of 217 resident representative offices of foreign financial institutions had been set up with the Chinese Government's approval in 14 cities across the country by the end of 1990. They belong to 96 banks and other financial institutions from 26 countries and regions. In addition, 32 joint venture financial establishments, 27 foreign-funded financial establishments and 27 foreign-funded financial establishments' branches came into operation in China by the end of 1991 with the approval of the People's Bank of China.

These foreign banks and financial institutions together with their representative offices in China have provided a large amount of funds for China in its construction and modernization. Besides, through their liaison and consultancy activities, they brought many Chinese and foreign businessmen together for investment or cooperation, studied and financed China's construction projects, provided information on the world business community for related China's institutions and trained personnel for their Chinese counterparts in international finance.

In the whole 1980s, the foreign banks in China had extended their financing to cover many industrial sectors such as energy, infrastructural construction, communications, chemicals, machinery, foodstuffs, automobiles and tourism, involving a series of key projects such as Bao Shan Iron and Steel Works, Tianjin Seamless Pipe Plant, Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant, Pinshu Coal Mine and Beidagang Power Plant.

The operations of foreign banks in China have helped improve China's investment environment and enhanced foreign investors' confidence in China.

Foreign banks and monetary institutions are concentrated in coastal cities.

By the end of 1991, 40 foreign banks and monetary institutions had been established in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, Ximen, and Hainan - China's special economic zones (SEZs). Of them, there are 25 branches of foreign banks, 12 representative offices, one Chinese-foreign jointly owned bank, one jointly owned financial affairs company and one jointly owned insurance company with capital from Hong Kong, Japan, France, the United States, Singapore and the Middle East.

The foreign banks and monetary institutions play an important role in reforming the financial system as well as introducing foreign investment in SEZs. Not only they have put large amounts of money into the key projects in the SEZs and supported the SEZ's foreign trade, but also they have promoted the international operations of Chinese-owned banks there, helping the Chinese banks with their modernization and internationalization.

Table 1. Financial activities of the Bank of China

Bond issued abroad

No.	*Date*	*Market*	*Term (year)*	*Currency*	*Amount (100M)*
1	1984.11.13	Tokyo	10	Yen	200
2	1985.4.19	Tokyo	10	Yen	200
3	1985.6.5	Frankfurt	7	Mark	1.5
4	1985.10.11	Tokyo	10	Yen	300
5	1985.10.18	Tokyo	10	USD	1.5
6	1986.4.3	Tokyo	10	Yen	200
7	1986.4.23	Tokyo	12	Yen	500
8	1986.7.22	Frankfurt	10	USD	2
9	1987.5.15	Singapore	10	USD	2
10	1987.8.	Tokyo	5	Yen	150
11	1987.10.21	London	5	USD	2
12	1988.3.24	London	5	Yen	150
13	1988.11.8	Frankfurt	5	Mark	2
14	1989.4.26	Tokyo	10	Yen	200
15	1991.7.8	Tokyo	5	Yen	200

Source: Bank of China.

Table 2. Bank of China Balance Sheet

In Yuan

	31 December 1989	*31 December 1990*	*31 December 1991*
ASSETS			
Cash	2,009,583,575.32	2,470,445,587.33	2,792,451,488.39
Due from banks	150,156,502,772.18	210,599,590,678.35	283,951,930,502.48
Bills discounted and remittances bought	12,294,344,919.40	13,529,624,995.78	15,653,056,754.33
Loans and overdrafts	247,547,676,365.67	332,523,443,768.99	414,324,566,124.90
Securities and investments	27,453,487,904.67	43,467,852,388.70	94,664,960,773.88
Land, buildings, furniture and equipment	2,207,955,031.25	4,597,204,201.86	5,930,518,194.33
Sundry accounts receivable and accounts receivable under forward contracts	39,631,225,824.35	47,051,201,419.79	57,471,982,232.33
Other assets	6,279,902,158.10	7,462,909,760.52	10,916,830,907.28
Collections receivable for customers	43,709,157,177.28	53,507,585,456.43	61,032,055,414.93
Customers' liabilities under letters of credit and guarantee	132,894,111,201.47	127,202,492,027.77	138,988,811,689.41
Trust assets	13,225,707,141.38	16,700,200,526.48	22,012,332,422.74
Total assets	677,409,654,071.07	859,112,550,812.00	1,107,739,496,505.20
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	102,176,082,481.88	140,276,172,909.68	197,724,136,608.45
Deposits	276,347,177,153.60	390,580,833,249.35	521,580,277,214.77
Remittances and drafts outstanding	11,863,304,971.16	14,154,299,541.28	20,838,848,158.20
Sundry accounts payable and accounts payable under forward contracts	37,002,485,297.93	51,080,278,737.12	63,632,481,794.57
Bonds issued	11,704,129,399.14	13,578,268,770.42	15,445,382,202.69
Other liabilities	12,210,760,580.92	9,261,548,503.16	13,028,135,710.67
Collections for customers	43,709,157,177.28	53,507,585,456.43	61,032,055,414.93
Letter of credit and guarantee	132,894,111,201.47	127,202,492,027.77	138,988,811,689.41
Trust liabilities	13,225,707,141.38	16,700,200,526.48	22,012,332,422.74
Total liabilities	641,132,915,404.76	816,341,679,721.69	1,054,282,461,216.43
NET WORTH			
Capital	15,000,000,000.00	15,000,000,000.00	18,000,000,000.00
Surplus	8,387,481,677.92	10,998,372,612.34	13,633,403,192.77
Reserves	7,829,018,166.21	10,611,379,771.94	13,490,693,504.30
Net profit	5,060,238,822.18	6,161,118,706.03	8,332,938,591.70
Total net worth	36,276,738,666.31	42,770,871,090.31	53,457,035,288.77
Total liabilities and net worth	677,409,654,071.07	859,112,550,812.00	1,107,739,496,505.20

Source: Bank of China.

Table 3. Bank of China profit and loss statement

In Yuan

	1 January 1989 – 31 December 1989	*1 January 1990 – 31 December 1990*	*1 January 1991 – 31 December 1991*
Interest expenses	32,317,934,890.22	37,842,917,252.92	41,841,150,762.20
Commissions & other expenses	3,281,729,952.96	4,101,892,416.97	4,175,872,049.68
Administrative expenses	1,011,496,171.86	1,446,816,467.63	1,986,798,429.03
Net profit	5,060,238,822.18	6,161,118,706.03	8,332,938,591.70
Total	41,671,399,837.22	49,552,744,843.55	56,336,759,832.61
Interest income	37,783,794,601.13	44,611,109,746.22	50,300,224,351.60
Commissions & other income	3,887,605,236.09	4,941,635,097.33	6,036,535,481.01
Total	41,671,399,837.22	49,552,744,843.55	56,336,759,832.61

Source: Bank of China.

Table 4. Consolidated balance sheet of the Bank and its wholly-owned subsidiaries

In Yuan

	31 December 1991
ASSETS	
Cash	3,145,174,704.19
Due from banks	321,610,968,769.18
Bills discounted and remittances bought	15,653,056,754.53
Loans and overdrafts	467,391,922,820.04
Securities and investments	84,972,563,979.26
Land, buildings, furniture and equipment	6,999,458,984.71
Sundry accounts receivable and accounts receivable under forward contracts	85,455,709,295.89
Other assets	13,670,723,824.53
Collections receivable for customers	64,290,996,250.43
Customers' liabilities under letters of credit and guarantee	159,393,568,921.43
Trust assets	27,061,013,913.11
Total assets	1,249,645,158,217.30
LIABILITIES	
Due to banks	187,330,504,899.00
Deposits	615,527,528,944.19
Remittances and drafts outstanding	20,838,848,158.20
Sundry accounts payable and accounts payable under forward contracts	89,848,437,783.27
Bond issued	15,445,382,202.69
Other liabilities	13,343,775,032.98
Collections for customers	64,290,996,250.43
Letters of credit and guarantee	159,393,568,921.43
Trust liabilities	27,061,013,913.11
Total liabilities	1,193,080,056,105.30
NET WORTH	
Capital	18,000,000,000.00
Surplus	13,633,403,192.77
Reserves	15,163,915,253.81
Net profit	9,767,783,665.42
Total net worth	56,565,102,112.00
Total liabilities and net worth	1,249,645,158,217.30

Source: Bank of China.

Table 5. BOC branches and offices at home and abroad

Bank of China
Head Office
Address: 410 Fuchengmen Nei Dajie, Beijing
Post Code: 100818
Tel: 86-1-6016688
Fax: 86-1-6016869
Tlx: 22254 BCHO CN, 22289 BCHO CN

30 regional branches:

Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang

12 branches under a separate plan:

Shenyang, Changchun, Harbin, Nanjing, Ningbo, Qingdao, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Chengdu, Xian, Dalian

4 branches in SEZs:

Xiamen, Zhuhai, Shenzhen, Shantou

11 overseas branches:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Singapore, Luxembourg, United States of America, Cayman, Australia, France, Japan, Germany, Hong Kong, Macau

3 Representative Offices:

Panama, Canada, Russian Federation

14 members of BOC group

Bank of China, Hong Kong branch
Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd., Hong Kong branch
Kwangtung Provincial Bank, Hong Kong branch
Sin Hua Bank Ltd., Hong Kong branch
China & South Sea Bank Ltd., Hong Kong branch
Kincheng Banking Corp., Hong Kong branch
China State Bank Ltd., Hong Kong branch
National Commercial Bank Ltd., Hong Kong branch
Yien Yieh Commercial Bank, Hong Kong branch
Po Sang Bank Ltd., Hua Chiao Commercial Bank Ltd.
Chiyu Banking Corporation Ltd., Bank of China Macau branch
Bank of Communications, Hong Kong branch

Table 6. Consolidated profit and loss statement of the Bank of China and its wholly-owned subsidiaries

In Yuan

	1 January 1991 – 31 December 1991
Interest expenses	44,853,844,297.76
Commissions & other expenses	4,980,647,696.70
Administrative expenses	2,807,061,088.44
Net profit	9,767,783,665.42
Total	62,409,336,748.32
Interest income	55,063,464,744.19
Commissions & other income	7,345,872,004.13
Total	62,409,336,748.32

Source: Bank of China.

Table 7. Names and addresses of main overseas networks of BOC

NAME	*ADDRESS*	*FACSIMILE*	*TELEX*	*TELEPHONE*
Hong Kong branch	Bank of China Tower 1 Garden Road Hong Kong	(852) 8105963	73772 BKCHI HX	(852) 8266888
Macau branch	Bank of China Building Avenida Doutor Mario Soares, Macau	(853) 781833	88231 BKCHIOM 88318 BKCHIOM	(853) 781828
London branch	8-10 Mansion House Place London EC4N 8BL, U.K.	(447) 16263892	8812913 BKCHIG 886935 BKCHIG	(447) 16268301
Luxembourg branch	9-11 Grande Rue Luxembourg	(352) 221795	3546 CHUNGLU	(352) 221791
New York branch	410 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.	(121) 25931831	423635 BKCHINY 661723 BKCHINY	(121) 29353101
Los Angeles branch	Bank of China Los Angeles Branch 444 S. Flower Street 39/F Los Angeles, CA 90071 U.S.A.	(213) 688-0198	188127 BOCAT	(213) 688-8700
Dsaka branch	Kawaramachi Building 4-2-14 Kawaramachi Chuo-Ku Dsaka City, Japan 541	(81) 6-2314422		(81) 62314411
Singapore branch	4, Battery Road Singapore 0104	(655) 5341050	BKCHINA RS23046	(655) 352411
Paris branch	20 Bis Rue, Lafayette 75009 Paris, France	(331) 45232752	BDCSP650217F	(331) 45235102
Sydney branch	65 York Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000, Australia	(612) 2621794	BOCSYD AA177033 BOCSYD AA68114	(612) 2675188
Tokyo branch	1/F New Marunouchi Bldg. 1-5-1, Marunouchi Chinyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	(813) 32147582	02522070 BOCTKJ	(813) 32144411
Frankfurt branch	Bockenheimer Land Str. 61 6000 Frankfurt Am Main Germany.	(496) 917009050	416682 BOCFMD	(496) 91700900
Panama Representative Office	Apartado 871056 Zona 7, Panama Rep. De Panama	(507) 239960		(507) 239858 (507) 239114
Toronto Representative Office	Scotia Plaza, 100 Yonge Street Suite 1005 Toronto, Ont. Canada M5C 2WI	(416) 3623047	06217633 BANK CHINA TOR	(416) 3622991
*Moscow Representative Office	Ul Dm Ulyanova Dom 16 Korpus 2, KV. 357 117292, Moscow Russian Federation	(7095) 1242850	411700	(7095) 1242689
Bank of China (Luxembourg) S.A.	9-11, Grand-Rue Luxembourg	(352) 46679159		(352) 466791

*All telexes to Moscow Representative Office must be prefixed with Bank of China 003492.

Source: Bank of China.

Table 8. Names and addresses of members of BOC group in Hong Kong and Macau

NAME	*ADDRESS*	*FACSIMILE*	*TELEX*	*TELEPHONE*
BOC HK branch	BOC Tower 1 Garden Rd. , Hong Kong	(852) 8105963	73772 BKCHI HX	(852) 8266888
Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd.	151, Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 8153333	73412 NANHO HX	(852) 8520888
Kawangtung Provincial Bank, HK branch	21-23, Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 8459302	83654 PROVL HX	(852) 8410410
Sin Hua Bank Ltd. HK branch	2-8 Wellington Str. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 8101349	73416 SINHU HX	(852) 8420668
China & South Sea Bank Ltd., HK branch	22-26 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong	(852) 5418242	73384 CASB HX	(852) 5429429
Kincheng Banking Corp., HK branch	51-57 Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 8450116	73408 KCBK HX	(852) 8430222
China State Bank Ltd. HK branch	China State Bank Bldg. 39-41 Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 8450584	73410 KHWAB HX	(852) 8419333
National Commercial Bank Ltd., HK Branch	1-3 Wyndham St. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 8104634	HX83491	(852) 8432888
Yien Yieh Commerical Bank, HK branch	242-252, Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 5414037	83542 YCB HX	(852) 5411601
Po Sang Bank Ltd.	71, Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 8101126	75164 PSB HX	(852) 8436111
Hua Chiao Commercial Bank Ltd.	88-98, Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 5434035	83502 HCCB HX	(852) 5429888
Chiyu Banking Corp. Ltd.	78, Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong	(852) 8104207	83488 CHIYU HX	(852) 8430111
Macau branch	Bank of China Bldg. Avenida Doutor Mario Soares, Macau	(853) 781833	88231 BKCHI OM 88318 BKCHI OM	(853) 781828
Bank of Communications HK branch	20 Pedder Street Central, Hong Kong	(852) 8106993	73409 COMBK HX 61466 COMBK HX	(852) 8419611

Source: Bank of China.

VII. CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

A. CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION

1. General Customs Administration (GCA)

The General Customs Administration of the People's Republic of China (GCA) is a State administration organ in charge of overall management of the customs work throughout China. As a leading body, the GCA has set up a branch in every province, municipality and autonomous region and import ports of China. GCA is located in Beijing.

Address: No. 6, Jian Guo Men Nei Street
Beijing, China

Post Code: 100730

Telephone: 86-1-5195008

Facsimile: 86-1-5194004

2. Responsibilities and functions of GCA

GCA is responsible for supervising implementation of the State policies, decrees and regulations pertaining to the control of foreign trade and of the import and export of goods, protecting the country's economy and interests. GCA is the leading body in charge of overall management of the customs work throughout China.

The main functions of GCA are as follows:

(a) Organize and administer all Customs offices and their services;

(b) Study and draw up Customs regulations and rules, and issue decisions, instructions and orders to local offices;

(c) Work out plans to implement the Central Government's decrees and fulfil customs tasks;

(d) Supervise customs offices to implement the Government's policies, laws, decrees, directives and regulations, deal uniformity with any problems which need solving;

(e) Compile customs statistics on foreign trade and guide statistical work of all customs offices;

(f) Appoint directors of district customs offices or remove them from offices;

(g) Collect and study information about foreign Customs in order to improve the customs policies, participate in negotiating and drawing up international agreements and treaties governing Customs service, participate in drawing up customs tariffs and determining duty rates, examine any appeals about duty collection or exemption and smuggling or infringement cases.

3. Customs supervision and control

One of the main administrative tasks of the Chinese Customs is to supervise and control incoming and outgoing cargo and means of conveyance.

(a) All cargo and means of conveyance, on entering or leaving Chinese territory, must pass through places where there are Customs offices and shall be declared to the Customs, and placed under its inspection. Only after release by the customs, can the cargo be delivered or loaded and can the means of conveyance continue on its way to other Chinese open ports or sail abroad;

(b) The Customs is to examine and release all cargo entering or leaving Chinese territory upon verification of the import and export licenses issued by the foreign trade control institutions. Cargo subject to commodity inspection, animal-plant quarantine and medical test, as well as any other kind of inspection under state restriction, shall be examined and released upon presentation of the certificates issued by the authorities concerned;

(c) Imports and exports, except those specially exempted, shall be subject to the required Customs examination. The cargo owner or his agent shal be present during the examination and shall be held responsible for the unpacking of the goods upon the Customs demand. Customs officials are to see that the shipping marks, number of packages, weight, specifications of the cargo and trading country correspond with those on the license; and see whether the cargo accords with relevant foreign trade regulations; whether there is any damage or loss of cargo; and whether the quality and packing meet requirements;

(d) As a rule, cargo under Customs supervision and control is examined at wharves or in warehouses or open yards. However, in certain cases (approved by the Customs), cargo may be examined at other places upon the request of the trading corporations concerned. To facilitate traffic of goods, the customs may release upon examination such items as certain bulk cargo, dangerous goods and perishable goods so as to expedite transport;

(e) All transit cargo from aborad passing overland in China en route to a foreign country or transit cargo on board an international-going vessel or civil airplane from abroad and destined for other foreign countries via a Chinese port or airport is likewise placed under Customs supervision and control;

(f) With regard to imports and exports for exhibition and other temporary import and export cargo, Customs formalities should be performed in accordance with the relevant regulations. As to samples of commodities, gifts etc. given gratis to China's government departments or enterprises by foreign firms, the Customs may release them (licence-free and duty-free) to the recipient upon receipt of the latter's certificates;

(g) All inward and outward international-going vessels, trains, civil aeroplanes and motor cars are under Customs supervision and control. On entering or leaving Chinese territory, declarations must be submitted to the Customs and vehicles are subject to Customs inspection. After permission has been obtained, the loading and discharging of cargo and baggage shall be carried out under Customs supervision.

B. TARIFF

1. Tariff system

In accordance with provisional regulations governing the application of the customs import and export tariff of the People's Republic of China together with explanatory notes to the customs tariff, duties are to be levied on all imports and exports to be carried into or out of Chinese territory.

China employs two types of tariff rates on imports. One is general tariff rate and the other is minimum tariff rate. Minimum tariff rates are applied to imports from countries that have signed reciprocal commercial treaties or trade agreements with China. There ae now 85 countries that have concluded such treaties or agreements with China. General tariff rates are levied on imports from countries that have not concluded such treaties or trade agreements with China.

The minimum tariff rates range from 2 to 150 per cent, while the general tariff rates range from 8 to 180 per cent. General tariff rates are 5 to 30 per cent higher than the minimum tariff rates on the same goods. Lower tariff rates apply to advanced machinery, equipment and parts; raw materials essential for industrial production; cereals, seeds and chemical fertilizers ect. Duty exemptions cover live animals for improvement or breeds; bulbs and tubers for improvement of plant species; wheat, maize, rice; metallic ores and concentrates; educational goods etc. Higher tariff rates are levied on luxury items and non-essential products such as liquors, tobaccos, passenger cars and motorcycles.

2. Tariff policy

Tariffs are adjusted from time to time. The tariffs are based on the following principles:

(a) Industrial products and semi-products which China can manufacture at present or will be able to manufacture sufficient quantity in the near future (though temporarily in short supply) are subject to higher rates;

(b) All luxuries and non-essential products are subject to higher duty rates;

(c) Lower or duty free rates are granted to advanced equipment and instruments and parts. Raw materials essential for industrial production and cereals, seeds and chemical fertilizers needed by the country also enjoy low tariff rates;

(d) Duty exemptions or duty reductions are enjoyed by all scientific books, farm insecticid , and certain medicines which cannot be manufactured in China or replaced by domestic medicines;

(e) Very low duty rates or duty-exemption cover all exports and processed raw materials anc imports which help to develop the country's exports products.

3. Tariff commission

Tariff rates may be adjusted by the Tariff Commission. The Commission is composed of representatives from the General Customs Administration, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the National Planning Commission and other relevant organizations.

C. IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTY

1. Principles determining import duty rates

China employs a protective duty policy. The commodities with reduced import duty rates fall into the following categories:

(a) Low duty rates for imports of natural raw materials and primary products such as rubber, timber, leather, pulp paper etc.;

(b) Low duty rates for imports of advanced equipment and machines and high-technological machines, components, spare parts;

(c) Low duty rates for imports of products, machines, equipment that are temporarily in short supply;

(d) Low duty rates for imports of products China are at present unable to produce at all or of high standard.

2. Import duty valuation

Import duties are calculated on the basis of the CIF value and this value consists of the price of the goods, packing charges, freight, insurance premiums and other service charges incurred before unloading at the port of entry in China. The price of the goods is based on the normal wholesale price of such goods prevailing at the place of purchase in an exporting country. When the normal wholesale price cannot be determined by the customs, the dutiable value is calculated on the basis of the domestic wholesale price of identical or similar goods imported into China, less import duties, taxes and charges related to importation and other expenses for transporation, storage, operating expenses and profits incurred after importation. Such aggregated expenses and profits may be calculated at 20 per cent of the dutiable value.

As of 1 May 1991, the Customs Administration of China promulgated new regulations on the implementation of Customs valuation for import goods.

Three important principles are highlighted in the new regulations:

(a) The declared prices for import goods cannot be accepted as the duty-paying value unless they are otherwise verified and approved by the Customs;

(b) The duty-paying value of the import goods shall be assessed according to the transaction value of the goods. When the transaction value of the import goods is not available, the duty-paying value of the goods should be assessed according to international practices. Five customs valuation methods have been set in the regulations and will be applied in consection so as to ensure justice and reasonableness of the prices assessed;

(c) The consignee of import, or his agent is obligated to submit the declaration for imports indicating complete and real prices, produce to the Customs relevant documents to the legal effect that they are true and correct. Those who fail to provide true duty-paying prices shall be penalized according to law.

The new regulations are an improvement and amendment to the "Methods of the People's Republic of China to Verify Duty-Paying Prices of Import Goods" promulgated on 1 October 1989. It will provide an essential basis for China's Customs to assess the duty-paying value of import goods.

3. Import duty rates

An import regulator tax with rates between 20 and 80 per cent is levied on the following items in order to restrict their import:

- Processed polyester yarns and certain kinds of synthetic fabrics and man-made fabrics,
- Electronic calculators,
- Computers and peripherals of a worked length less than 32 bits;
- Colour projection television sets,
- Passenger cars, four-wheel-drive vehicles, light vehicles, trucks less than 8 tonnes, motorcycles,
- Sunglasses,
- Copying machines, video tape recorders and some other items.

A consolidated industrial and commercial tax which serves as a kind of turnover tax is levied on imports. The tax covers 108 categories of goods and services. Tax rates rang from a low rate of 1.5 per cent for grey cotton cloth to the highest rate of 60 per cent for cigarettes.

Raw materials, components, spare parts, auxiliary materials and packing materials imported for producing export products are exempted from the consolidated industrial and commercial tax.

Imports into Tibet through border trade with neighbouring countries are subject to a separate system of customs duties established by the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region. The tariff applies to goods imported directly for use in Tibet only.

Raw materials, parts, accessories, components and packing materials supplied by foreign enterprise for processing or assembling are exempted from import duties, provided that the products are exported within a specified period. Raw materials, components, spare parts, auxiliary materials and packing materials imported for use in the production of re-export goods by joint ventures, wholly foreign-owned enterprises or enterprises established in the special economic zones or designated coastal cities are exempted from import duties. Machinery and equipment, parts and other means of production imported as part of investment by the enterprises described above are also exempted from import duties.

On the request of GATT, China has committed itself to opening future market in line with the relevant obligations of GATT. Therefore, China, from March 1986 to the first half of 1991, cut import duties on 83 tariff lines, and from 1 January 1992 again cut, followed by a unilaterial tariff reduction, on 225 lines products. Since 1 April 1992, China has gradually abolished all import regulatory duties.

Since 1986, in the light of the changes of industrial structure, China has reduced 81 tariff items of import tariffs unilaterally and informed Negotiating Group on Tariffs as a contribution to Uruguay Round and as a part of tariff concession for resumption of China's status in GATT. Attached behind is the amended tariff schedule in terms of downward adjustment since 1986 up to 1991.

With regard to internal taxation, China applies same internal tax both on imported and domestic goods. Due to the differences in the legislation, currently, China applies two different sets of indirect taxes for domestic enterprises and foreign investment enterprises respectively i.e. to levy product tax or value-added tax on domestic enterprise, whereas, industrial and commercial consolidated tax on foreign joint venture. The rates of these two sets of taxes are not entirely identical. However, the rates of imported and domestic goods are all the same, under the same regulation on indirect taxes. Foreign investment enterprises shall submit consolidated industrial and commercial taxes, regardless whether they manufacture domestically or import goods. The domestic enterprises shall hand in similar product tax or value-added tax irrespective of imported or manufactured at home.

Import duty on incoming passengers' baggage and personal articles sent by post is levied in accordance with the Rule Governing the Levying of Import Duty on the Articles in Passengers' Baggage and Personal Postal Parcels of the People's Republic of China.

Tonnage dues levied on international-going vessels are classified into two kinds: one for a three-month period, and the other for a 30-day period, at the duty-payers' option. Upon application for payment, tonnage dues on vessels of those countries which have concluded treaties or agreements with China providing for most-favoured-nation reciprocity for tonnage dues are levied at preferential rates.

4. Bonded warehouses

China began in early 1980s to practice a bonded system featuring bonded warehouses and bonded factories in an effort to meet the rapid growth of foreign trade.

In 1981, the head office of China Customs issued the provisions of the China customs for bonded goods and bonded warehouses, which have encouraged emergence of more bonded warehouses being established since then.

In 1988, China acceded to Kyoto Treaty and its Appended Treaty on Bonded Warehouses. The same year also witnessed the amendment and issuance of the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Bonded Warehouses and materials imported for export-oriented processing, as well as goods with tariff deterred at the approval of the customs authorities may be stored in bonded warehouses. At present, there are about one thousand bonded warehouses in China, with 6 million tons of goods worth RMB 6 billion yuan in store in the year 1990. The bonded warehouses are set in Shenzhen, Guangdong, Zhuhai, Hainan, Shanghai, Tianjing, Beijing, Dalian, Shangdong, Beihai etc.

Types of bonded warehouses: China's bonded warehouses may be divided into two types: (1) specialized bonded warehouses operated by specific foreign trade corporations for storing goods of their own; (2) public bonded warehouses owned by warehouse companies which provide warehouses for both domestic and foreign businessmen.

The General Customs Administration of the People's Republic of China promulgated the bonded regulations of the General Customs Administration of the People's Republic of China on materials imported by foreign-invested enterprises. The regulations became effective on 1 April 1991. Under the regulations any economic entity with a legal person status may apply to the Chinese Customs for setting up bonded warehouses. But the applying companies should register with the Chinese Customs with documents approved by the department of the Chinese authorities in charge and with the business licence checked and issued by the administration of industry and commerce, and should send to the Customs for the records in the Annual Import Plan approved by the department in charge and the import permit for the companies and the list of the major commodities.

Raw materials, bulk parts, components, elements, accessories, auxiliary materials and fuel which are in short supply in China and which are imported by foreign-invested enterprises belong to the bonded goods and the Chinese Customs will exercise supervision over them. Domestic materials for foreign-invested enterprises are not allowed to deposit in the bonded warehouses. The foreign-invested enterprises can enjoy the tax reduction and exemption treatment for materials purchased by them from bonded warehouses.

Foreign-funded enterprises are required to submit the import licence to the customs houses for examination when purchasing materials subject to licence control from the state designated firms responsible for material purchase. However, the foreign-funded enterprises need not submit import licences when they buy bonded goods from the state-designated material purchasing firms.

A legal person status may apply to the Customs for setting up bonded warehouses. But a bonded warehouse should have (1) reliable facilities for storing imported goods, (2) operation and complete accounts system; and (3) certificated duty staff approved by the Customs.

The time limit for storing goods in bonded warehouses is one year and under certain circumstances is applicable to be extended with the Customs' permission. Goods stored in bonded warehouses exceeding the time limit may be sold or disposed of otherwise by the Customs. If any package change is needed, it has to be done under the supervision of the Customs.

Bonded warehouses play an important role in promoting China's import and export and strengthening Sino-foreign technological exchanges because (1) the bonded warehouse system is advantageous to the development of entrepot trade and meets the needs in international trade; (2) it simplifies customs formalities and thus benefits both enterprises concerned and the Customs; and (3) the establishment of commission bonded warehouses helps Sino-foreign technical cooperation and guarantees a healthy operation of import equipment in the course of production.

5. Third tariff cuts in 1992

The tariff cuts scheduled to take effect on 31 December 1992 signal China's latest attempt to come into line with lower tariffs mandated by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The cuts, which will affect tariffs on 3,371 tax items (see accompanying table 4: list for some of the items) will be the third reduction in a year.

The cuts will involve 53.6 per cent of the country's total tax items and shear tariffs overall by 7.3 per cent.

The impending cut will bring China's general tariff level closer to the 15 per cent level for developing nations.

China's efforts to re-enter GATT have now crystallized into making substantial tariff concessions.

The move will help establish tariffs as one of the most important instruments to regulate China's foreign trade in place of central planning.

The huge tariff cuts are also conducive to the institution of a complete market economy in China.

The package will cull out the "unreasonably high" tariffs on certain items while protecting the country's infant industries.

Cuts will be made in the following major categories:

- Raw materials that are short in supply and essential to industrial development such as crude oil, timber, pig iron and gems etc.;
- Advanced technology and equipment that China cannot produce such as large aircraft and certain computer software;
- Certain products made in developing countries such as a wide range of medicines;
- Commodities that are competitive in the world market, such as garments and shoes.

Table 1. Import and export of articles prohibited by the customs

Import of the following articles is prohibited:

Item

1. Various types of weapons, ammunition and explosives;
2. Radio transmitters, receivers and their main parts;
3. Renminbi (except for those dealing in accordance with currency contracts or agreements);
4. Manuscripts, printed matter, films, photographs, discs, movies, sound recording tapes, video recording tapes etc. which are pernicious to China's politics, economy, culture and morality;
5. Deadly poison, anaesthetic drugs to which people can become addictive, opium, morphine, heroin etc.;
6. Animals, plants and their by-products with hazardous gems or pests;
7. Food which is obstructive to hygiene and infections coming from epidemic areas;
8. Other articles prohibited from import as stipulated by the State.

Export of the following articles is prohibited:

Item

1. Various arms, ammunition and explosives;
2. Radio transmitter-receivers and their principle parts;
3. Renminbi and negotiable securities;
4. Foreign currencies, notes and negotiable securities that have not been checked;
5. Manuscripts, printed matter, roll films, photographs, gramophone records, films, loaded recording tapes and video-tapes concerning state secrets and that are not permitted to be exported by the State;
6. Precious cultural relics and books about Chinese revolution, history, culture and art;
7. Valuable animals, plants and their seeds;
8. Valuable metals and their products, pearls and jewels (with the exception of those within the quantity allowed to be taken out by outgoing passengers);
9. Other articles the export of which is prohibited by the State regulations.

Source: Longman Group (Far East) Ltd., the Official Chinese Customs Guide Second Edition.

Table 2. Amended tariff schedule in terms of downward adjustment in 1986

Tariff No.	*Description of goods*	*Import duty rate (%)*				*Date of amend.*
		Pre-amend.		*Post-amend.*		
		Min.	*Gen.*	*Min.*	*Gen.*	
84.01.1	Boilers used in electric power generating of a evaporative capacity of 900 tons or more per hour	25	35	6	11	Apr. 16,1986
3	Parts	25	35	6	11	Apr. 16,1986
84.04/05.1	Turbines of 300,000 KW or more for generators	25	35	6	11	Apr. 16,1986
3	Parts	25	35	6	11	Apr. 16,1986
23.01.1(2)	Flours of meal and bones	20	30	6	11	Jul. 1, 1987
28.38.5	Copper sulphate	35	45	20	30	Jul. 1, 1987
29.22.1	Hexamethylenediamine adipate (Nylon-66 salt)	20	30	15	20	Jul. 1, 1987
74.01.4	Copper waste and scrap	9	14	6	11	Jul 1, 1987
78.01	Unwrought lead (including argentiferous lead); lead waste and scrap					
4	Waste and scrap	20	30	15	20	Jul. 1, 1987
79.01	Unwrought zinc; zinc waste and scrap	20	30	15	20	Jul. 1, 1987
29.01.2(8)	Tetrahydronaphthalene	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.04.6	2, 5-Dimethylhexandiol	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.05.4	M-phenoxy-benzhy alcohol	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.06.2	O-secbutyl phenol, o-Isoprophlphenol, pyrocatechol	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.07.1	Paramonochlorophenol	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.13.4	Acetophenone	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.14.8	Dibromopyrethroacid, DV-methylester	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.15.6	Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.22.1(1)	P-isopropanilline	15	20	6	11	May 16, 1988
(2)	2, 6-ethyl methylanilline	15	20	6	11	May 16, 1988
2(1)	O-phenylenedlamine	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
(2)	Dipropylamine	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.27.2	P-chloro-hydroenzyl	20	30	6	11	May 16, 1988
29.35.2(1)	Benzofuranol	15	20	6	11	May 16, 1988
(2)	piperidine	15	20	6	11	May 16, 1988
40.01	Natural rubber latex, whether or not with added synthetic rubber latex; prevulcanised natural rubber latex; natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha and similar natural gums	20 + 40 (IRD)	30 + 40 (IRD)	30	40	Feb. 1, 1988
44.14.2	Sheets for plywood	20	30	12	17	Sep. 20, 1988
71.02.2	Other diamonds:					
(1)	Uncut and unpolished	40	50	9	14	May 16, 1988
(2)	Cut and polished	70	90	25	35	May 16, 1988
3	Jadeite:					
(1)	Uncut and unpolished	40	50	9	14	May 16, 1988
(2)	Cut and polished	70	90	25	35	May 16, 1988

Table 2. *(continued)*

Tariff No.	*Description of goods*	*Import duty rate (%)*				*Date of amend.*
		Pre-amend.		*Post-amend.*		
		Min.	*Gen.*	*Min.*	*Gen.*	
4	Other:					
(1)	Uncut and unpolished	40	50	9	14	May 16, 1988
(2)	Cut and polished	70	90	25	35	May 16, 1988
71.03	Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semiprecious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport):					
2	Other:					
(1)	Uncut and unpolished	40	50	9	14	May 16, 1988
(2)	Cut and polished	70	90	25	35	May 16, 1988
84.48.1	Special parts of the machines operated by numerical control system	12	17	9	14	Feb. 1, 1988
15.07.5	Linseed oil	50	70	20	30	Nov. 20, 1990
41.02.2	Blue-wet bovine hides	25	35	12	17	Jan. 25, 1990
59.11.2	Polyamide tyre cord fabrics	100	130	30	40	Jan. 25. 1990
70.18.2	Waveguide, quartz tubing for optical fibre use	30	40	12	17	Sep. 1, 1990
85.21.1(2)	Television picture tubes	30+ 50 (IRD)	40+ 50 (IRD)	30	40	Jan. 25, 1990

Table 3. Amended import tariff schedule in terms of downward adjustment in 1991

Tariff No.	*Description of goods*	*Import duty rate (%)*				*Date of amend.*
		Pre-amend.		*Post-amend.*		
		Min.	*Gen.*	*Min.*	*Gen.*	
25.03	Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur	25	35	12	17	June 15, 1991
25.09/10.1	Aptite	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
28.01.2	Bromine	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
28.39.1	Potassium mitrate:					
(1)	As a fertilizer	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
28.43.1	Sodium cyanide	15	20	12.5	20	Jan. 10, 1991
29.01.1(5)	Isopentene	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
2(2)	Toluene	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
(3)	Xylenes	15	20	12.5	20	Jan. 10, 1991
(6)	Naphthalene	25	35	20	35	Jan. 10, 1991
29.02.1	Para-Chlorotoluene, ortho-dichlorobenzene	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
29.03.3	Nitroroluene, nitrochlorobenzene	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
29.04.2	Propyl or isopropyl alcohols	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
3	Butyl zichols	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
7	Propylene-glycol	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
29.06.3	Cresol, nonanephenol	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
29.07.2	Para-nitrophenol, sodium p-nitrophenolate	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
29.13.2	Ethyl methyl ketone	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
29.14.9	Propanoic acid, ortho-methyl-benzoic acid	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
29.16.1	Salicylic acid sodium salicylate	15	20	12.5	20	Jan. 10, 1991
29.22.1(3)	2, 6-diethylaniline	15	20	12.5	20	Jan. 10, 1991
(4)	Dimethylaniline	15	20	12.5	20	Jan. 10, 1991
4	Ethylene diamine	20	30	17.5	30	Jan. 10, 1991
29.35.2(3)	Cyanuric chloride	15	20	12.5	20	Jan. 10, 1991
31.02.4	Urea	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
31.03.1	Calcium superphosphate	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
2	Other	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
31.04.1	Potassium chloride	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
2	Potassium sulphate	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
3	Other	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
31.05.1	Fertilisers, containing the three fertilizing substanced nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
2(1)	Ammonium momohydric	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
(2)	Other	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
	Fertilisers, containing the two fertilising substances nitrogen potassium	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991
38.10/11.4	Herbicides:	6	11	5	11	Jan. 10, 1991

Table 3. *(continued)*

Tariff No.	*Description of goods*	*Import duty rate (%)*				*Date of amend.*
		Pre-amend.		*Post-amend.*		
		Min.	*Gen.*	*Min.*	*Gen.*	
(2)	Other (not put up for retail sale)					
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerised, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):					
2	Liquids and pastes, blocks, lumps, powder, granules, flakes and similar forms	35	45	30	45	Jan. 10, 1991
39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisolbutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride polyvinyl acetate, polyvingl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumaroneindene resins):					
2	Liquids and paster, blocks, lumps, powder, granules, flakes and similar forms	35	45	30	45	Jan. 10, 1991
39.03.3	Cellulose acetates	35	45	30	40	June 15, 1991
40.02.1	Synthetic rubber	9	14	7.5	14	Jan. 10, 1991
47.01	Pulp derived by mechanical or chemical means from any fibrous vegetable material	3	8	2	8	Jan. 10, 1991
84.15.2	Refrigerating machines and heat pump	100	130	70	90	Jan. 10, 1991
85.13.1(1)	Optical line terminal equipment and pulse code modulation multiplexer	20	30	12	17	Jan 10, 1991
1(2)	CKD and parts of optical line terminal equipment and pulse code	20	30	9	14	Jan. 10, 1991
85.19.2(1)	Gas insulator switch gear, for a voltage of 500 KV or higher	40	50	20	30	June 15, 1991

Source: Office of Customs Tariffs Commission under the State Council.

Table 4. List of commodities scheduled for tariff cuts in 1993

1. Minerals – tariffs are cut by an average of 6.9 per cent
   a) Crude oil – tariffs down from 3 to 2 per cent
   b) Naphtha – down from 15 to 10 per cent
   c) Fibre asbestos – down from 20 to 15 per cent
   d) Gems – down from 9 to 7 per cent
2. Machinery and electronic products: Tariffs are cut by an average of 6.2 per cent
   a) Household sewing machine – down from 60 to 50 per cent
   b) Computer software – down to 9 per cent
   c) Electric hand tools – down from 80 to 74 per cent
   d) Condensers – down from 25 to 23 per cent
   e) Instant cameras – down from 50 to 5 per cent
   f) Ordinary cameras – down from 80 to 50 per cent
   g) Camera parts (such as lenses) – down from 80 to 25 per cent
3. Transportation equipment: Tariffs are cut by an average of 5.2 per cent
   a) Large aircraft – down from 6 to 5 per cent
   b) Automobile shock absorbers and radiators – down from 80 to 50 per cent
4. Chemicals: Tariffs are cut by an average of 4.2 per cent
   a) Ethylene, propylene, betylene – down from 15 to 12 per cent
   b) Polyethylene, polypropylene – down from 30 to 23 per cent
   c) Dyes – down from 25 to 23 per cent
5. Building materials: Tariffs are cut by an average of 9.2 per cent
   a) Ordinary slate and brick – down from 70 to 60 per cent
   b) Cement products – down from 50 to 40 per cent
   c) Quartz glass for optical fibre – down from 12 to 9 per cent
6. Metal and metal products: Tariffs are cut by an average of 7.3 per cent
   a) Pig iron – down from 3 to 2 per cent
   b) Silicon steel – down from 15 to 12 per cent
   c) Copper – down from 6 to 5.5 per cent
7. Farm produce: Tariffs are cut by an average of 8 per cent
   a) Cattle and sheep fat – down from 50 and 20 to 10 per cent
   b) Cowhide – down from 12 to 10 per cent
   c) Chocolate and non-coca sugar – down from 40 to 16 per cent
8. Textile raw material and product: Tariffs are cut by an average of 9.6 per cent
   a) Man-made cotton and acrylic fibre -- down from 25 to 20 per cent
   b) Polyamide fibre – down from 60 to 45 per cent
   c) Chemical fibre product – down from 100 to 90 per cent
   d) Garment – down from 100 to 95 per cent
9. Timber and paper: Tariffs are cut by an average of 9.4 per cent.
   a) Ordinary logs – down from 3 to 2.5 per cent
   b) High-grade timber – down from 25 to 20 per cent
   c) Sheet wood for making plywood – down from 12 to 9 per cent

VIII. COMMODITY INSPECTION

A. COMMODITY INSPECTION ORGANIZATIONS

At present there are three state-designated institutions with power to conduct the inspection of imports and exports. Each of them is independent and has its own specialized responsibilities in commodity inspection. The three institutions are: (1) State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection; (2) Specialized Inspection Agencies; and (3) China National Import and Export Commodities Inspection Corporation.

1. State administration of import and export commodities inspection

The State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection (SACI) was established in 1949 and is responsible for the inspection of import and export commodities for the whole country at national level.

SACI has over 190 laboratories at the national level and 250 laboratories at the regional level. These commodity inspection laboratories are equipped with experienced experts, technicians and senior engineers or senior economists. Among the total laboratories, 109 are well equipped with sophisticated inspection/testing equipments, instruments and metres, and 53 are accredited internationally. The ports of Qinhuangdao, Beihai, Lianyungang and Nantong have installed large-auto assembling-equipments for coal, cereals and mineral ores.

China enforces regulatory system that all the import and export commodity inspection shall be subject to SACI's centralized and unique administration to ensure the unified policies, laws, rules and regulations.

SACI has the following main responsibilities:

(1) To exercise the law and control over the nationwide import and export commodity inspection work; work out commodity inspection principles, policies, rules, regulations and plans; and be responsible for working out inspection methods and standards of import and export commodities;

(2) To make, adjust, and arrange the list of import and export commodities subject to inspection enforced by the State;

(3) To examine and approve the application for the exemption of import and export commodities from inspection;

(4) To conclude mutual recognition agreements on conformity assessment of import and export commodities with relevant foreign bodies, and accredit domestic and foreign inspection organizations to undertake import and export commodity inspection assignments;

(5) To accept foreign agency's entrustment for carrying out quality certification of import and export commodities;

(6) To designate the inspection organizations that are eligible for conducting inspection of import and export commodities according to law;

(7) To arrange, supervise and control over the import and export commodity inspection undertaken by the receivers, users, departments of production, management, storage and transportation as well as by the designated/accredited inspection organizations; to be in charge of sanitation registration, inspection and certification of import and export commodities and the related production departments, and the issuance of quality licence as well;

(8) To draw up rules and regulations on, establish systems for and make arrangements of superintending and surveying services in relation to foreign trade;

(9) To accept the application for reinspection and issue the conclusions on such reinspection;

(10) To undertake the issuance of certificates of GSP Form A and certificates of origin;

(11) To collect and provide information concerning import and export commodity inspection; and

(12) To represent the State for attending international conferences and taking part in technological exchange activities, etc.

The China Import and Export Commodity Inspection Bureaux (CCIB) are under the administration of SACI and located in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country. There are over 200 CCIB and/or branch offices, conducting the inspection of import and export commodities under the local jurisdiction in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the State.

CCIB may use quality certification marks on the qualified import and export commodities in accordance with the agreements signed between SACI and the relevant foreign bodies. At present, overseas Safety and Quality Marks applied in China include UL Marks (Underwriters Laboratories Ltd.), IWS Marks (the International Wool Secretariat) and CSA Safety Marks (Canadian Standardization Association).

2. Specialized inspection agencies

The following four State-designated agencies are empowered to conduct commodity inspection of certain categories. The certificates issued by them are legal and effective equal to those by CCIB and their offices:

(a) Animal and Plant Quarantine Centre – responsible for the quarantine of imported and exported animals and plant products;

(b) Ship Inspection Bureau of the People's Republic of China – responsible for the inspection of imported ships' and ships' main equipment;

(c) Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China – responsible for the inspection of imported foodstuffs and drugs;

(d) National Bureau of Weights and Measurements of the People's Republic of China – responsible for the inspection of imported weighing and measuring apparatus.

3. China National Import and Export Commodities Inspection Corporation (CNIECIC)

In July 1980, CNIECIC was set up with its head office in Beijing and branches in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. CNIECIC is a government-approved and independent notary inspection enterprise at government level acting as a third party to inspect, test and survey import and export commodities as entrusted by overseas firms in trade, transport, insurance, manufacturing and inspection.

Its business scope is as follows:

(a) To ascertain the quality and sanitation conditions of import and export commodities (by organoleptic inspection, physics, chemistry and bioassay);

(c) To inspect the packing and marks of import and export commodities; to draw and seal representative samples; to check and issue certificates of origin of value;

(d) To inspect storage of cargoes on board vessels (including ship's hold survey and supervision of unloading); to ascertain measurement tonnage and the weight tonnage of import and export cargoes to be shipped;

(e) To survey damaged cargoes inbound vessels (including hatch survey and supervision of unloading); to survey cargoes in respect of general average declared; to survey inbound damaged cargo;

(f) To examine the cleanliness and/or tightness of outbound ship's tanks, holds, cold chambers or containers together with temperature inspection in the cold chambers;

(g) To provide consulting services on commodities inspection in connection with foreign trade; and

(h) To provide other inspection and superintendence services, namely, the acceleration of delivery of export commodities, the supervision of small complete sets of equipment from examination and approval of design to supervision in the manufacturing process and the inspection of export commodities from raw materials to end products etc.

All the branches of CNIECIC have laboratories with various conventional as well as advanced testing instruments and staffed with exports and specialized technicians. In addition, the Corporation maintains close coordination with various research units and other professional testing and inspection organs throughout China. CNIECIC accepts requests for commodity inspection and survey and appraisal made by domestic organizations and enterprises and acts as notary in disputes arising from quality discrepancy under contracts.

The inspection and appraisal certificates CNIECIC issues are legally effective documents by which officials in charge of foreign trade handle the handing over of goods and settlement of accounts, work out customs tariffs, calculate costs and settle disputes over damage claims.

4. Inspection service charges

Inspection service charges are mainly based on the service rendered and the technologies involved. The total value and quantity of the commodities involved are also taken into consideration. If the charge is calculated according to the total value of commodities, the rate, in general, is below 0.5 per cent of the total value. But, if the inspection involves complicated technology and work, the charge will be negotiated between the two parties concerned. If a foreign trustee requests various kinds of inspection for the same batch of commodities, a reduction of the charge may be made on a case-by-case basis. Appropriate preferential treatment will be considered if the quantity of commodities for inspection is large or the trustee's assignment is on a long-term basis.

B. COMMODITY INSPECTION LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. Enforced inspection organization and commodities

China published the "Provisional Regulations on Commodity Inspection in 1951, the "Provisional Regulations Governing the Inspection and Testing of Import and Export Commodities" in 1954, "Regulations on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities of the People's Republic of China" in 1984 and enacted the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection" in 1989 (hereinafter referred to as the Commodity Inspection Law).

According to China's commodity inspection law, SACI and CCIB are the state authorized organizations to carry out the inspection of imports and exports subject to inspection. In 1990 the SACI announced items in 17 categories under the import inspection list and 589 items in 17 categories under the export inspection list.

Under this Catalogue, items concerning safety standards of the samples submitted, and factory production and inspection conditions are to be inspected and investigated by CCIB, and are allowed for export to China if they are granted with Quality Licence certificates and Safety Marks.

For export commodities, Quality License System has been carried out since 1983 for important exports, including machinery, electrical products, garments, textiles, ceramics, coal and toys, etc. These products and production conditions of the manufacturers/processors are allowed to export if they are granted quality licenses by CCIB.

For export of food commodities, a Sanitation/Hygiene Registration System has also been enforced for factories/storehouses of food for export. Those without registration or approved code numbers are not permitted to produce or to be stored for export. From 1985-1990, 3,876 factories/ storehouses involving 24 categories of food for export were examined and approved by SACI. Now 138 processing factories producing meat, canned food and casing have made sanitation registration in 14 countries, including the United Kingdom, the United States and France.

To further control the quality of imports, China, in 1990, began to adopt quality licences to nine kinds of imported commodities: automobiles, motorcycles, motorcycle engines, refrigerators, air-conditioners, compressors, television sets and cathode tubes. By the end of 1990, Japan, Singapore, Britain, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United States and Brazil applied for quality licence. Of all these applications, 2.6 per cent is for automobiles, 1 per cent for motorcycles, 5.5 per cent for refrigerators, 8 per cent for air conditioners, 28 per cent for compressors and air conditioners, 12.5 per cent for television sets, 45.4 per cent for cathode tubes. Commodity inspection departments have also issued about 200 quality licences and 7 million safety approval plates for over 600 kinds of import commodities.

In case of needs, Chinese specialists are sent to abroad to investigate local factories.

Inspection on import and export commodities shall cover quality specification, quantity, weight, packing and requirements for safety and sanitation/hygiene.

2. Major categories of commodities subject to inspection testing

The following eight categories of import and export are enforced to go through compulsory inspection before import and export:

(a) Food and animals for export;

(b) Containers for packing dangerous articles;

(c) Ships and containers for transporting perishable food;

(e) Other import and export commodities required by other laws and administrative decrees for testing and inspection;

(f) Commodities for which certificates of inspection of Chinese commodity-inspection organizations are required in entering importing countries according to agreements between China and importing countries;

(g) Commodities required by foreign-trade contracts or letters of credit to have certificates issued by commodity-inspection organizations; and

(h) Other commodities for which application for inspection is required by trade partners concerned.

However commodity-inspection organizations will refuse applications for testing commodities which should be inspected but are shipped out of the country without being inspected.

3. Documents required for inspection of import and export

(a) To produce foreign trade contracts, foreign invoices, bill of lading, packing lists and notices of goods' arrival;

(b) To produce quality certificates, directions and standards and technical data, if quality inspection is applied, and samples should be produced if the transaction is done based on samples;

(c) To provide list of damaged goods, commercial records of railway, air accident records or marine reports and other documents that certify the damages, if inspection for damages is required;

(d) To provide itemized lists of weight and lists of tally, if inspection for weight or quantity is required. If the imported goods are inspected by consignees or user of other units, the records, itemized lists of weights and inspection reports should be attached;

(e) To provide foreign trade contract, letter of credit and other related documents for export commodities inspection.

If applying for pre-inspection, the applicant should provide the necessary documents for inspection in the following cases:

For commodities pre-inspected by its own area and need other certificates for export in the area, the applicant should have the pre-inspection report signed by the inspection bureau of the area;

For commodities inspected by other commodity-inspection organizations, it is necessary to attach the master copy of "voucher for exchanged certificates for export-commodity inspection" signed by the commodity inspection organization of the port of shipping;

For commodities which certificates of quality and hygiene registration are required, it is necessary to attach the certificates of registration, factory inspection and export quality.

In applying for certificates of hygiene for frozen food, aquatic products, animal by-products and canned food, it is necessary to attach the health-registration certificates signed by commodity-inspection organizations and factory-inspection certificates.

In applying for testing containers for packing dangerous goods, the applicant should provide data about the standards and technological processes of the products and certificates on the property of the packages.

In applying for commissioned inspection, the applicant should provide samples for testing, specify requirements for inspection on behalf of foreign partners, and other necessary documents. Application for inspecting weight of bulky goods imported should be filed with the port of entry.

If a consignment arrives in batches, the consignees or agents should ask the commodity inspection organization at the port of entry for certificates and if the whole consignment cannot be inspected at the port of entry, application for change of inspection place should be filed.

After the import commodities for which inspection is required arrive, the consignees or agents should register the commodities at the port of entry or the station of arrival upon the notice of import goods arrival and other certificates.

For commodities that are in the list of commodities for inspection and imported commodities but not covered in the list and need certificates of inspection organization in claiming for damage, the consignees or their agents should file applications for inspection at the place of destination within one-third of the time of the valid period for claiming damage. If the claim period is near and inspection certificates cannot be produced in time, the applicant should go through the formalities for postponing the time of claim.

The application for inspecting export commodities should be filed at least ten days in advance of customs declaration or shipping. If the commodities require a long time for inspection, enough time should be given.

The goods inspected should be shipped out within two months counting from the date of the issuance of the certificates. For fresh and live export commodities, they should be shipped out within two weeks. If the time limits are exceeded, application for re-inspection should be filed and the original inspection certificates and bills of release should be returned.

C. EXPORT FOOD CONTROL IN CHINA

"The Law of the People's Republic of China on Food Hygiene" stipulates that all food for export is subject to sanitary inspection and supervision by the State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection (SACI) and its Regional Commodity Inspection Bureaux (CCIB), and the customs shall check and release food for export against certificates issued by CCIB.

In 1984, SACI and the Ministry of Public Health promulgated the "Provision of the People's Republic of China on Food for Export" with a view to strengthening inspection and administration on food for export and avoiding contamination of food for export and harmful factors to human body. It is clearly stipulated that all food for export (including various kinds of processed foodstuffs and raw materials for human consumption and food added with medicines according to traditional custom) is subject to inspection. No food is permitted for export without undergoing inspection or if judged substandard.

The food for export, which has been inspected by CCIB and judged up to standard and obtained certificates, must be shipped for export within the time of validity of the certificates. For those food exceeding the time of validity of the certificates, reinspection must be conducted.

The main functions of CCIB in enforcing sanitary supervision and inspection of food for export are:

(1) to enforce sanitary supervision and inspection on processing factories, slaughter houses, cold storage and storehouses of food for export (hereinafter refered to as the factories/storehouses of food for export);

(2) to formulate and promulgate standards and relevant provisions for inspection on quality of food for export and supervise implementation;

(3) to administrate in a unified way the registration of the factories/storehouses of food for export.

In accordance with the provisions, all factories/storehouses engaged in production, processing, slaughter and storage of food for export within the territory of China must first obtain sanitation licences from the local public health/sanitation and approval of local authorities in charge of production, then apply to CCIB for registration. After examination by CCIB those factories/storehouses which are proved up to sanitary requirements for environment, facilities, raw materials, subsidiary materials, processing and personnel engaged in food processing, packing, storage, transportation and sanitary inspection control stipulated in the "Minimum Sanitary Requirement for Factories/Storehouses of Food for Export" or "Detailed Rules for the Registration of Factories/Storehouses of Food for Export", can be granted registration certificates or registration code numbers separately. Factories/storehouses which intend to apply for registration and accreditation abroad must meet the veterinary and sanitary requirements set forth by the relevant health authorities of importing countries. The registration with foreign governments shall be made by SACI. No food factories/storehouses are permitted to produce, process and store food for export without registration certificates and registration code number. Those applying for but failing to obtain registration code numbers or accreditation from foreign country are not permitted to produce or store food for export to the related foreign countries.

From 1985 to 1990, 3,876 factories/storehouses involving 24 categories of food for export were examined and approved by SACI. Of these, 138 processing factories dealing with meat, canned food and casing, etc. have made sanitation registration in 14 countries respectively, including Germany, United Kingdom, the United States and France.

In addition, SACI pays close attention to strengthening follow-up inspection over the registered factories/storehouses of food for export. CCIB shall exercise random inspection on these factories/storehouses at any time within three years of validity of registration certificates. If any registered factories/storehouses are found failing to meet the sanitary requirements, they will be given warning or ordering to correct problems within a limited period of time or revoking the registration certificates respectively depending on the seriousness of the case; and it any factories/storehouses which have been registered and accredited in importing countries are found not in conformity with the sanitary requirements, they shall be ordered to stop exporting food to such importing countries. They can only resume export when they are proved to meet the sanitary provisions and requirements through improvement.

If necessary, CCIB may send quality supervisors to processing enterprises to supervise production and processing in accordance with relevant provisions, standards, and the contractual stipulations and to conduct random inspection on food for export so as to prevent delivery of any substandard food from the factories.

For detailed information on list of import and export commodities subject to inspection and relevant organizations etc., please see Annex 5 in Part II of this Guidebook.

IX. INSURANCE

A. DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S INSURANCE BUSINESS

1. Insurance business before 1980

Before the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, insurance business was basically controlled by foreign companies.

After 1949, the Government of new China set up the People's Insurance Company of China (PICC) and took over the control of insurance business from foreign companies and instituted a compulsory domestic insurance system, under which domestic insurance business grew up steadily with about 3,000 agent offices employing 34,000 staff throughout China in 1952.

During 1953-1979, China's domestic insurance business was basically suspended and only foreign insurance was in operation. This situation was attributed to the understanding that insurance in China was not necessary any more since all losses of enterprise properties were covered by the Government and private properties were of not much value for insurance.

The economic system reform since 1979 has encouraged enterprises to take responsibility for profit and losses, and more and more people have come to realize the importance of insurance.

2. Domestic insurance business

With a view to meeting the requirements of economic construction, PICC resumed in 1980 domestic business which had been suspended for more than 20 years. It has now embarked on the road to overall development. Guided by the business policy of serving production and the masses, PICC provides various types of insurance including insurance on property of enterprises, household effects, and life insurance. Besides, it has commenced the writing of many types of rural insurance such as insurance on crops, production materials, production machines and tools, rural household effects, and farm cattle, milk cow and pig raising to support the development of the rural economy. For the purpose of relieving the workers and staff of collectively-owned enterprises from fear of troubles in their daily life, besides industrial and life insurance, PICC is writing pension and medical insurance on a trial basis.

Domestic insurance has rapidly expanded over the past 12 years. By the end of 1990, the total premium income was 17.74 billion yuan, 15.53 billion yuan of which was from the domestic business.

Currently, there are more than 530,000 enterprises, nearly 83.40 million families, over 4.91 million motor vehicles, and approximately 200 million mu (1 mu = 0.0666 hectare) of crops having taken property life insurance. About 219 million person times have purchased life insurance. Among this tide, Chinese farmers and rural enterprises have demonstrated their market potentialities. According to PICC, the premium income from rural insurance exceeded 2 billion yuan ($US370 million) at the end of 1990. By now over 300 million farmers have had their private properties insured, mostly against fire, flood and other disasters.

Insurance coverage has expanded from enterprises and household property mainly in 1980s to include more than 200 types covering motor vehicles, transported cargo, crop-growing, stock-breeding, aquatic-raising, product liability, construction and installation engineering, life, pension, personal accidents etc.

3. Classes of insurance

Insurance business is increasing rapidly due to the growth of joint ventures with foreign capital, co-production with foreign concerns, compensation trade and the State's offshore oil exploration, and labour export. PICC has continued to provide marine cargo transport insurance, insurance on China exports and imports, aircraft and ocean-going ship insurance etc. while introducing new coverage so as to afford fuller insurance protection to foreign investors and concerned domestic units. At present, more than 30 classes of new business are being underwritten by PICC. These include:

- Ocean marine cargo insurance for China's imports and exports;
- Insurance relating to exploration for offshore oil e.g. drilling unit property insurance, including platforms, drilling rigs, drilling ships and rigs;
- Workshops, supply ships and aircraft insurance, cost of control expenses, seepage, pollution, contamination and clean-up expenses;
- Redrilling expenses;
- Loss, damage and expenses caused to third parties;
- Protection and indemnity risks;
- Offshore personal accident insurance;
- War risks and political hazards;
- Ship, aircraft, motorcar insurance;
- Investment insurance;
- Liability insurance (including employers' liability and products liabilities);
- Insurance for Contractors All Risks and Erection All Risks (CAR & EAR);
- Enterprise and private property insurance;
- International reinsurance;
- Insurance relating to processing of foreign materials and compensation trade, fishing boat run jointly with foreign corporation on cooperative basis, ship-building, drilling platform construction;
- Property insurance relating to joint ventures, covering machinery breakdown, business interruption, personal accident;
- Surety and performance bonding;

- Exhibition liability insurance;
- Personal accident insurance;
- Political risk insurance; and
- Tourism life insurance.

4. Major insurance coverage

Cargo transport insurance

Marine insurance

FPA (free of particular average) *covers* (a) total loss of whole consignment caused by natural calamities or accidents to the carrying conveyance; (b) loss consequent on falling into sea of entire package or packages during loading, transhipment or discharge; and (c) loss of or damage caused by the carrying conveyance being grounded, stranded, sunk or in collision with floating ice or other objects by fire or explosion. Sacrifice in and contribution to general average and salvage charges.

WA (with average) *covers* all liabilities under FPA as well as partial loss caused by natural calamities or accidents, which is not recoverable under FPA.

All risks *cover* all liabilities under FPA and WA as well as all loss or damage arising from external causes.

Overland transport insurance *covers* loss of or damage caused by natural calamities or accidents, such as collision, overturning etc. of the carrying train or trucks in course of transit.

Parcel post insurance *covers* loss of or damage to parcel or parcels by natural calamities or accidents in the course of sending by post.

Air transport insurance *covers* loss of or damage caused by natural calamities or accidents such as lightening or explosion, collision, crashing etc. of the carrying aircraft in course of transit.

Motor insurance *covers* hull and third party liability insurance.

B. ORGANIZATIONS

Insurance business in China is all run by the State. At present, there are companies designated by the State to conduct insurance business:

- The People's Insurance Company of China (PICC);
- The China Insurance Company (CIC);
- The Tai Ping Insurance Company (TPIC);
- The Agricultural Insurance Company of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corporation;

- The Ping'an Insurance Company; and

- The Communication Bank

CIC and TPIC operate under the guidance of PICC and have branches in Hong Kong, Macau and Singapore specializing in overseas business.

1. Internal network of People's Insurance Company of China (PICC)

PICC has about 2,800 branches and sub-branches in 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (with the exception of Taiwan Province of China) with a total number of about 80,000 staff across the country.

PICC has 41 year-old insurance operation and underwritten 95 per cent of China's total insurance business. Its insurance premium income in 1990 came up to $US420 million. The total assets in 1990 reached RMB 2,204,585,777.

In 1991, the income from overseas insurance business reached $US425 million. The figure was largely attributed to the increased import and export value which stood around $US100 billion in 1991. The increased foreign investment totalling $US46.5 billion in 1991 in China helped to expand premium income.

In addition to the coverage practised in the past, China has recently introduced political, anti-government riots, contractors' and export credit insurance as well as tourist life insurance to expand insurance business. The types of insurance have come up to more than 100.

2. PICC's external business relations

PICC has over 300 agencies in 120 countries and regions and entrusted by 111 foreign insurance companies with offering compensation and examination services for their foreign counterparts in China. By now Lioyds of London has entrusted the PICC branches in Beijing, Shanghai, Dalian, Guangzhou and Tianjin to act as its examination agents in China.

PICC has also actively participated in the international reinsurance business. Up to the end of 1991 PICC has established reinsurance relations with 1,012 insurance companies in more than 100 countries involving huge amounts of funds with foreign firms which are basically under written by foreign insurance companies. Such project includes the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station. The launching of the Asia Sat. 1 telecommunication satellite, 200 big and medium-sized passenger planes for CAAC and over 1,000 ocean-going vessels for China's ocean-shipping departments.

In addition, PICC has joined several international and regional insurance organizations:

(a) Reinsurance Group of the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurer;

(b) Asian Reinsurance Corporation which is assisted and supported by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;

(c) South Place Syndicate, as a member of New York Insurance Exchange (with investments from 14 foreign insurance companies organized by the American Continental Insurance Company Ltd.);

(d) China-America Insurance Company Ltd., Bermuda, a joint venture founded in 1980 in conjunction with the American International Group, specializing in business related to China's trade and economy in North America and reinsurance throughout the world with a branch in New York;

(e) China Reinsurance Company Ltd., a joint venture in Hong Kong between PICC and branches of CIC and TPIC (both of China) and the Ming An Insurance Company Ltd. of Hong Kong.

In addition, PICC opened a liaison office in London in 1981.

3. Liaison and representative office of PICC abroad

London Liaison Office:

Established in January 1981, the London Liaison Office is PICC's overseas institution in the United Kingdom located in the city of London.

The main tasks for the office are as follows:

- Researching and studying the changes and developments taking place in the London insurance market and its trends;
- Assisting PICC's Head Office in contacting with broking firms (brokers), insurance and reinsurance companies and other relevant units in the United Kingdom;
- Assisting the Head Office and its branches to handle marine cargo and marine hull claim cases and other reinsurance business; exchanging information and working in coordination with the Head Office to promote business;
- Assisting the Head Office to train staff by arranging them to study at work in the United Kingdom; and
- Arranging and receiving visiting delegations to the United Kingdom from the Head Office, branches and other units.

Following its establishment, through publicizing the company's business policies, widening contacts with British underwriters and strengthening connections and cooperations with them, PICC Liaison Office in London has maintained good relationship with the British insurance industry. The influence of the company has also been extended and the business ties with the London insurance market become even closer.

Address: 100 Fenchurch Street, London; tel.: 01-4889696; telex: 8814239; fax: 01-4813401.

New York Liaison Office:

Established on 1 August 1988, the office is PICC's overseas institution in the United States.

The main tasks for the office are:

- Furthering mutual understanding between the insurance communities of China and the United States;

- Promoting their business cooperation; and
- Assisting PICC's marine claim agents in the United States to proceed their work.

In addition, it also provides insurance consultancy to the Chinese commercial institutions in the United States, supervises and coordinates law units that involve PICC's interests and deals with matters entrusted by PICC's Head Office and its branches.

Address: One World Trade Center, Suite 3333, New York, N.Y. 10048, U.S.A; tel.: (212) 775-0048; telex: 420623; fax: (212) 775-7273.

Hamburg Representative Office:

The office is one of PICC's overseas institutions established on 27 October 1988. It is located near the Hamburg Municipal Hall where many German insurance and reinsurance companies and broking firms are centered so communications and contacts with them are very convenient.

The main tasks for the office are as follows:

- Further strengthening ties with the German underwriters so as to promote the friendly cooperations with them;
- Building up connections with German commercial circle and upgrading services; and
- Conducting research work so as to be better acquainted with the German insurance market.

Address: Rodingsmarkt 16, Stock VI 2000, Hamburg II, Germany; tel.: 040-363641; telex: 2166216; fax: 040-367800.

Tokyo Representative Office:

Established on 29 March 1989, the office is PICC's overseas institution in Japan, situated in a downtown financial district on the east of the Japanese Palace.

As a bridge connecting insurance industries of China and Japan, the office is mainly responsible for:

- Promoting exchange business, and increasing personnel contacts between the two countries;
- Enhancing connections through different channels for direct reinsurance exchange with the Japanese underwriters;
- Strengthening cooperation and contacts on matters of cargo surveying, claim settling and reimbursement;
- Providing better service and insurance consultation for both Chinese and Japanese customers; and
- Strengthening the researches and studies on Japanese insurance market.

Address: 23-3 Ichibancho Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan; tel.: (03) 288-0221; fax: (03) 288-0229.

Table 1. Balance sheet of PICC as of 31 December 1990

Currency Unit: Renminbi Yuan

	Notes	*1990*	*1989*
ASSETS			
Fixed assets	6	2,204,585,777	1,710,391,113
Cash in hand and at banks		15,004,140,765	10,596,558,952
Investment		5,094,051,330	3,817,447,887
Premium receivable		320,956,652	276,209,661
Amounts due from ceding companies		397,678,396	335,409,664
Deposit held by reinsurers		242,908,052	214,131,485
Sundry debtors		578,089,473	463,618,443
Total		23,842,410,445	17,413,767,205
LIABILITIES			
Fund from Government		2,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
General reserve	7	3,190,992,132	2,040,269,846
Insurance funds and life assurance fund	4	13,429,604,048	10,348,175,458
Outstanding claims reserves		1,129,925,257	965,315,938
Other reserve		305,994,347	317,997,095
Amounts due to ceding companies		65,382,555	90,742,532
Deposit held for reinsurers		113,067,260	126,592,523
Sundry creditors		95,982,036	88,061,085
Profit and loss account	9	3,511,462,810	2,436,612,728
Total		23,842,410,445	17,413,767,205

Source: PICC's Report of 1991.

Table 2. PICC's consolidated profit and loss account for 1990

Currency Unit: Renminbi Yuan

	Notes	*1990*	*1989*
Underwriting profit (loss)			
Fire		1,322,506,972	1,058,423,311
Motor vehicle		507,711,978	277,368,794
Marine and general		1,326,584,654	928,710,231
		3,156,803,604	2,264,502,336
Interest, investment and other income		1,169,797,338	822,326,055
Management expenses		(815,138,132)	(650,215,663)
Profit (loss)	9	3,511,462,810	2,436,612,728

Table 3. PICC's revenue account for 1990

Currency Unit: Renminbi Yuan

	Notes	*Fire*		*Motor vehicle*	
		1990	*1989*	*1990*	*1989*
INCOME					
Premium income	3	3,559,397,478	3,270,300,287	3,918,634,669	2,779,642,379
Insurance and life assurance funds as at beginning of the year		1,635,150,144	1,256,358,472	1,389,821,190	1,132,995,376
Insurance and life assurance funds as at end of the year	4	(1,779,698,739)	(1,635,150,144)	(1,959,317,335)	(1,389,821,190)
Interest and other income		–	–	–	–
		3,414,848,883	2,891,508,615	3,349,138,524	2,522,816,565
OUTGO					
Net claims incurred		1,358,555,356	1,237,670,772	2,198,333,081	1,775,546,277
Payments for life assurance		–	–	–	–
Surrenders		–	–	–	–
Commissions paid		259,353,275	194,761,547	221,996,340	194,296,102
Tax		198,954,429	176,596,215	215,524,907	150,100,688
Expenses		275,478,851	224,056,770	205,572,218	125,504,704
		2,092,341,911	1,833,085,304	2,841,426,546	2,245,447,771
Underwriting profit (loss)		1,322,506,972	1,058,423,311	507,711,978	277,368,794

Source: PICC's Report of 1991.

X. CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE TRANSPORTATION

A. MODES OF TRANSPORT FOR CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE

1. Waterway transport

China has more than 50,000 rivers, most of them are ice-free year round. It offers favourable conditions for inland water transport.

The Yangtze River has a navigation channel of 6,300 kilometres long and its waterway depth is currently expanded from 2.1 metres to 2.9 metres at the river's Chongqing-Yichang section, and from 2.5 to 4.0 metres at Wuhan-Anqing section, and from 1.7 to 3.2 metres at Yichang-Wuhan section, and the section from Nanjing downwards the Yangtze River Mouth is 10.5 metres. The Chongqing-Yibin section of the river is now being dredged to allow ships of up to 1,000 deadweight tons to navigate.

The project to enlarge the Yawosha Channel at the Yangtze estuary, the only way for ships to enter the river or the sea, began in November 1989 and was completed and put into operation in March 1990. The new channel, 4,250 metres long, 250 metres wide and 7.3 metres deep, makes the navigable conditions much better than before.

Waterway transport has been China's important transport system. In 1990, China's total dead weight tons reached 37.5 million (dwt), doubling the 1978 figure, and the waterway freight transported totalled 830 million tons. The volume of goods transported through waterway accounted for one-fifth of the nation's total.

According to statistics, steamers and barges in the country carried a total of 222 million passengers/trip in 1990, an 8.5 per cent drop from the previous year, and 582 million tons of cargo, down 1.9 per cent. In other words, they shipped 17.546 billion persons per kilometre, down 7.7 per cent, and 1,090.445 billion tons of cargo per kilometre, up 10.8 per cent.

In 1990, main coastal ports handled about 480 million tons of cargo, a 5.5 per cent increased over the previous year. Shanghai Port alone handled 145.6 million tons, one-fifth of the nation's total, setting a record high for six consecutive years. Inland harbours handled more than 700 million tons of cargo, of which, main harbours along the Yangtze and Heilongjiang rivers handled 150 million tons, up 2.5 per cent over the previous year.

2. Ocean transport

China has a coastline of 18,000 kilometres along some 20 large and medium-sized developed coastal cities covering across 10 provinces and autonomous regions. Over the last 10 years, China invested a substantial amount in improving and expanding port facilities to meet the growing needs of foreign trade expansion. In 1989, China built and put into operation 27 deep-water berths and 68 medium-sized and small berths, adding a total annual handling capacity of 48 million tons of cargo. By the end of 1990, there was a total of 251 deep-water berths in China.

China has also heavily invested in expanding and modernizing its ocean-going fleets. Now ocean transportation system has played a major role in moving foreign trade cargoes. In 1990, 90 per cent of the country's foreign trade amounting to 160 million tons of import and export cargo was moved through the sea ports.

The transport network for fuels, passengers, and import and export alike is constantly working at full capacity. With the opening of the coastal cities and Hainan province, and the expanding development of the special economic zones, trade and economic exchanges with other countries are bound to increase. Pressure on the ports is rising steadily.

The following ports are open for direct handling of foreign trade: Shanghai, Dalian, Tianjin (Xingang), Qingdao, Huangpu, Qinghuangdao, Beihai, Fuzhou, Lianyungang, Guangzhou, Longkou, Wenzhou, Yingkou, Yantai, Ningbo, Shantou, Basuo, Fangcheng, Zhangjiang, Haikou, Xiamen, Zhangjiagang, Nantong, Shijiu, Weihai (see a diagram on page 177).

(a) Shanghai Port

The port has about 181 berths, 55 are able to receive 10,000-ton freighters. Each year, more than 2,000 foreign freighters from more than 160 countries and regions pass through Shanghai, in addition to over 10,000 Chinese freighters. The port has modern facilities to handle bulk liquid and powder form of chemicals.

With cargo handling capacity of over 146 million tons in 1989, the port is the largest in China, accounting for over 30 per cent of the country's international trade. But the port can only receive freighters of up to 30,000 dwt.

Satellite ports are being built nearby so that cargoes can be broken down and carried on to Shanghai by smaller vessels. Foreign freighters will also be able to sail directly into China's largest river – the Yangtze River.

Electronic remote control and television monitoring have been introduced at the harbour.

The port of Shanghai is situated in the lower stream of the Huangpu River, at 31°14'N, 121°30'E.

(b) Qinhuangdao Port

The Port of Qinhuangdao situated at 39°54'N, 119°37'E, was built in the Gulf of the Bohai Sea in 1903. It is the third largest port in China. It offers a larger capacity for taking in and discharging cargo than the railway.

Qinhuangdao is an ice-free port with deep and broad water. It handles more coal exports than any other port in China (80 per cent of China's coal for export). Each year it deals with over 30 million tons of outgoing coal, 80.3 per cent of which is for export, mainly to Japan.

Now the Port has been changed into a comprehensive one with 10,000 dockers and 29 berths and 22 are deep-water berths for sending out energy resources. Its oil wharf alone is a mile long.

(c) Tianjin (Xingang) Port

Xingang situated at 39°00'N, 117°43'E, is the main port on the western shore of Bohai Sea in north-east China. It serves as the main port of the industrial city of Tianjin and also serves as the major port of entry to the capital city of Beijing, which is about 175 kilometres away from Xingang Port.

The port has 39 berths, 29 of which are capable of accommodating ships of 10,000 tons or above with a total annual cargo throughput of about 20 million tons. The first specialized container berth is almost 400 metres long and can accommodate vessels carrying 1,300 containers each. Container services have been started with the United States, Japan, Australia and Hong Kong. Yard stacking provides storage for up to 6,828 containers.

Another modern container berth capable of handling 100,000 standard containers annually and two general cargo berths capable of handling 670,000 tons are in operation at Tianjin Harbour. After its completion in 1985, the Port can now handle between 300,000 and 400,000 containers a year, and some are being refrigerated. Now the Port is equipped with cranes, floating cranes, conveyers and mobile cargo-handling machinery. The maximum lifting weight is 150 tons.

A computer system is now employed. Wharves, particularly container wharves, are rail-served. There is a shipyard in the locality, and temporary repair services can be rendered to foreign vessels.

(d) *Dalian Port*

The port is in Dalian Bay at 38°56'N, 121°39'E. The port has 35 berths, 28 of which are for ships of 10,000 tons and more cargo work is done with ships berthed alongside. Its largest oil terminal can handle oil tankers of up to 100,000 tons. The port currently handles 45 million tons a year.

The port is equipped with cranes and various types of mobile machines, belt conveyers, floating cranes and large-sized installations for loading and unloading. The maximum lifting weight is 600 tons.

Tug-boats, lighters, oil boats and water boats are available. Wharves are rail-served, so that cargo can be handled directly between ship and train and through transport between land and sea which is expected. There is a shipyard in the locality and general repairs can be carried out on foreign vessels.

(e) *Qingdao Port*

The port of Qingdao is situated in Jiaozhou Bay at 36°04'N, 120°20'E on the southern coast of the Shandong Peninsula. Dagang wharves have a frontage of 3,000 metres. There are altogether 32 berths, 16 berths of which are for 10,000-ton ships. Cargo work is done with ships berthed alongside. There is also an oil terminal at Huangdao which can berth one 50,000-ton oil tanker.

The port is equipped with lifting machinery, a mechanized conveying system for loading coal, and various kinds of mobile machines. The maximum lifting weight is 250 tons. Tug boats, lighters and harbour work craft are available. Wharves are rail-served. There is a shipyard in the locality, and temporary repairs can be carried out on foreign ships. The cargo throughput in 1985 was 26.1 million tons.

(f) *Huangpu Port*

The Port of Huangpu is situated in the mouth of the Pearl River at 23°06'N, 113°26'E, 31.5 kilometres southeast of the city of Guangzhou. The total length of frontage of the wharves is 2,200 metres. There are altogether 28 berths, 22 of which are deep-water berths for 10,000-ton ships. Cargo work is carried out alongside or by lighters.

The port is equipped with cranes, belt conveyers, grain suckers and various kinds of mobile machines. The maximum lifting weight is 250 tons. Tugs, lighters and launches are available. Wharves are rail-served. General temporary repairs can be affected to foreign ships.

(g) Zhenjiang Port

The Port of Zhenjiang is situated at 32°10'N, 119°39'E, where the Yangtze River and the Grand Canal meet.

In the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 4 deep-water berths for sea-going ships of 25,000 dwt and 8 medium and small-sized berths were completed in Dagang Area. The total cargo throughput was 5.85 million tons in 1985.

The Port of Zhenjiang is composed of an old port area and a new port area and become one of the most important sea-river-canal transhipment terminals.

(h) Zhangjiagang Port

The Port of Zhangjiagang is situated at 31°58'N, 120°24'E. It is a new port located on the south bank of the down stream of the Yangtze River. The construction of the Port began in 1968. In 1970, two floating pontoon wharves (one for ships of 10,000 dwt and above, and another for ships of 5,000 dwt) were completed.

In the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, two general cargo berths for ships of 10,000 dwt and above were completed, thus providing an additional throughput capacity of 0.7 million tons. Now, the Port has a total throughput capacity of 2.8 million tons and has become one of the important terminals for sea-river-canal transhipment purpose.

(i) Nantong Port

The Port of Nantong is situated at 32°01'N, 120°49'E. It is a river port at the down stream of the Yangtze River. The port was opened up in 1904. At present, it is composed of three stevedore districts: Tiansheng, Nantong and Langshan.

In the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, one newly-built general cargo berth for vessels of 25,000 dwt and one transhipment platform for ships of 35,000 dwt were built.

There are now 14 berths, three of which are deep-water berths for ships of 10,000 dwt and above. The cargo throughput in 1985 was 10.29 million tons. It is now one of the important sea-river-transhipment terminals.

(j) Nanjing Port

The total annual cargo handling capacity of Nanjing Port comes to 42 million tons, after No. 35 wharf handling two million tons put into operation in 1989. In 1990, two 10,000-ton class deep-water berths, three 1,000-ton class berths and six 15,000-ton class berths and seven medium-sized berths were completed at Nanjing Port, increasing the wharf's annual handling capacity to 6.44 million tons, making it the largest wharf on the Yangtze River.

Featured with deep-water and wide water surface, the Yangtze River mouth can allow 10,000 dwt ocean-going ship to sail straight to Nanjing, a 5,000 dwt ship to Wuhan, and a 1,000-dwt ship passing through the Three Gorges to Chongqing. Along the Yangtze River ports, four international routes have been opened to link the Yangtze River.

(k) Yingkou Port

The port is situated at 40°18'N, 122°06'E and has two 10,000-ton class sundry berths with an annual cargo handling capacity of about six million tons of goods. The port is in Liaoning province. The coal berth for self-unloading ships of 30,000 dwt and four deep-water berths were built in 1986.

(l) Longkou Port

The port, located in Shangdong province, has one 10,000-ton class coal berth, one 10,000-ton class sundry berth, one 10,000-ton class passenger/sundry berth, and one 5,000-ton class passenger, to handle 2.2 million tons of cargo including 1.5 million tons of coal annually.

(m) Shijiu Port

The port of Shijiu is situated on the coast of the Yellow Sea at the intersection between the Shandong Peninsula and the Subei shoals, being 35°33'N, 119°25'E. It is a newly-developed open sea deep-water port in the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In the first phase, two deep-water berths were newly built (one for bulk coal carriers of 100,000 dwt, and the other for carriers of 25,000 dwt (in fact, two carriers of 100,000 dwt could also be berthed), with a total berth length of 452 metres and a water depth of 17 metres. The designed annual exporting capacity is 15 million tons of coal.

(n) Fengcheng Port

The Port of Fengcheng in the north coast of Beibu Bay, is situated at 21°37'N, 108°21'E. It is one of the newly-developed deep-water ports in the south-west of China in the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Two deep-water berths for vessels of over 10,000 dwt were completed and put into use in October 1983. And then, in 1985, another deep-water berth for ships of 15,000 dwt was completed.

Four berths for ships of 15,000-25,000 dwt and above were completed in 1986. Now there are eight berths, seven of which are deep-water berths with an annual throughput capacity of 4.7 million tons.

(o) Lianyungang Port

The Port of Lianyungang is situated at the south end of Haizhou Bay of the Yellow Sea and the east end of Longhai Railway Line, at 34°45'N, 119°27'E. The port was opened in 1933. The cargo throughput in 1985 was 9.29 million tons.

In the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the newly-built pier No. 3 with 4 general cargo berths for ships of 10,000 dwt and above was built. A new area, Miaoling, was developed and would be completed in the period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

(p) Ningbo Port

The Port of Ningbo is situated at 29°53'N, 121°33'E, where Yongjiang, Yaojiang and Fenghuajiang meet. It is located at the south coast of Hangzhou Bay of the East China Sea. At present it is composed of three port areas, i.e. the old Port Area, Beilun Area and Zhenhai Area.

The Port of Ningbo was opened in 1844, and has to date a history of more than 140 years. In the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, three deep-water berths (one for unloading iron ore of 100,000 dwt ship and the other two for ships of 25,000 dwt) were completed in Beilun Area. And in Zhenhai Area, two berths, one of which being for vessels of 10,000 dwt and above, were completed.

At the end of 1985, there were altogether 21 berths, four of which are deep-water berths for vessels of 10,000 dwt and above. The annual throughput capacity was 26.7 million tons.

In addition, a radar navigation system (first used in China) was also completed and put into use. They include three radar stations, i.e. Xiaqi, Qitou and Daxie, covering the whole entrance channel of 30 nautical miles long and the whole water area of the Port.

(q) Xiamen Port

The Port of Xiamen in the south of Fujian province is situated at Jinmen Bay, at 24°27'., 118°04'E. It was opened up in 1683 and developed into a trading port in 1843.

In the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Dongdu, located between Shuangshishan Hill and Niutoushan Hill, was chosen as the site for a new port area. The project of the first phase which was completed in 1984, was to build four deep-water berths for vessels of 10,000 dwt and above with an annual throughput capacity of 2.09 million tons.

3. Rail transport

Railways have been the mainstay of China's transport network and now carry 60 per cent of national passenger traffic and 70 per cent of all freight. Railway development is an important factor in the growth of the national economy and raising people's living standards.

China has the total railway lines of 53,340 kilometres, 6,900 kilometres of which are electrified and 9,000 kilometres are suitable for diesel locomotives. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Tibet, Taiwan and Hainan, are incorporated in the national rail network.

The volume of rail movements has been expanding rapidly in recent years. In 1990, 957 million passengers and 1.46 billion tons of cargo were recorded with the turnover freight reaching 1,322 billion tons-kilometres. Since the adoption of the open policy in 1979, the railway network has grown rapidly. The present growth rate means an extra 70 million passenger and 50 million tons of freight per year. Practically, all the major coastal cities have rail connections with the interior. More than 200 million tons of goods pass in and out of each of these ports by rail each year; this figure is increasing at an annual rate of 10 million tons.

In 1990, China invested RMB 6.717 yuan in railway construction and built 285.5 kilometres railways, 248.7 km of railways were double-tracked and 551 kilometres were electrified. Construction of 19 major railway-related projects under the State are also conducted.

Container transportation moved by railway has been introduced, but in a small capacity. By 1990, China has a total of 264,000 containers handled by 318 stations and 43 international container mail lines.

China has also entered into cooperation with several foreign countries and international organizations for railway construction projects, the majority of which are for upgrading existing lines and construction new lines with foreign loans. So far some agreements have already been signed. Some are about to be signed with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Japanese Bank.

However, railway transport is mainly for China's domestic trade and only a small capacity is used internationally.

It comes under two categories:

(i) International railway transport from China to East European countries and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (known as SMGS);

(ii) International railway container transport via Siberia to European countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran (known as TSR).

The conversion turnover was 1,340.7 ton/km. in 1990. An average of 72,919 wagons were loaded daily. The coal turnover made up over 40 per cent of the overall railway turnover. An average of 28,479 coal wagons were loaded daily. The coal turnover was 105 per cent of the overall annual plan, reaching 608.91 million tons in 1989, an increase of 7.8 per cent or 44.11 million tons over the previous year. Its growth rate was higher than that of freight turnover. Of the total coal turnover, 168.9 million tons were shipped out of Shanxi Province, accounting for 100.7 per cent of the annual planned target, an increase of 10.87 per cent of 16.48 million tons over the previous year. Meanwhile, transport of key materials such as oil, cement, chemical fertilizer, salt and phosphate had all fulfilled or overfulfilled the country's targets.

In 1990 China's railway also moved 5.38 million containers of 9.47 million tons of goods, up 6 per cent and 11 per cent. China built 200,000 one-ton and 6,500 ten-ton containers in 1989 and moved 46,223 international containers in the same year.

4. Air transport

By the end of 1990, China has opened 378 air routes, linking China's 94 large, medium and small cities as well as remote regions and areas, totalling 472,000 km. in length. There are direct routes between Beijing and each province and municipality on the mainland.

China has signed civil aviation agreements with more than 30 countries and developed airlines business with more than 100 countries and regions. It has also established 44 international routes to 37 cities in 28 countries and regions.

China has air service connections with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, France, Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Ethiopia, Switzerland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Japan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Australia, etc. Although the volume of cargo moved by air is small and the air freight rate is high as compared with ocean and rail transport, air transport is particularly attractive for high-value goods, perishable and fresh goods, small packages and goods that are urgently needed.

Air China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation cargo service is a safe and speedy mode rendered by the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation (SINOTRANS) dealing with cargo to Europe, North America, Japan and South-East Asia. SINOTRANS also deals with air courier service having branches throughout China and a world-wide network of agents handling express parcels to and from more than 80 countries and 350 cities.

China has now joint ventures with foreign countries to provide express parcels service from China to other parts of the world to meet the needs of international trade.

Table 1. Number of berths at principal seaports in 1990

Seaport	*Total*			*Of which: Productive use*			*Of which: Non-productive use*	
		Number of berths			*Number of berth*			
	Length of harbor (m)	*Subtotal*	*Of which: 10 thousand tonnage*	*Length of harbor (m)*	*Subtotal*	*Of which: 10 thousand tonnage*	*Length of harbor (m)*	*Number of berths*
Total	111558.0	1103.0	25.3	96634.0	88.5	253.0	14924.0	218.0
Dalian	14192.0	75.0	28.0	10045.0	55.0	28.0	4147.0	20.0
Yingkou	1577.0	17.0	3.0	1488.0	13.0	3.0	89.0	4.0
Qinhuangdao	5904.0	29.0	22.0	5517.0	24.0	22.0	387.0	5.0
Tianjin	8716.0	53.0	26.0	8007.0	46.0	26.0	709.0	7.0
Yantai	2088.0	18.0	3.0	1962.0	17.0	3.0	126.0	1.0
Qingdao	7500.0	40.0	16.0	6602.0	35.0	16.0	898.0	5.0
Shijiusuo	1594.0	11.0	3.0	1143.0	3.0	3.0	451.0	8.0
Lianyungang	3373.0	21.0	12.0	2992.0	17.0	12.0	381.0	4.0
Shanghai	18517.0	181.0	55.0	15969.0	113.0	5.5	2548.0	68.0
Ningbo	4376.0	45.0	10.0	3724.0	31.0	10.0	652.0	14.0
Shantou	1264.0	15.0	–	1215.0	12.0	–	49.0	3.0
Huangpu	10868.0	13.5	22.0	9374.0	107.0	22.0	1494.0	28.0
Zhanjiang	4601.0	31.0	17.0	3780.0	22.0	17.0	821.0	9.0
Haikou	1442.0	13.0	–	1212.0	9.0	–	230.0	4.0
Basuo	842.0	5.0	3.0	842.0	5.0	3.0	–	–
Sanya	71.5	7.0	–	602.0	5.0	–	113.0	2.0

Source: Yearbook of the People's Republic of China, 1990.

Table 2. Cargo handled at principal seaports in 1990

10 thousand tons

Seaport	*1952*	*1957*	*1965*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
ALL PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS	1440	3727	7181	19834	21731	33154	45587	49025	
Dalian	151	558	1057	2864	3263	4381	4853	5092	
Yingkou	18	32	29	33	24	98	181	200	
Qinghuangdao	181	283	479	2219	2641	4419	5012	6565	
Tianjin	74	284	549	1131	1192	1858	2109	2437	
Yantai	26	48	98	458	506	689	780	705	
Qingdao	175	221	448	2002	1708	2610	3109	3112	
Shijiusuo	–	–	–	–	–	–	740	840	
Lianyungang	46	105	265	594	739	929	1114	1126	
Shanghai	856	1649	3194	7955	8483	11291	13320	14604	
Ningbo	–	–	–	–	326	1040	2002	2209	
Shantou	35	130	181	153	176	201	286	282	
Huangpu	47	186	470	1050	1210	1772	4735	4704	
Zhanjiang	18	79	220	947	1075	1231	1532	1610	
Haikou	16	35	64	76	71	170	241	256	
Basuo	–	11	99	307	278	388	393	410	
Sanya	3	76	29	45	39	78	59	64	
Other ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	4321	4811	

Source: Yearbook of the People's Republic of China, 1990.

5. International multimodal transport and containerization

To promote foreign trade and economic interchanges between China and foreign countries, international multimodal transport and cargo consolidation, especially Hanger Container, have been introduced in China in recent years. Multimodal transport has been applied to cargo movement to Japan, the United States, Canada, West Europe, North Europe, Mediterranean, East Africa, Middle East, Far East, Australia and others.

Containerization is a very important technical innovation in transport. Having the merits of high efficiency in cargo handling, quick turn-round, reducing cargo shortages and damage, economical packing, low labour intensity and simplified formalities etc., it is now being extensively applied to sea, land and air transport throughout the world. China first introduced containerization to sea-borne export goods in 1973. In recent years, China has, together with the departments of communication, put in great efforts in developing movement of containers by sea. A number of container yards and container freight stations have been set up by China. By now, major ports are connected with 14 regular container routes, and the number of containers moved inward and outward have been increasing by folds yearly.

China has also been rapidly developing movement of containers by other modes of transport. In 1980, it started to move containers over the Trans-Siberian Railway Landbridge (TSR) to the Islamic Republic of Iran and to 17 European countries. Over the past 11 years, the number of containers has been increasing fairly and quickly and the result proved satisfactory. The variety of commodities has also increased. There are now more than 20 loading stations in 14 provinces and cities handling TSR containers.

In the past few years, Hong Kong and Fujian-Hong Kong direct highway container services were put into operation. Services are provided to issue bills of lading, arrange customs clearance and negotiate payment locally for customers. As formalities are simplified, services upgraded and freight charges lowered, these services are appreciated by customers at home and aborad.

Multimodal transport is a combination of at least two of the modes of transport by sea, land and air. Because of its simplified formalities, a single bill of lading being used for the whole passage, safety, promptness, and "door-to-door" service, its advantages are becoming more and more apparent in international trade. In 1976, China started using this mode of transport, mainly a land-sea combination via Hong Kong. It was only after 1980 that China began to move containers by multimodal transport. This movement is being expanded.

With further diversification of international trade, conventional single–mode transport can no longer meet the needs of trade development. The extensive adoption of advanced means of transport and techniques in organization, comprehensive utilization of various modes of transport, selection of best routing and planning and rendering better services for foreign trade have become new challenges for China.

Containers which have been employed on 12 international shipping routes include:

- Huangpu–Japan route
- Shanghai–Japan route
- Singang–Japan route
- Dalian–Japan route
- Shanghai–Australia route

- Xiangang–Australia route
- China–Persian Gulf route
- China–the United States route
- China–Europe route
- China–Mediterranean route
- China–Hong Kong route
- China–South East Asian route, including Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, etc.

B. ORGANIZATIONS IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN TRADE TRANSPORT

According to the Chinese Ministry of Communications, there are some 133 shipping companies in China undertaking international ocean shipping business. They have a total of 3,250 ships with a total of 19 million dwt, sailing to more than 100 ports in 30-plus countries and regions in the world. The major ones handling foreign trade transport are:

1. China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation

The China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation (SINOTRANS) was established in 1955. It is an organization under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation specializing in foreign trade transport and acting as a general forwarding agent of the import and export corporations under the same Ministry, actively moving all categories of imports, exports and non-commercial goods by sea, land, air and parcel post.

SINOTRANS has 56 branches or sub-branches locating at the main ports and in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, nine representative offices abroad, 20 joint ventures with foreign countries stationed abroad and 45 joint ventures with both China's inner locations and foreign countries stationed in China. It also has agents at more than 300 ports in over 140 countries and areas. In addition, it has agents for air freight in Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, France, the United States, Denmark etc. A subsidiary company named China Interocean Transport Inc. has recently been established in New York. It is engaged in ocean, air, land, "door-to-door" and multimodal transport between the United States and China.

The branches in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (except Tibet) have fleets serving foreign trade, and a certain number of transit warehouses and barges are made available at all times and all main ports along the coast and the Changjiang.

SINOTRANS is ready to accept business of imports and exports, materials for processing and compensatory trade by sea, land and air at customers' request at home and abroad.

The main scopes of its activities are:

(a) Arranging space booking on vessels, cargo coordination, receiving and delivering cargoes at ports, customs clearance and inspection of sea-borne imports and exports; forwarding cargoes imported at the customer's request from the ports to various consignees in China; moving cargoes for export and non-commercial goods of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions from the hinterland to the ports, taking delivery of cargoes, arranging warehousing, assembling for short distance transport and handling and stuffing containers for shipment.

Fumigation teams are stationed at the border stations and main ports along the coast with necessary fumigation equipment and specialized personnel who, at the customer's request, can undertake to fumigate by-products of animals and plants;

(b) Arranging dispatching, transiting, through-transport, receiving and delivering cargoes at border stations, distributing to end users, and customs clearance and inspection of imports and exports as well as handling, forwarding, stuffing and unstuffing containers moved by railway;

(c) Arranging combined land-sea and land-air transport for commodities exported from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions via Hong Kong;

(d) Arranging Trans-Siberian land-bridge container service traffic;

(e) Arranging space booking on international airlines, cargo consolidation and plane chartering for all kinds of imports and exports and also undertaking to deliver and receive cargoes at airports as well as customs clearance and forwarding at the customer's request;

(f) Arranging handling and truck haulage of all imports and exports;

(g) Moving personal effects for foreign embassies, consulates, representations, foreign experts and tourists in China by sea, land and air;

(h) Transporting non-commercial goods and exhibits for exhibition in China and forwarding cargoes in transit;

(i) Warehousing and distributing cargoes that can be arranged at some main ports abroad;

(j) Warehousing and distributing cargoes for Hong Kong customers at the transit warehouse in Shenzhen;

(k) Providing consultancy services for foreign trade transport.

Table 3. List of China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporations

Sinotrans Airfreight Forwarding Corporation (SINOAIR)

Address: Import Building, Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing, China
Post Code: 100044
Telex: 22865 TRANS CN
Telephone: 2013651

China Business Marine Corporation Limited (SINOMARINE)

Address: Import Building, Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing, China
Post Code: 100044
Telex: 22866 TRANS CN
Telephone: 2016367

China Marine Shipping Agency (SINOAGENT)

Address: Import Building, Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing, China
Post Code: 100044
Telex: 22982 TRANS CN
Telephone: 2024422-273

Xiamen Business Marine Corporation Limited

Address: 74, Dongdu Road, Xiamen, Fujian Province, China
Post Code: 361012
Telex: 93167 XMBMC CN
Telephone: (0592) 42128

Sinotrans Shenzhen Development Company

Address: 40, Bao'an South Road, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China
Post Code: 518001
Cable: 7420 SHENZHEN
Telex: 420285 SZFTC CN
Telephone: 201094

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Hebei Branch

Address: 8, Jichang Road, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, China
Post Code: 050072
Cable: SINOTRANS SHIJIAZHUANG
Telex: 26211 HBFTC CN
Telephone: 22330

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Erlian Branch

Address: Youyi Road, Erlianhaote, Inner Mongolia, China
Post Code: 012600
Cable: SINOTRANS ERLIANHAOTE
Telephone: 643

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Manzhouli Branch

Address: 40, Erdao Street, Manzhouli, Inner Mongolia, China
Post Code: 021400
Cable: SINOTRANS MANZHOULI
Telex: 85043 NFTMB CN
Telephone: 3844

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Dandong Branch

Address: 2, Wujing Street, Dandong, Liaoning Province, China
Post Code: 118000
Cable: SINOTRANS DANDONG
Telex: 812018
Telephone: 23124

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Xi'an Branch

Address: 44, North Yanta Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, China
Post Code: 710054
Cable: 1609 XI'AN
Telex: 70037 CMECX CN
Telephone: 21609

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Guangxi Branch

Address: 137, Qixing Road, Nanning, Guangxi, China
Post Code: 530022
Cable: SINOTRANS NANNING
Telex: 48129 GXTRS CN
Telephone: 26559

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Shanxi Branch

Address: 1, Jinci Road, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China
Post Code: 030024
Cable: SINOTRANS TAIYUAN
Telex: 28047 SFTTC CN
Telephone: 665327

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Heilongjiang Branch

Address: 73, Zhongshan Road, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China
Post Code: 150036
Telex: 87020 HWYC CN
Telephone: 220856

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Lianyungang Branch

Address: Xugou, Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province, China
Post Code: 222042
Cable: SINOTRANS LIANYUNGANG
Telex: 36904 LWYCO CN
Telephone: 23653

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Shandong Branch

Address: 24, Pujizhi Road, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China
Post Code: 266012
Cable: SINOTRANS QINGDAO
Telex: 32132 TRSQD CN
Telephone: 332642

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Fujian Branch

Address: 1, Shangbin Road, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China
Post Code: 350001
Cable: SINOTRANS FUZHOU
Telex: 92129 CFTTF CN
Telephone: 557641

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Guizhou Branch

Address: 46, Jiefang Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China
Post Code: 550002
Cable: SINOTRANS GUIYANG
Telex: 66043 FTTCG CN
Telephone: 24001

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Hainan Branch

Address: Binhai Road, Xiuying District, Haikou, Hainan Province, China
Post Code: 570011
Cable: SINOTRANS HAIKOU
Telex: 490218 TRANN CN
Telephone: 62081

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Tumen Branch

Address: 58, Tumen Da Road, Tumen, Jilin Province, China
Post Code: 133100
Cable: SINOTRANS TUMEN
Telex: 84231 TMWY CN
Telephone: 2713

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Shaanxi Branch

Address: 14, Dongyixiang, Jianguo Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, China
Post Code: 710001
Cable: SINOTRANS XI'AN
Telex: 700206 CFTRS CN
Telephone: 71906

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Shanghai Branch

Address: 74, Dianchi Road, Shanghai, China
Post Code: 200002
Cable: SINOTRANS SHANGHAI
Telex: 33040 CNCCS CN
Telephone: 3213103

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Beijing Branch

Address: 190, Chaoyangmennei Street, Beijing, China
Post Code: 100010
Cable: SINOTRANS BEIJING
Telex: 22470 BFTCC CN
Telephone: 556943

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Qinghai Branch

Address: 109 Shulinxiang, Xining, Qinghai Province, China
Post Code: 810007
Cable: SINOTRANS XINING
Telex: 70131 QFHT CN
Telephone: 76526

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Guangdong Branch

Address: 35, Shamian Street, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China
Post Code: 510130
Cable: SINOTRANS GUANGZHOU
Telex: 44464 CGTRS CN
Telephone: 861929

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Anhui Branch

Address: 166, Jinzhai Road, Hefei, Anhui Province, China
Post Code: 230002
Cable: SINOTRANS HEFEI
Telex: 90037 ABFTC CN
Telephone: 335428

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Jiangsu Branch

Address: 50, Zhonghua Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China
Post Code: 210001
Cable: SINOTRANS NANJING
Telex: 34003 NJFTT CN
Telephone: 305701
Fax: (025) 305701

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Qingdao Branch

Address: 9, Guangtao Road, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China
Post Code: 266011
Cable: 0032 QINGDAO
Telex: 32230 QFWTC CN
Telephone: 222803

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Suifenhe Branch

Address: Dashi Road, Suifenhe, Heilongjiang Province, China
Post Code: 157300
Cable: SINOTRANS SUIFENHE
Telephone: 2247

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Xinjiang Branch

Address: 340, Aertai Road, Urumqi, Xinjiang, China
Post Code: 830014
Cable: SINOTRANS URUMQI
Telephone: 38281

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Shenzhen Branch

Address: 50, Heping Road, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China
Post Code: 518001
Cable: SINOTRANS SHENZHEN
Telex: 420285 SZFTC CN
Telephone: 222331

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Inner Mongolia Branch

Address: Dongmenwai, New Town, Huhhot, Inner Mongolia, China
Post Code: 010010
Cable: SINOTRANS HUHHOT
Telex: 85029 FTTIM CN
Telephone: 44819

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Wuhan Branch

Address: 322 Shuili Road, Youth Avenue, Wuhai, Hubei Province, China
Post Code: 430013
Cable: 4254 WUHAN
Telex: 40221 NFTTP CN
Telephone: 566481

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Qinhuangdao Branch

Address: 38, Youyi Road, Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province, China
Post Code: 066002
Cable: SINOTRANS QINHUANGDAO
Telex: 27132 QHDTD CN
Telephone: 334760

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Dalian Branch

Address: 112, Stalin Road, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China
Post Code: 116001
Cable: 1712 DALIAN
Telex: 86251 STDB CN
Telephone: 230212

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Jiangxi Branch

Address: Foreign Trade Building, Zhanqian Road, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province, China
Post Code: 330002
Cable: SINOTRANS NANCHANG
Telex: 95078
Telephone: 226611-132

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Shenyang Branch

Address: 31, Qingnian Street, Shenhe District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China
Post Code: 110014
Cable: SINOTRANS SHENYANG
Telex: 80080 SFTTC CN
Telephone: 27828

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Yunnan Branch

Address: 576, Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province, China
Post Code: 650011
Cable: SINOTRANS KUNMING
Telex: 64048 TRANS CN
Telephone: 33341

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Chongqing Branch

Address: 41-2, Jianxinbei Road, Jiangbei District, Chongqing, Sichuan Province, China
Post Code: 630020
Cable: SINOTRANS CHONGQING
Telex: 62188 CQFTC CN
Telephone: 752805

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Jilin Branch

Address: 4A, Tianbao Street, Changchun, Jilin Province, China
Post Code: 130021
Cable: SINOTRANS CHANGCHUN
Telex: 83020 JLTRS CN
Telephone: 57514

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Zhejiang Branch

Address: 187, Yan'an Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China
Post Code: 310006
Cable: SINOTRANS HANGZHOU
Telex: 35073
Telephone: 575553

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Hubei Branch

Address: 36, Qintai road, Wuhan, Hubei Province, china
Post Code: 430050
Cable: 3643 OR SINOTRANS WUHAN
Telex: 40179 HBFCT CN
Telephone: 442450

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Sichuan Branch

Address: Haijiaoshi, Niushikou, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China
Post Code: 610066
Cable: SINOTRANS CHENGDU
Telex: 60186
Telephone: 443430

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Gansu Branch

Address: 188, Dingxi Road, Lanzhou, Gansu Province, China
Post Code: 730000
Cable: SINOTRANS LANZHOU
Telex: 72140 TRANS CN
Telephone: 25321-286

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Ningxia Branch

Address: 64, Nanhuan Road, W., Yinchuan, Ningxia, China
Post Code: 730001
Cable: SINOTRANS YINCHUAN
Telephone: 23731

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Harbin Branch

Address: 18, Tongjiang Street, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China
Post Code: 150010
Cable: 2310 HARBIN
Telex: 87070 HBTRS CN
Telephone: 418779

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Henan Branch

Address: 115, Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province, China
Post Code: 450003
Cable: SINOTRANS ZHENGZHOU
Telex: 46029 HZFTT CN
Telephone: 331670

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Guangzhou Branch

Address: 53, Huale Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China
Post Code: 510060
Cable: 8388 GUANGZHOU
Telex: 44838 GZTRS CN
Telephone: 755661

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Ningbo Branch

Address: 175, Xiaowen Street, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, China
Post Code: 315000
Cable: SINOTRANS NINGBO
Telex: 37034 NTRAN CN
Telephone: 43281

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Jinling Company

Address: 375, Zhapu Road, Shanghai, China
Post Code: 200080
Cable: TRANSTOSE SHANGHAI
Telex: 33311 ETJSO CN
Telephone: 3253499

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Qiantang Company

Address: 33, Jiujiang Road, Shanghai, China
Post Code: 200080
Cable: 6663 SHANGHAI
Telex: 33601 FETZS CN
Telephone: 3255441

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Fujian Storage Branch

Address: 1, Shangbin Road, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China
Post Code: 350001
Cable: 8273 FUZHOU
Telephone: 553293

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Shanghai Storage Branch

Address: 495, Henanzhong Road, Shanghai, China
Post Code: 200001
Cable: 5817 SHANGHAI
Telex: 30187 SFTSC CN
Telephone: 3226996

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Tianjin Storage Branch

Address: 4, Xingang, Tanggu, Tianjin, China
Post Code: 300456
Cable: 8349 TIANJIN
Telex: 237138 WJCY CN
Telephone: 975435

Sinotrans Airfreight Forwarding Corporation Beijing Branch

Address: 190, Chaoyangmennei Street, Beijing, China
Post Code: 100016
Cable: SINOTRANS BEIJING
Telex: 210205 BETCC CN
Telephone: 482402

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Tianjin Branch

Address:	80, Qufu Road, Heping District, Tianjin, China
Post Code:	300042
Cable:	SINOTRANS TIANJIN
Telex:	23141 TJFTT CN
Telephone:	310746

2. China National Chartering Corporation

The China National Chartering Corporation (SINOCHART) is a specialized organization for centralized chartering of vessels under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation. It arranges chartering and booking space at the request of the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, the various import and export corporations and parties concerned at home and abroad. This Corporation was established in 1951 under the name, "China Overseas Transportation Corporation" and was renamed as "China National Chartering Corporation" in 1955.

SINOCHART has over 150 brokers in 22 countries and areas, such as the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, the United States, Greece, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Singapore and Hong Kong, and has sub-branches in the main ports along the coastline (Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Qingdao, Dalian etc.).

3. China Ocean Shipping Company

The China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO), established in 1961, is a state-owned shipping enterprise engaging in international maritime transport. It is under the Ministry of Communications with its head office at Beijing and has subordinates and branches at China's major trading ports and 26 provinces and municipalities.

At present, COSCO owns and operates more than 610 vessels of different types, aggregating 14 million dwt, calling at 600 ports in 150 countries and regions, making COSCO the biggest maritime transport company in China and one of world's largest shipping companies. The vessels of COSCO include 73 full container vessels, 7 semi-cellular container vessels, 185 bulk carriers, 242 general cargo vessels, 69 multi-purpose vessels, 16 ro/ro, 14 tankers, 14 timber cargo vessels, 2 lashes and 2 passenger ships.

COSCO now operates on 46 international routes, including 36 international container routes to Australia, Northwest Europe, east and west coasts of the United States, east coast of Canada, the Mediterranean, the Gulf, Oceania, Japan, Southeast Asian countries and Hong Kong.

COSCO with 47 liner routes provides 140 sailing and service of "fixed shipping routes", "fix schedules", "fixed calling ports" and "pre-selection of vessel". COSCO has also diversified its services to combine freight with forwarding and to coordinate transports of land-water and river-sea-land as well as door-to-door intermodal transport services. The forwarding services of COSCO include receipt and delivery of cargoes, storage, transportation, stuffing and unstuffing of containers, customs procedures, arrangement of intermodal and inland door-to-door transportation by railway, road and inland waterway.

COSCO has set up overseas offices and representative offices in Japan, Singapore, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Syria, Kuwait, Egypt, Romania, Italy, France, United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Panama, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, and has established business relations with a number of international companies. It also has appointed agencies throughout the world to carry on the shipping business.

Table 4. List of overseas offices, representative offices and joint ventures under COSCO

COSCO Representative Office in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Hong Mei Dong, Mao Lang Bong District
Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Phone: 380726
Cable: 6726 PYONGYANG
Telex: 35007 COSCOCN KP

COSCO Tokyo Office

2-10-6 Motoazabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106, Japan
Phone: (81-3) 473-2646/473-2647
Cable: TKYCOSCO TOKYO
Telex: J27298
Fax: (03) 446-9263

COSCO Technical Superintendent Group in Japan

Mizuki Building, 6F., No. 4-10, 2-chome, Kano-cho,
Chuo-ku, Kobe 650, Japan
Phone: (078) 2523222/2427348 (Res.)
Fax: (078) 2523305
Cable: COSCO KOBE

COSCO Representative Office in Singapore

62 Cecil Street 01-100 and 02-00, T.P.I. Building,
Singapore 0104
Phone: (65) 2229874
Telex: 36459 YIFUS/RS, 24045 YIFUS
Cable: YIFUCOSIN

COSCO Representative Office in Hong Kong

13th Floor, China Merchants Building, 152-155 Connaught Rd., Central, Hong Kong
Phone: (852) 5450185/5450127/5450041/5485351 (Res.)
Telex: 81342 COSCA HX
Fax: 5437797

COSCO Representative Office in Port Said, Egypt

No.16, 4th Fl., El Salam Building, 23 July Street, Port Said, Egypt
Phone: (20-66) 221625
Telex: 63525 COSCO UN
Cable: CHINAGENOF
Fax: (66) 221625

COSCO Representative Office in Alexandria, Egypt

The Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Alexandria, 6, Badawi Street, Rassafa Moharam Bey, Alexandria, Egypt
Phone: (20-3) 4916953
Telex: 54544 CHICO UN
Cable: CHINCONGEN

COSCO Representative Office in Italy

C/O Fratelli Cosulich S.P.A., Via Venti Settembre, 41,
P.O. Box 1726, 16121 Cenova, Italy
Phone: (39-10) 567121/585052/5535225 (Res.)
Fax: (010) 532805

COSCO Representative Office in France

10, Place De La Joliette, 13002 Marseille, France
Phone: (33-91) 91-92-92/77-75-36 (Res.)
Telex: 440795
Fax: (33-91) 56-04-31

COSCO Representative Office in the United Kingdom

52 Chepstow Villas, London W 11, U.K.
Phone: (44-71) 229-2640, 221-3004
Telex: 266273 CHSHIP G
Fax: (071) 229-2576

COSCO Representative Office in Pakistan

C/O Burjorjee Cowasjee & Co., Opp. Custom House, Karachi, Pakistan
Phone: (0092-21) 2415609/200823
Telex: 23780 RATAN PK
Fax: 2415609

COSCO Representative Office in Bangladesh

House No. 10, Road No. 4 (East) Kulshi R.A.,
Chittagong, Bangladesh
Phone: (880-31) 203780
Telex: 633146 COSCO BJ
Fax: (031) 225589

COSCO Representative Office in Syria (Lattakia)

P.O. Box 729, 75 Baghdad Street, Lattakia, Syria
Phone: (963-41) 32681
Telex: Booth 451086 SY

COSCO Representative Office in Kuwait

Mohamed A.R.Al-Bahar, P.O. Box 148, Safat, Kuwait
Phone: (965)-2448500 / (965) 5386663 (Res.)
Telex: 46329 MOTASIM KT
Cable: MOATASIM
Fax: (965) 2411714

COSCO Representative Office in Romania

17, Carpati Street, Constantza, Romania
Phone: (40-16) 16159/16191
Telex: 14392 COSCO R
Cable: COSCO CONSTANTZA

COSCO Representative Office in the Russian Federation

Representative Office of Chinese Shipping Co., 21, Paster Street,
Odessa, 270057, The Russian Federation
Phone: (7-48) 220928/227165/220928 (Res.)
Telex: 232242 CHISC U

COSCO Representative in the United States (New York)

1 Harmon Tower, Harmon Plaza Secaucus, New York, NY 07094, U.S.A.
Phone: (1-201) 392-2600/8675221 (Res.)
Telex: ITT 427103 COSCO NA/427104 COSCO NA
Fax: (201) 392-9678

COSCO Representative in the United States (Los Angeles)

606 South Olive Street, Suite 1100 Los Angeles, CA 90014, U.S.A.
Phone: (1-213) 689-6750/(1-818) 779-2555 (Res.)
Telex: 6831860 NORLIL
Fax: (213) 627-2804

COSCO Representative Office in Canada

Harbour Centre 2010, Box 12137, 555 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. Canada U6B 4N6
Phone: (1-604) 640-7494
Telex: 045-3390
Fax: (604) 681-5750

COSCO Representative Office in New Zealand

9th Floor, 50 Anzac Avenue, P.O. Box 4246
Auckland, New Zealand
Phone: (64-9) 775819/732513 (Res.)
Telex: NZ 60864
Fax: (09) 396-667

COSCO Representative Office in Panama

C/O Pacific Kodwell S.A., 11th Floor, Plaza
Regency Building, Via Espana, 177 Panama City, Panama or P.O. Box 8151, Panama 7
Phone: (507) 69-2411/646129 (Res.)
Telex: 2693 (PACIFIC PG), 3369 (WUI), 2118 PACIFIC PA (T.R.T.)
Cable: COSCO PANAMA
Fax: (507) 69-6962

COSCO Representative Office in Australia

P.O. Box R366, Royal Exchange, 51 Pitt St., Sydney 2000, Australia
Phone: (61-3) 233-1251/241-2601/(61-2) 389-3465 (Res.)
Telex: AA 27826 COSCO
Cable: COSCO SYDNEY
Fax: (02) 2313775

COSCO Europe GmbH

Teilfaid 5, 2000 Hamburg 11, Germany
Phone: (49-40) 36001611/3901862 (Res.)
Telex: 211529 COSC D HAMBURG
Fax: (040) 365935

COSCO (U.K.) Limited

Trocoll House (4th Floor), Wakering Road, Barking, Essex IG11 8PD, U.K.
Phone: (44-81) 5948688 / 553306
Telex: 914601 COSCO G
Fax: (801) 5947234

COSCO (America) Inc.

606 South Olive Street, Suite 1100, Los Angeles, CA 90014, U.S.A.
Phone: (1-213) 689-6714
Telex: 683-1860
Fax: (213) 627-2804

Hanyuan Technical Service Centre GmbH

Reiherdamm 44, D 2000, Hamburg 11, Germany
Phone: (040) 311581-84/(49-40) 3800497 (Res.)
Telex: 211413 COSHA D
Cable: HANYUAN HAMBURG
Fax: (040) 310753

Cross-Ocean B.V.

Groothandlsgebouw Weena 695, Entrance B. 2nd Fl.
3001 GB Rotterdam, Holland
Phone: (31-10) 4332155/4049168 (Res.)
Telex: 22147 CROC NL
Cable: CROSSOCEAN
Fax: (31-10) 4148373

Cosfur Shipping & Agency Co. N.V.

Kipdorp 49-51, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium
Phone: (32-3) 2221711/2302051 (Res.)
Telex: 71785 COSFURB
Cable: COSFURSHIP
Fax: (03) 2335616

Five Star Shipping & Agency Co. Pty. Ltd.

P.O. Box R366, Royal Exchange, 51 Pitt Street, Sydney
N.S.W. 2000, Australia
Phone: (61-2) 2412601/(61-2) 2611110 (Res.)
Telex: VSTAR AA 170545
Cable: 2SSEASTAR
Fax: (02) 2313775

Five Star Shipping & Agency Co. Pty. Ltd. (Melbourne)

P.O. Box R332, World Trade Centre, Melbourne VIC 3005, Australia
Phone: (61-3) 6146377
Telex: VSTAR AA 33667
Cable: SEASTAR MELBOURNE
Fax: (03) 6146260

Five Star Shipping & Agency Co. Pty. Ltd. (Brisbane)

9th/Floor, 300 ANN St., Brisbane QLD 4000, Australia
Phone: (07) 2211099
Telex: 143751 VSTAR AA
Fax: (07) 2200243

COSCO North America, Inc.

Harmon Tower, No.1 Harmon Plaza, Secaucus, New Jersey 07094, U.S.A.
Phone: (1-201) 392-2565/(201) 392-2600/(1-201)8640255 (Res.)
Telex: 6731207 COSCONA/
6731208 COSCONA
Cable: COSCONAM
Fax: (201) 392-9678

C.N.A. Rep. in Houston

C/O Norton Lilly International, 1121 Walker Street,
Suit 550, Houston, TX 77002, U.S.A.
Phone: (1-713) 226-0303/781-0349
Telex: 6868758
Fax: (713) 226-0304

Cosric Shipping Agency GmbH

Beim Dem Neuen Krahn 2, 2000 Hamburg 11, Germany
Phone: (49-40) 3769080/382419 (Res.)
Telex: 214918 CRCD
Cable: COSRIC
Fax: (040) 37690844

Cosric Shipping Agency GmbH

Bremen Branch Office, Breitenweg 10-12, Bremen, Germany
Phone: (0421) 3080301
Telex: 244040
Fax: (0421) 3080380

Sinotaco (Kenya) Ltd.

P.O. Box 89606, Mombasa, Kenya
Phone: (254-11) 314073
Telex: 21484 SINOTACO
Cable: SINOTACO

Costar Shipping Pty. Ltd.

2 Mistri Road, 15-00 HMC Building, Singapore 0207
Phone: (65) 2261900/(65) 2247975/(65) 3440554 (Res.)
Telex: RS 26830 COSHIP/RS 26831 COSHIP
Fax: (065) 2261866/(065) 2261867

Tianjin Jinshen Ferry Co., Ltd.

89 Mu Nan Road, Tianjin, China
Phone: 312243/317613
Fax: (022) 312270

China-Japan International Ferry Co. Ltd.

Room 422, Shanghai Mansion, Baiduqiao, Shanghai, China
Phone: (81-78) 6626612/3246260 ext 422
Cable: CHINJIF
Fax: 6626612

China-Japan International Ferry Co., Ltd. (Kobe Office)

2nd Floor, Port-terminal, 4-5, Shinko-cho, Chou-Ku
Kobe, Hyogo-ken 658, Japan
Phone: (81-78) 3921021
Telex: 5623-102 JIFCO J

China Express Line Co., Ltd.

4-5 Shinko-ku, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Japan
Phone: 078-3215791/3215292

Cosklav Shipping & Chartering

P.O. Box 182, Skoyen N-0212 Oslo, Harbitzaleen 2A,
N-0275 Oslo 2, Norway
Phone: (47-02) 526241/526000
Telex: 71206 TKLAV N
Cable: COSKLAV
Fax: 472506731/472526220

Sino-Union B.V.

Westblack 127-147, 3012 KJ Rotterdam, Holland
Phone: (31-10) 4048989
Telex: 22330 UNION
Fax: (010) 4125799

Sino-Thai Shipping Co., Ltd.

Room 1502-4, 15th Fl. Bangkok Bank Building, 333
Silom Road, Bangkok 10500, Thailand
Phone: (66-2) 2350651-3/2350689-90/2331455 - Room 24 (Res.)
Telex: 20337 HUASHIP TH
Cable: HUASHIP BANGKOK

Calco Shipping Co., Ltd.

38/F., Shun Tak Centre, 200 Connaught Road, Hong Kong
Phone: (852) 5405303/5409074 (Res.)
Telex: 63203 CIVET HX
Cable: YAUSAN
Fax: 5482901 58582596

Chung Lin Marine Service Co., Ltd.

303 Taiso Marine Bldg., No.23, 4-Chome, Kaigandori, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan
Phone: (81-45) 6715611
Telex: 3822809 CHULIN J
Cable: CHUNGLIN YOKOHAMA
Fax: (045) 671-5613

Chung Lin Marine Service Co., Ltd. (Kobe Office)

No. 1-22, Chome Sakae, Machi-Dori, Chuo-Ku, Kobe, Japan
Phone: (078) 392-1015
Telex: 5622-136 CHUNKB J
Cable: CHUNGLIN KOBE
Fax: (078) 391-3622

Ocean Paradise

Park Haven Rotterdam, Holland
Telex: 26002 SUN
Phone: (010) 4361750

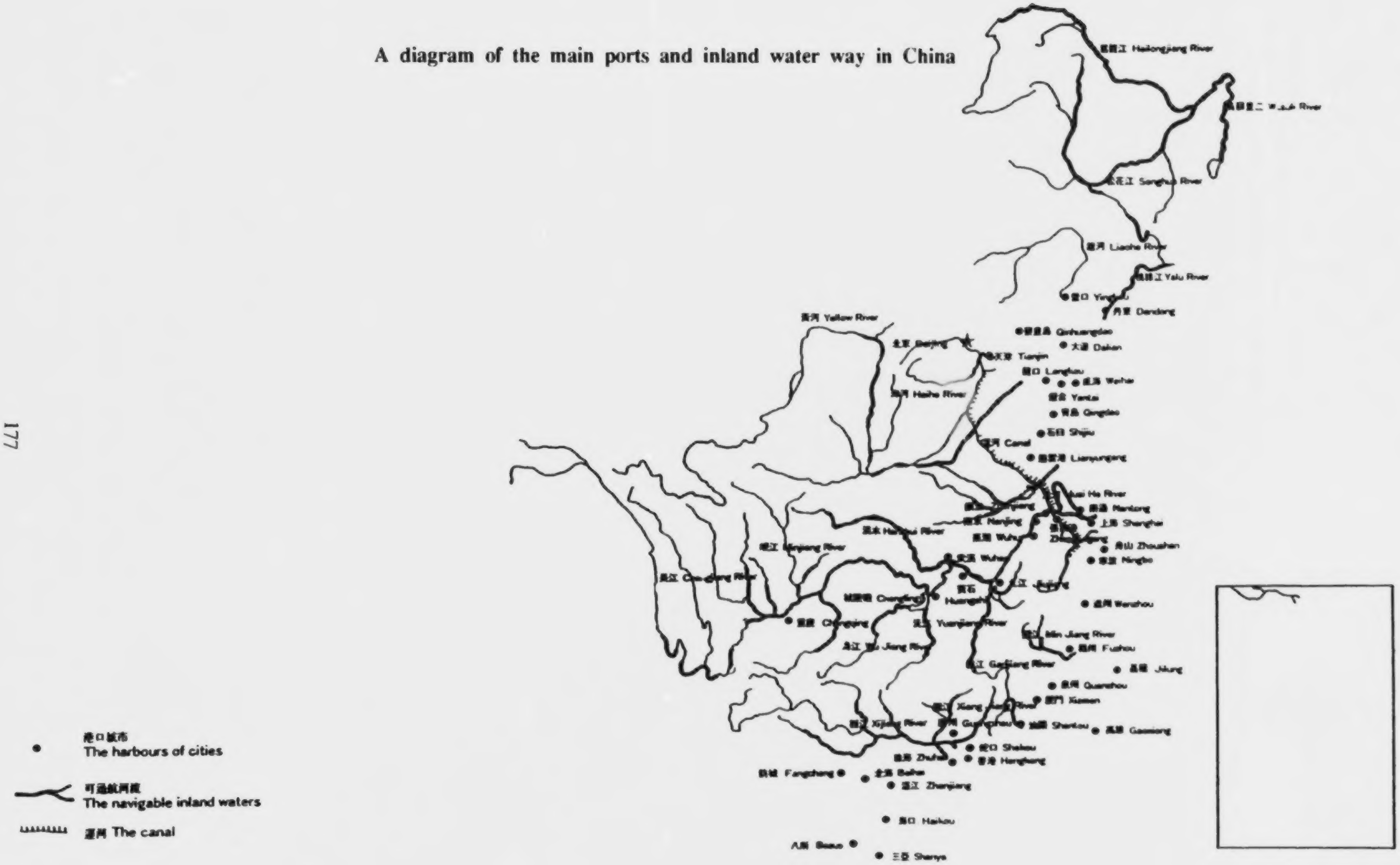
4. China Ocean Shipping Agency

The China Ocean Shipping Agency (COSA) is a state-owned company established in 1953. It undertakes agency business for ships calling at Chinese ports. It is under the Ministry of Communications.

Over the last 11 years, COSA provided services to more than 222,000 foreign-flag carriers calling at Chinese ports, tallying more than 600 million tons of goods. By 1990 there were 46 tally offices set up at seaports with 4,800 employees and the tally number of 30,536 foreign ships, 83.15 million tons of goods, and 832,000 TEUs of containers.

COSA has actively developed friendly cooperation with their counterparts abroad. It has signed bilateral tally agreements with Romania, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Poland and established business relations with Singapore, Hong Kong and Germany.

A diagram of the main ports and inland water way in China


Heilongjiang River
River
Songhua River
Liaohe River
Yalu River
Yingkou
Dandong
Yellow River
Qinhuangdao
Dalian
Beijing
Tianjin
Longkou
Weihai
Haihe River
Yantai
Qingdao
Shijiu
Canal
Lianyungang
Huai He River
Nantong
Zhenjiang
Nanjing
Shanghai
Hanshui River
Wuhu
Zhangjiagang
Zhoushan
Minjiang River
Ningbo
Wuhan
Changjiang River
Jiujiang
Chenglingji
Huangshi
Wenzhou
Chongqing
Yuanjiang River
Min Jiang River
Wu Jiang River
Fuzhou
Ganjiang River
Jilung
Quanzhou
Xiamen
Xiang Jiang River
Xijiang River
Guangzhou
Shantou
Gaoxiong
Shekou
Zhuhai
Hongkong
Fangcheng
Beihai
Zhanjiang
Haikou
Basuo
Shanya
The harbours of cities
The navigable inland waters
The canal

XI. PROMOTION OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

A. SURVEY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN CHINA

The utilization of foreign capital is a new concept that appeared in China during the past twelve years. Its marks a turning point in the Chinese economy. In recent years, the economic system reform in opening to the outside world has become a driving force for China's successes in its modernization. And the promotion of foreign direct investment is an important part of this open-door policy.

In 1979, China first introduced special and flexible economic policies in the provinces of Guangdong and Fujian. In 1980, its established four special economic zones (SEZs) in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen. In 1982, favourable policies for the SEZs were extended to Hainan Island. In 1984, it opened 14 economic and technological development areas within them. In 1985, the Yangtze River delta, the Pearl River delta and the Minnan delta were opened to the outside world. By then, the open areas have included the whole of China's eastern coastal region. A foreign investment belt stretching from the south to the north has taken shape.

Since 1978, China has been adopting new measures to attract foreign investment to promote its foreign trade and economy. From 1979 to 1991 China absorbed foreign direct investment worth $US 52.338 billion, $US 23.275 billion of which were put to use. During the period, 42,027 joint ventures with Chinese-foreign capital, exclusive foreign investment and in cooperative form were set up.

Investors are from nearly 70 countries and regions. The countries and regions having direct investments in China include Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan (Province of China), Macau, the United States, the United Kingdom, Philippines, France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, Thailand, Norway, Austria, Singapore etc.

The venture projects involve light textiles and garment industries, pharmaceutical, electronics, machine-building, chemicals, metallurgical, electronics, building-materials, energy, motor-vehicle, transport and communication industries, fish farming, plantations, real estate, financing and leasing business, tourism, and other trade services.

Geographically, these enterprises are distributed across the country in provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and cities with separate listings in the State Plan. Their development embodies China's policy of opening which was first applied to SEZs and then step by step to coastal cities, coastal-open areas and inland areas.

Types of joint ventures by foreign investors include equity joint ventures, cooperative joint ventures, joint exploration, wholly-foreign owned ventures and compensation trade and other forms of using foreign investment.

In 1992 China signed agreements for $US5.3 billion in foreign government loans, an all-time high since 1979, when the country resumed borrowing from abroad. Between 1979 and the end of 1992, more than 20 governments promised to give soft loan to China totalling $US29.4 billion.

B. FORMS OF PROMOTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

1. Equity joint ventures

An equity joint venture takes the form of a limited liability corporation with the status of a legal entity. The parties to the venture decide through consultation with proportion of equity shares of each party. Equity investment may be in the form of equipment, cash, rights to the use of a site, factory buildings as well as industrial property rights, etc. Profits are distributed among all parties in proportion to their equity share. According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on Chinese-foreign Equity Joint ventures (amended on 4 April 1990) and other laws or regulations, the share of foreign participants shall in general not be less than 25 per cent. Under this form of venture, Chinese and foreign investors operate the ventures jointly and share risks, profits and losses.

The major differences between the law adopted in 1979 and the revised one in 1990 are as follows:

(1) An equity joint venture has a board of directors with a size and composition stipulated in the contracts and articles of association negotiated between the participants, and each party to the venture shall appoint and replace its own director(s). The chairman and the vice-chairman of the board shall be determined through consultation between the parties to the venture or elected by the board. Where a director appointed by the Chinese party or the foreign party serves as chairman, a director appointed by the other party shall serve as vice-chairman. The board of directors shall decide import issues concerning the equity joint venture based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The function and powers of the board of directors shall be to discuss and decide on, pursuant to the provisions of the articles of association of the equity joint venture, all important issues concerning the venture.

The positions of general manager and deputy general manager(s) or the factory manager and deputy factory manager(s) shall be assumed by nominees of the respective parties to the venture.

(2) The State will not nationalize or expropriate equity joint ventures. Under special circumstances, based on the requirements of social and public interests, equity joint ventures may be expropriated in accordance with legal procedures, and corresponding compensation shall be provided.

(3) The term of operation of equity joint ventures may be agreed upon differently according to different lines of business and different circumstances. The term of operation of equity joint ventures engaged in some lines of business shall be fixed while the term of operation of equity joint ventures engaged in other lines of business may or may not be fixed. If parties concerned agree to extend the term of operation, they shall submit an application to the examination and approval authority not later than six months prior to the expiration of the operation term. The examination and approval authority shall decide, within one month of receipt of the application, to approve or disapprove the application.

2. Cooperative joint ventures

Under the arrangement of cooperative joint ventures, the Chinese participants provide the joint venture with land, natural resources, labour force, services, utilizable buildings, equipment or facilities etc. The foreign participants provide either capital or technology, key equipment, materials etc. The liabilities, rights and obligations on both parties are stipulated in the agreements and contracts signed by them. The proportions of distribution of products, revenues and profits are decided by all parties according to the terms of cooperation.

A cooperative joint venture may take the form as specified in the Law of the People's Republic of China on Chinese-foreign Cooperative Joint ventures or any other form through consultation between the parties. It differs from an equity joint venture primarily in that the capital contributions by the parties may not necessarily be expressed in terms of money and, therefore, profits will not be distributed in proportion to their equity shares, but in accordance with the agreed investment forms and proportions stipulated in the contract.

The major differences between Chinese-foreign cooperative joint ventures and Chinese-foreign equity joint ventures are:

(1) While the equity joint venture must be an entity with legal person status and must be set up inside China, the cooperative joint venture with legal person status may not be necessarily set up inside China. The Chinese party and foreign party may work as separate legal persons.

(2) All parties in the equity joint venture must agree with a common registered capital, and a part of the capital must be contributed in the form of cash by each party. In the case of cooperative joint venture neither entity of venture nor common registered capital are needed.

(3) The equity ratio must be calculated in money terms. The risk and profits are shared according to equity ratio, while cooperative joint venture may be made in different forms and the equity ratio is not necessarily calculated in money terms. The responsibilities and rights are specifically stipulated in contracts.

(4) The investment from all parties in the equity joint venture can be recovered only from profits. The assets of joint venture will be distributed through at the termination of the enterprise. For the cooperative joint venture, foreign investors are allowed to recover their investments before the termination of the enterprise. Where the Chinese and foreign parties stipulate in the cooperative joint venture contract that all fixed assets of the cooperative joint venture shall belong to the Chinese party upon expiration of the term of cooperation, they may stipulate in the cooperative joint venture contract method(s) whereby the foreign party first recovers its investment during the term of cooperation. Where the cooperative joint venture contract stipulates that the foreign party shall recover its investment before the payment of income tax, an application must be submitted to the finance and taxation authorities, which shall examine and approve the same in accordance with the State provisions relating to taxation. Under general circumstances, it is not permitted that foreign investors recover their investment, by contributing depreciation charges of equipment to the costs if the joint venture is legal person registered in China.

(5) The fee for using land of the equity joint venture must be paid in the price stipulated by the Government. The Chinese side may put the land use fee as its share of investment for the venture, and must hand over to the State the profit the Chinese party earns from the venture. In the case of cooperative joint venture, the Chinese party may contribute the land use right as its share in the venture and will not hand over the profit to the State.

3. Wholly foreign-owned enterprises

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise means an enterprise which is established within the territory of China in accordance with relevant Chinese laws with all the capital being invested by foreign investors, and does not include a branch institution established by a foreign enterprise and other economic organization within the territory of China. It shall take the form of a limited liability company and may also take other forms of organization with approval. It is subject to the jurisdiction and protection of Chinese laws.

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise to be established must be beneficial to the development of the Chinese national economy and must be able to gain remarkable economic results. It should meet at least one of the following two requirements:

(1) Adopting advanced technology and equipment which can help develop new products, save energy and raw materials, upgrade existing products and substitute importation; or

(2) Reaching 50 per cent or more of the annual output value of the export product in the total output value of all products of that year with a balance or surplus in the foreign exchange receipt and expenditure.

The establishment of wholly foreign-owned enterprise is prohibited in the following lines of business:

(1) News, publication, broadcast, television, film;

(2) Domestic commerce, foreign trade, insurance;

(3) Post and telecommunications; and

(4) Any other prohibited by the provisions of the Chinese Government.

The investment contributed by a foreign investor may be provided in freely convertible foreign currency or by machinery, equipment, industrial property right and know-how which are evaluated.

In selling products in the Chinese market, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise shall follow its approved sale ratio.

4. Joint development

This form of business is employed mainly in joint exploration for offshore petroleum. It generally takes two stages: geographical exploration, and exploitation and development. In the first stage, foreign partners undertake all risks, including all financial investment involved in the geographical exploration, while in the second stage, both Chinese and foreign parties make contribution to the joint business. When commercial production starts, returns from the development, less operation expenses, are to be distributed to the Chinese party in fixed portion, to both Chinese and foreign parties an amount to compensate for their invested capital together with accrued interest and to foreign parties a certain amount as a reward.

5. Compensation trade (counter trade)

Another common type of foreign direct investment in China is compensation trade. Under this type of trade, China normally is responsible for providing factory buildings and labour force, while foreign investors supply production equipment, technology and possibly technical and supervisory personnel. Part of the raw materials may also be supplied by foreign investors when necessary. Foreign investors are paid directly by means of the goods produced in the project in instalments for the cost of the technology, equipment and other materials supplied by them. If repayment in this form is difficult, the foreign firms are paid indirectly by means of other products or by a combination of other products and cash as agreed upon by both parties.

China has adopted two ways to raise funds for compensation trade. One wav is that the foreign investor obtains foreign bank loans to pay for the capital and equipment imported by the Chinese side and the Chinese repay the equipment cost and the bank interest with the goods produced. The other way is that the Chinese side uses foreign export loans from the foreign bank to buy production equipment and pays the bank the principal and interest in foreign exchange earned from sales of the finished goods.

6. Processing and assembling of supplies parts and components

Under this type of arrangement, foreign firms supply materials, while the Chinese enterprises process or assemble them into finished products according to the foreign contractor's designs, specifications and quality requirements. The material inputs supplied by foreign firms can be all or part of raw materials or semi-finished products and subsidiary materials, parts or components, and even packing and packaging materials, if necessary. All the products are passed on to the foreign contractors or their agents, who are required to sell them outside China. The Chinese enterprises receive a processing or assembling fee.

In principle, all machinery and equipment used are Chinese-make unless specific machinery and equipment needed are not available in China, in which case it can be imported, and the cost will be deducted from the final value of the export products or the processing fee. Such imported machinery and equipment and other facilities are exempted from duties and taxes.

For the settlement of processing fees, foreign contractors can either open letter of credit at sight on the Bank of China or make a cash payment when goods are delivered. The second method to settle accounts is that the foreign contractors fix a price for the materials or parts supplied and the Chinese side fixes a price for the finished products. The Bank of China opens for the Chinese side a usance letter of credit when the materials supplied arrive in China. And the foreign contractor's bank issues letter of credit at sight to the Chinese side after the finished products are shipped.

At present the processing and assembling contracts are concentrated on labour-intensive industries such as garment, textile, yarn and cloth-making enterprises, because labour cost in China is cheaper than in most other countries. China has also accepted orders for the processing or assembling of refrigerators, calculators, imitation leather, apparel, radio-tape recorders, digital watches etc.

Current practices for processing materials and assembling parts vary. Some are described below:

(1) Overseas firms provide all needed raw materials, auxiliary materials, packing and packaging materials or parts, components, elements and devices, and Chinese factories process or assemble them into finished products according to specifications, models, required quality and style. All finished products are delivered to the customer who transports them to a market outside China. The Chinese side receives a processing fee;

(2) Part of the auxiliary materials are provided by the Chinese factories, and the Chinese side receives the processing fee plus the cost of the goods supplied;

(3) Raw materials are furnished by the customer and a price is set for the finished product. The Chinese side earns the price difference between the raw materials and the finished product;

(4) Chinese factories which have surplus processing capacity and qualified technology may direct enter into contracts for processing and assembling business with overseas

merchants. They are regulated by the Chinese Government through local departments. Orders can also be accepted by local foreign trade corporations. The corporations sign contracts for processing and assembling business with foreign firms and organize factories for production;

(5) Some parts of machines, tools, inspecting meters and instruments may be brought in by overseas firms. Their cost will be paid in instalments from the processing fee earned by the Chinese factories. In some cases, equipment is offered free of charge by overseas firm and may be disposed of in any way foreign firms wish, including being transported back to the country of origin;

(6) Finished products in general use the trade-marks of overseas firms. If agreed by both sides, a Chinese trade-mark may also be used;

(7) Commodities which face quotas cannot take advantage of the Chinese export quotas, generally. In exceptional cases, this may be negotiated;

(8) The Chinese Government offers preferential treatment to encourage development of the processing and assembling business. Materials, parts and production equipment transhipped into China and the finished products transported out of China by foreign merchants are free of import and export duties, so long as the contract has been approved by the Chinese Government. Profits earned by the foreign firms are not taxed in China. In order to avoid losses to Chinese factories doing processing and assembling business, the Chinese Government gives them preference in foreign exchange control, finance and taxation within certain limits. As to funds, materials, power and transport as well as insurance, settlement of accounts and consultant services within China, the departments covering these fields offer as much support as possible.

7. Leasing

Foreign firms or manufacturers provide Chinese lessees with equipment, machines or other facilities directly or through leasing service corporations or leasing agents. Technical and managing services are usually provided. The Chinese lessees make payments by instalment according to the leasing charges agreed upon by the two sides. The foreign firm, or leasing service corporation or leasing agent, is responsible for customs formalities on imported equipment or machines. The length of the lease varies from three to five years or even longer, depending on the customer's needs.

8. Limited company

China will permit foreign investors to establish limited company (corporation) within the territory of the People's Republic of China with Chinese companies, enterprises or other economic organizations. The Chinese-foreign limited company will be established by sponsoring firm, and the sponsors will not be less than five persons. Enterprise with foreign investment may turn into Chinese-foreign limited company. And now, the relative offices are formulating the regulations concerning the Chinese-foreign limited companies.

C. POLICY ON THE ABSORPTION OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

1. Principles for absorbing foreign direct investment

China's principles of absorbing foreign direct investment can be summarized as follows:

(1) Investment must suit the needs of China's economic readjustment, development of the four modernization and improvement of the people's livelihood;

(2) Joint ventures within China's territory shall be able to promote the development of China's economy and the raising of scientific and technological levels for the benefit of socialist modernization;

(3) The principle of equality and mutual benefit and guarantee the legitimate rights, interests and profits of both parties must be respected;

(4) Efforts must be made to create a good investment environment and provide every possible convenience for foreign investors.

2. Priority areas

China's priority areas for foreign direct investment are adjusted according to its economic requirements, four modernization needs and the improvement of the living standards of the people.

According to the economic plan and modernization programme, energy, textile and other light industries, transport, communications and agriculture are the priority sectors for joint ventures as follows:

(1) Energy development, the building material and metallurgical industries;

(2) Machine manufacturing, instrument and meter industries and offshore oil exploitation equipment manufacturing;

(3) Electronics and computer industries, and communication equipment manufacturing;

(4) Light, textile, foodstuffs, medicine, medical apparatus and packing industries;

(5) Agriculture, animal husbandry and agriculture;

(6) Tourism and service trades; and

(7) Commercial, trade and finance.

3. Requirements for foreign direct investment

Joint ventures under application for establishment shall lay stress on economic results and shall comply with one or several of the following requirements:

(1) They shall adopt advanced technical equipment and scientific management which help increase the variety, improve the quality and raise the output of products and save energy and materials;

(2) They shall provide benefits in terms of technical renovation of enterprises resulting in less investment, quicker returns and bigger profits;

(3) They shall help expand exports and thereby increase income in foreign currency;

(4) They shall help the training of technical and managerial personnel.

4. Special autonomous rights

In general, the activities of joint ventures and cooperative enterprises are conducted under the guidance of China's State plan, rules and regulations. They can, however, enjoy special autonomous rights with regard to personnel, finance, production, material supply and sales, which are not granted to China's State-owned and collective enterprises. Their special rights may include rights to:

(1) make decision on production programme, management and wage;

(2) buy needed new raw materials, fuel and equipment including components, spare parts and accessories directly from the domestic and international markets, and sell the products in these markets;

(3) sign economic contracts with domestic and foreign enterprises;

(4) raise Renminbi yuan and foreign currency funds from internal and international financial institutions for production and management, and open accounts in Renminbi yuan and in foreign currencies with the Bank of China or other banks endorsed by it, with the freedom of deposition and withdrawing funds by themselves;

(5) establish their own financial management and other management system and determine their own system of profit distribution, financial budget and revenues and expenditures;

(6) reform and renovate production, diversity products and increase product quantity;

(7) decide on transfer, sale or mortgage of their entire or a part of their registered capital;

(8) revise their enterprises' regulations;

(9) decide on their termination, dissolution or merger with another economic entity;

(10) appoint or dismiss their general manager, deputy-general manager, chief engineer, chief accountant, auditor and other high-ranking staff members.

D. PREFERENTIAL TAX TREATMENT FOR FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Under China's existing legislation, foreign investors must pay industrial and commercial consolidated tax, income tax and customs duties. The first two are basic taxes levied on foreign investors. However, foreign investors can enjoy freedom from tax or reduced taxes and customs duty in the following cases:

1. Consolidated commercial and industrial tax

Starting from 1 June 1985 a 5-per cent industrial and commercial consolidated tax was imposed on all foreign, Hong Kong and Macau corporations operating in China and other profit-making economic organizations.

If a foreign enterprise has offices in several parts of the country, each of these offices should pay its own taxes to local tax departments.

Those offices acting solely for their head offices and not receiving payment from clients for their services, and those appointed by enterprises in China to engage in business mainly outside China will be exempted from payment of the taxes.

The products produced by the ventures for export is exempted from the consolidated commercial and industrial tax.

The machinery for production, raw materials, transporting vehicle, office equipment, traffic vehicle imported by the investors is exempted from the consolidated commercial and industrial tax.

2. Income tax (profits tax)

The income tax on enterprises with foreign investments and the profits tax which shall be paid by foreign enterprises on the profits of their organizations or establishments set up in China to engage in production or business operations shall be computed on the taxable profits at the rate of three per cent. The profits tax on enterprises with foreign investment established in SEZs, foreign enterprises which have organizations or establishment in SEZs engaged in production or business operations, and enterprise with foreign investment of a production nature in economic and technological development zones, shall be levied at the reduced rate of 15 per cent.

The profits tax on enterprises with foreign investment of a production nature established in coastal economic open zones or in the urban districts of cities where the SEZs or the Economic and Technological Development Zones are located, shall be levied at the reduced rate of 24 per cent.

Any enterprise with foreign investment of a production nature schedules to operate for a period of not less than 10 years shall, from the year in which it begins to make profit, be exempted from profits tax in the first and second years and allowed a 50-per cent reduction in the third of fifth year. However, the profits tax on enterprises with foreign investment engaged in the exploitation of resources such as petroleum, natural gas, rare metals and precious metals shall be regulated separately by the State Council. Enterprises with foreign investment which have actually operated for a period less than 10 years, shall repay the amount of profits tax that has already been exempted or reduced.

Any enterprise with foreign investment which is engaged in agriculture, forestry or animal husbandry and any other enterprise with foreign investment which is located in remote underdeveloped areas may, upon approval by the competent department for tax affairs under the State Council of an application filed by the enterprise, be allowed a 30-50 per cent reduction of the amount of profits tax payable for a further period of 10 years following the expiration of the period for tax exemption or reduction as provided for in the preceding two paragraphs.

Any foreign investor of an enterprise with foreign investment which reinvests its share of profit obtained from the enterprise directly into that enterprise by increasing its registered capital, or by making the profit as capital investment to establish other enterprises with foreign investment to operate for a period of not less than five years shall, upon approval by the tax authorities of an application filed by the investor, be refunded 40 per cent of the profits tax already paid on the reinvested amount. Where other preferential provisions are provided by the State Council, such provisions shall apply. If the investor withdraws its reinvestment before the expiration of five years, it shall repay the refunded tax.

3. Remittance tax

A ten-per cent tax is levied on the portion of profit that is remitted abroad by foreign investors. The part of profit not sent abroad is not taxed. If a foreign investor remits abroad all his profit, he only pays 18.9 per cent combined income tax and remittance tax.

4. Customs duty

Imported machines and equipment as part of investment or supplementary investment in a joint venture are exempted from customs duty. Raw materials, spare parts and components imported by the joint ventures to be used in production may be exempted from import duties.

Key instruments and equipment of proprietary technology imported by small and medium-sized enterprises for upgrading production are exempted from customs duty.

Advanced and suitable machinery and equipment that China cannot produce or supply is allowed 50 per cent deduction of customs duty.

A ten-per cent reduction of income tax is granted for fees obtained by foreign businessmen for providing proprietary technology in agriculture, animal husbandry, scientific research, energy, communications and transport. Foreign investors are also exempted from income tax if they supply advanced technology with favourable conditions.

Export products produced by the joint venture (except those products, the export of which are forbidden by the State) are exempted from export duties.

E. OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

1. Form of Chinese investment

China's essential aim in absorbing foreign investment is to make use of foreign funds and to introduce advanced technology and equipment to develop its economy. So the Chinese side prefers to contribute its investment in the form of buildings, labour force and land-use rights. Now, most of the established Sino-foreign joint ventures have taken the form that foreign parties invest financial resources or advanced technology and equipment or provide foreign market, while the Chinese parties invest in the form of land, buildings, labour, machines or part of capital fund.

2. Export and domestic sales of products

The Chinese side requires that the bulk of the products of a joint venture be exported. The apportioned export products of a joint venture may be marketed by the joint venture itself or by the marketing agency of the foreign participant or by a Chinese foreign trade corporation on a consignment or agency basis. The products allocated for domestic sales, as provided in the mutually agreed documents, should be sold on contract to end-users through the managing department of materials, and the prices for them should be determined in accordance with China's State price policy.

Sales quotas for products from Sino-foreign joint ventures on the domestic market are fixed according to the technology level provided by the foreign investor and the product itself. If the technology is extremely advanced and can give great impetus to domestic production, or the products are on the priority imports list and are competitive on the international market, the venture's product can be marketed totally in China.

The duration of a joint venture can be extended to more than 30 years if the venture requires large investment, long construction period and low interest rates.

3. Foreign exchange control

China practices a centralized system of control over foreign exchange. All receipts of a joint venture in foreign currencies must be deposited with the Bank of China or other banks approved by the latter. All payments in foreign currencies by the joint venture have to be made through its account with the Bank of China or approved banks. Settlements of accounts between a joint venture and an enterprise or individual in China should, as a rule, be made in yuan renminbi, except in cases where settlement in another currency has been agreed to by both parties and approved by the General Administration for Exchange Control.

A foreign participant in a joint venture is permitted to draw his after-tax profits and other lawful incomes from the joint venture's foreign currency bank account and repatriate them upon application to the bank at which the account is kept. When a joint venture expires or terminates, the capital and lawful incomes of the foreign participant can be transferred out of China in accordance with the joint-venture contract upon prior application to the Bank of China in accordance with the Provisional Regulations for Exchange Control.

4. Land, buildings and fees for using a site

China has not worked out fixed and unified fee rates for the use of sites in different parts of the country. The fees for using a site are determined by the local government variously with respect to its geographical position, environment and infrastructure. A joint venture has the right only to use a site, but has no right to own, transfer, sell, mortgage or use it for other purposes.

Buildings, machinery and equipment are evaluated jointly by the participants in the venture with reference to world prices and through negotiation or by a third party. The buildings and capital goods of an existing enterprise contributed by the Chinese side should be assessed on the basis of their practical value as realized by the joint venture, with the addition of the average profit of the previous three years of the existing enterprise.

5. Duration of a joint venture

The term of operation of equity joint ventures may be agreed upon differently according to different lines of business and different circumstances. The term of operation of equity joint ventures engaged in certain lines of business shall be fixed while the term of operation of equity joint ventures engaged in other lines of business may or may not be fixed.

6. Establishment of branches and subsidiaries

A joint venture may set up affiliated agencies outside China on the condition that (a) it is approved by its board of directors; (b) it is approved after proper examination by the competent

Chinese authorities; and (c) its original investment is not transferred out of China. The capital transfer must go through registration procedures of the Chinese Industrial and Commercial Administration Department when additional investment is needed for the setting up of the branches or subsidiaries inside China.

7. Ownership of a joint venture upon its termination

When a joint venture terminates, its assets can be transferred to either partner who wishes to continue operation. The evaluation of assets proceeds according to the provisions laid down in the contract and articles of association. The parties to the venture may choose to distribute the net assets according to the proportions of the original investment. Upon termination of a joint venture, the foreign party can remit its allotted portion of net assets abroad. The remaining property exceeding the registered capital is regarded as profit on which income taxes are levied.

F. OPEN COASTAL CITIES

The Chinese authorities declared their decision in May 1984 to open 14 coastal cities to foreign trade and development.

The 14 port cities are Dalian, Tianjin, Qinhuangdao, Yantai, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Nantong, Shanghai, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang and Beihai.

1. Autonomy rights to the open cities

In order to better operate joint ventures, the central authorities have granted much autonomy to the local governments of the 14 open cities. They have the power to:

(a) Examine and approve non-productive projects mainly using foreign investment;

(b) Allocate an area as a new economic and technical development zone;

(c) Approve projects using a certain amount of foreign funds. The 14 open cities are empowered to approve projects each with a total investment at or under $US30 million;

(d) Approve any amount of investment if the project funds are raised by enterprises concerned; and

(e) Assess or waive land use fees as each locality sees fit.

2. Preferential treatment to the 14 cities

A variety of preferential measures have been adopted to assist overseas business investing in the 14 coastal cities. Many of these measures have already been practised in the special economic zones.

It was estimated that by the end of 1992 the number of economic development zones all over the country would increase from 117 approved zones by the end of 1991 to more than 2,000 zones.

Taxes

(a) Enjoying reduced income taxes to 15 per cent as against 33 per cent. The income taxes are exempted in the first two years when the foreign enterprises begin to generate profits, if the cooperation period is over 10 years;

(b) The income taxes are reduced to 10 per cent from the sixth year, in addition to the above-mentioned tax treatment, if the export products of foreign enterprises are worth 70 per cent of their production value.

Customs duties

(a) Import customs duties and industrial and commercial consolidated tax are exempted for imports of office equipment, private vehicles and personal articles for use by foreign personnel;

(b) Customs duties and industrial and commercial consolidated tax are exempted for imported construction and production materials, equipment, machines, components, parts, metres, instruments, fuel, electrical appliances, devices and other materials for their own use or export production;

(c) Export products are free from customs duties and industrial and commercial consolidated tax (with the exception of state-restricted export items.

Remittance tax

(a) Enterprises located in the economic and technical development zones are exempted from profit delivery quotas;

(b) Remittance taxes are not required for normal amounts of profits being sent out of China.

Management

Ventures with foreign investment are able to establish their own finance management system and organize their own budgets and distribution of profits and resources. The management of the venture has the right to hire and fire employees and to determine wage levels.

3. The 14 open-coastal cities

(1) Guangzhou (located in the north margin of Zhujiang Delta)

Area(sq.km)	16,657 *9.6		
Population	3,543,900 (urban)		
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989		
	Light industry:	17,343.48	(mil. yuan)
	Heavy industry:	8,465.70	(mil. yuan)
	Value of export:	$US 1,054.19	mil.
	Harbour's handling volume:	4,649	(10 thousand tons)
	Investment in capital assets:	6,228.10	(mil. yuan)
	Total value of industrial production:	25,809.18	(mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988		
	Contract number:	2,120	
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 526.5	mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 255.19	mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	289	
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 129.21	mil.
	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989		
	Contract number:	2,121	
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 577.78	mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 298.42	mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	292	
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 134.31	mil.
	Up to the end of 1989		
	Joint ventures:	384	
	Contractual joint ventures:	182	
	Foreign wholly-owned enterprises:	37	
	Total:	603	
	Japanese enterprises:	4	(up to the end of 1988)
Infrastructure	Port:	30 berths, including 16 above 10,000-ton berths, one container berth	
	Power:	yearly supply capacity 4,200 mil. KWH	
	Water:	Daily production capability: 21,100 mil.ton	
	Telecommunication:	well developed telecommunication network, direct domestic and international call	
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	250-300 (average)		
Other fee	Water:	0.20	yuan/ton
	Electricity:	0.295	yuan/kwh

Priorities	Light industry, foodstuffs, machinery, electronics, textile, rubber, medicine, chemistry, paper, ship-building, metallurgy, building materials
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture in economic & technical development zone is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years.
Official department in charge	Guangzhou Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 4#, No. 1, Fu Qian Road, Guangzhou Telephone: (020) 330360

(2) Shanghai (situated on the eastern margin of the Yangtze Delta through which Yangtze River flows into the sea. It is the largest city of China)

Area(sq.km)	6,186. Minhang: 2.13 Honggiao: 0.652 Caohejing: 5 Pudong: 350
Population	7,777,900 (urban)
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 56,557 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 46,352 (mil. yuan) Value of export: $US 7,710.52 mil. Harbour's handling volume: 15,604 (10 thousand tons) Investment in capital assets: 17,478.61 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 102,909 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 328 Foreign contractual value: $US 1,054.73 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 1,322 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 219 Total foreign direct investment: $US 364 mil. Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 326 Foreign contractual value: $US 1,201.8 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 1,169 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 199 Total foreign direct investment: $US 422 mil. Up to the end of 1989 Joint ventures: 583 Contractual joint ventures: 114 Foreign wholly-owned enterprises: 12 Total: 709 Japanese enterprises: 95

<table>
<tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>Port: 113 berths, including 55 above 10,000-ton berths, 4 container berths, harbour length 16 km. long
Power: sufficient electric power
Water: rich water resources
Telecommunication: one of the major centres of China's international and domestic postal and telecommunication services.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land use fee
(Unit: yuan/year.sq.m)</td><td><table>
<tr><th></th><th>*A*</th><th>*B*</th><th>*C*</th><th>*D*</th><th>*E*</th><th>*F*</th></tr>
<tr><td>Industry:</td><td>60-100</td><td>50-90</td><td>30-70</td><td>15-30</td><td>5-20</td><td>4-12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commerce:</td><td>60-100</td><td>50-90</td><td>40-80</td><td>30-60</td><td>20-30</td><td>12-20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residential commercial building:</td><td>50-90</td><td>45-80</td><td>35-70</td><td>20-50</td><td>12-30</td><td>8-14</td></tr>
</table>
Export & technologically-advanced enterprise can be exempted from the land use fee in the first three years, and allowed a 50% reduction in the follow years.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Labour service charge
(Unit: yuan/month)</td><td>450 (average)
150% of the real wages of state-owned enterprise of the same trade in the locality</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other fee</td><td>Water: 0.12 yuan/ton
Electricity: 0.058 yuan/kwh</td></tr>
<tr><td>Priorities</td><td>Machinery, electronics, textile, light industry chemistry, instruments and meters, building materials, ship-building, automobile, phamaceutical metallurgy, optical fibre communication, biology</td></tr>
<tr><td>Local preference</td><td>The income tax rate on joint venture in economic & technical development zone is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years.
Export & technologically-advanced enterprises can be exempted from local income tax during the period for the exemption for income tax. After the exemption period expires, those enterprises shall be exempted from local income tax for three years, and subject to a reduced rate of 50% for another three years.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Official department in charge</td><td>Shanghai Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
Address: 33, Zhong Shan Road, E.1
Shanghai
Telephone: (021) 3232200</td></tr>
</table>

Pudong (a part of Shanghai, located at east of Huangpu River).

Opened date for Special Economic Zone (SEZ)	18 April 1990
Area(sq.km)	350
Population	700,000 (new area)
Economic situation	Industry by the end of 1990: 2,500 Industrial enterprises, mainly include petrochemistry, ship-building, iron and steel, construction materials, machinery, textiles and light industries. Industrial output value: 10% of the total of Shanghai. Agricultural output value: 10% of the total of Shanghai.
Infrastructure	Water supply: present capacity is 800,000 tons daily, 4 new water works providing 400,000 tons daily will be constructed to make supply ability to 1.2 million tons daily. Power: sufficient gas and electric power to meet present demand, a new power station with 3.6 million kilowatts circular network will be constructed. Telephone: 20,000 lines of switching capacity. Ports: 4 new berths and dig-in harbour pool will be built in addition to the existing berths, to handle 20-26 million tons annually.
Bonded territories	Foreign business agencies are allowed to carry out trans-shipment trade and import and export for the enterprises in the new area.
Official department in charge	Pudong Development Office under the Shanghai Municipality Governmet.

(3) Wenzhou (located at the south part of Zhejiang Province)

Area(sq.km)	11,784.
Population	557,800 (urban)
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 3,095.38 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 2,273.53 (mil. yuan) Value of export: $US 2.67 mil. Harbour's handling volume: 430 (10 thousand tons) Investment in capital assets: 428.41 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 5,368.91 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988 Contract number: 14 Foreign contractual value: $US 4.61 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 1.04 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 14 Total foreign direct investment: $US 1.04 mil.

	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989	
	Contract number:	28
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 8.96 mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 5.74 mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	28
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 5.74 mil.
	Up to the end of 1988	
	Joint ventures:	8
	Contractual joint ventures:	1
	Foreign wholly-owned enterprises:	2
	Total:	11
	Japanese enterprises:	1 (up to the end of 1988)
Infrastructure	Port:	30 berths, yearly with harbour's handling capability of 2.4 mil. ton
	Power:	supplied by East China power network
	Telecommunication:	direct domestic and international call, rate of 50% within five years.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	200 (average) 120% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.	
Other fee	Water:	0.18 yuan/ton
	Electricity:	0.17 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Machinery, chemistry, metallurgy, shoes, garment and textile industry, metallurgy, building materials	
Official department in charge	Wenzhou Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 45, Fu Xue Xiang Wenzhou Telephone: (0577) 6262	

(4) Nantong (on the north bank of Yantze River, roughly in the middle part of China's coastal area and facing the city of Shanghai)

Area(sq.km)	8,000 *4.62	
Population	449,000 (urban)	
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989	
	Light industry:	9,479.02 (mil. yuan)
	Heavy industry:	4,714.52 (mil. yuan)
	Value of export:	$US 76.21 mil.
	Harbour's handling volume:	2,520 (10 thousand tons)
	Investment in capital assets:	767.16 (mil. yuan)
	Total value of industrial production:	14,193.54 (mil. yuan)

Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988 Contract number: 60 Foreign contractual value: $US 69.35 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 27.47 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 22 Total foreign direct investment: $US 10.53 mil. Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 40 Foreign contractual value: $US 30.60 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 34.31 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 21 Total foreign direct investment: $US 6.83 mil. Up to the end of 1989 Joint ventures: 72 Contractual joint ventures: 9 Foreign wholly-owned enterprises: Total: 81 Japanese enterprises: 11
Infrastructure	Port: 12 berths, including 4 10,000- ton berths Power: Two power plants have a total capacity of 1,024 MW. Water: Daily supply capability of 300,000 ton Telecommunication: National and international direct dialing. Enterprises with foreign investment shall be exempted from the land use fee within six years. The product export & technologically advanced enterprises shall be exempted from it within ten years.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	Manager: 300 (average) Staff member: 220 (average) 125% of the real wages of state-owned enterprise of the same trade in the locality
Other fee	Water: 0.23 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.38 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Machinery, electronics, textile, light industry chemistry, instrument, building materials, pharmaceutical products.
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture in economic & technical development zone is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. Joint ventures in the development zone are all exempted from local surtax.
Official department in charge	Nantong Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 51, Gongnong Road Nantong Telephone: (0513) 512291, 517864

(5) Zhanjiang (located in the west of Guangdong Province and a port city in the farthest south of China)

Area(sq.km)	12,472. *2
Population	1,012,300 (urban)
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 2,960.2 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 842.12 (mil. yuan) Value of export: $US 129 mil. Harbour's handling volume: 1,555 (10 thousand tons) Investment in capital assets: 697.74 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 3,802.32 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988 Contract number: 117 Foreign contractual value: $US 80.56 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 40.35 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 80 Total foreign direct investment: $US 21.93 mil. Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 80 Foreign contractual value: $US 47.08 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 33.94 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 49 Total foreign direct investment: $US 25.64 mil. Up to the end of 1989 Joint ventures: 65 Contractual joint ventures: 305 Foreign wholly-owned enterprises: 5 Total: 375 Japanese enterprises: 6
Infrastructure	Port: 22 berths for production, including 17 10,000-ton berths, one 50,000-ton oil berth. Power: Supplied by Guangdong Electric Power Network. Water: Daily supply capability of 200,000 ton. Telecommunication: Equipped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	350 (average)
Other fee	Water: 0.20 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.295 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Energy, foodstuffs, machinery, electronics, textile,electric home appliance, fishing and agriculture

Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture in economic & technical development zone is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. Joint ventures in the development zone are all exempted from local surtax.
Official department in charge	Zhanjiang Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 31, South Road, Chikan District, Zhanjiang Telephone: (0759) 338893

(6) Ningbo (situated on the south-eastern part of the Yangtze Delta)

Area(sq.km)	9,397. *3.9		
Population	1,073,500 (urban)		
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989		
	Light industry:	9,502.72	(mil. yuan)
	Heavy industry:	6,555.51	(mil. yuan)
	Harbour's handling volume:	2,230	(10 thousand tons)
	Investment in capital assets:	1,544.19	(mil. yuan)
	Total value of industrial production:	16,058.23	(mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988		
	Contract number:	70	
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 41.54	mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 8.5	mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	62	
	Total foreign direct investment.	$US 6.89	mil.
	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989		
	Contract number:	71	
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 61.97	mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 32.18	mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	64	
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 15.57	mil.
	Up to the end of 1989		
	Joint ventures:	139	
	Contractual joint ventures:	19	
	Foreign wholly-owned enterprises:	8	
	Total:	166	
	Japanese enterprises:	8	

Infrastructure	Port: 42 berths, including one 100,000-ton berths nine above 10,000 ton berths. Power: One of power supply centres of the East China power network. Zhenhai Power Plant has a total installed capacity of 1.05 mil. KW. Water: Rich water source, daily production capability: 986,300 ton. Telecommunication: Equipped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call. The export and technologically-advanced enterprises shall be exempted from the land use fee within five years, and allowed a 50% reduction for another five years.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	Manager: 200-300 (average) Staff member: 150-250 (average) 125% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.
Other fee	Water: 0.20 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.17-0.40 yuan/kwh *0.148-0.233
Priorities	Machinery, chemistry, foodstuffs, textile, light industry, building materials, electronic, instrument and meters
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture in economic & technical development zone is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. After the tax exemption period expires, technologically-advanced enterprises subject to a rate of 10% for another three years, and export enterprises shall pay income tax at a reduced rate of 10% provided that their value of export products in that year amounts to 70% or more of the value of their products for that year. Joint ventures shall be exempted from local income tax within five years. The export enterprises shall be exempted from it within eight years.
Official department in charge	Ningbo Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 182, Jiefang South Road, Ningbo Telephone: (0574) 62544, 63181

(7) Fuzhou (located in the south-eastern part of China)

Area(sq.km)	11,968. *4.4
Population	1,269,000 (urban)
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 4,976.78 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 2,778.33 (mil. yuan) Value of export: $US 141.24 mil. Investment in capital assets: 1,601.75 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 7,755.11 (mil. yuan)

Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988	
	Contract number:	168
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 117.81 mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 36.63 mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	168
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 23.55 mil.
	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989	
	Contract number:	214
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 151.56 mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 65.36 mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	214
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 50.35 mil.
	Up to the end of 1988	
	Joint ventures:	131
	Contractual joint ventures:	17
	Foreign wholly-owned enterprises:	9
	Total:	157
	Japanese enterprises:	11
Infrastructure	Port:	3 ports, including 2 above 10,000-ton berths in Mawei Port.
	Power:	Supplied by Northern Electric Power Network of Fujian.
	Water:	Daily supply capability: 300,000 tons.
	Telecommunication:	Equipped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	250-300 (average)	
Other fee	Water:	yuan/ton
	Electricity:	yuan/kwh
Priorities	Foodstuffs, machinery, electronics, chemistry, textile, light industry, metallurgy, pharmaceutics	
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture in economic & technical development zone is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. After the tax exemption period expires, technologically-advanced enterprises subject to a reduced rate of 50% for another three years, and export enterprises shall pay income tax at a reduced rate of 10% provided that their value of export products in that year amounts to 70% or more of the value of their products for that year. Joint ventures are all exempted from local income tax.	
Official department in charge	Fuzhou Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 34, Wu Shan Road, Fuzhou Telephone: (0591) 56176	

(8) Behai (located at the south part of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region)

Area(sq.km)	275.			
Population	194,650 (urban)			
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989			
	Light industry:	585.44	(mil. yuan)	
	Heavy industry:	121.38	(mil. yuan)	
	Value of export:	$US 87.94	mil.	
	Harbour's handling volume:	121	(10 thousand tons)	
	Investment in capital assets:	106.42	(mil. yuan)	
	Total value of industrial production:	706.82	(mil. yuan)	
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988			
	Contract number:	24		
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 22.87	mil.	
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 1.94	mil.	
	Number of foreign direct investment:	23		
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 1.72	mil.	
	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989			
	Contract number:	7		
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 6.3	mil.	
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 1.8	mil.	
	Number of foreign direct investment:	7		
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 1.8	mil.	
	Up to the end of 1989			
	Joint ventures:	28		
	Contractual joint ventures:	26		
	Foreign wholly-owned enterprises:	4		
	Total:	58		
Infrastructure	Port:	2 above 10,000-ton berths, 6 above 5,000-ton berths		
	Power:	Installed capacity 170 MW		
	Water:	Daily supply capacity: 120 tons		
	Telecommunication:	Direct domestic and international call.		
	Other foreign investment project:			
		I	*II*	*III*
	class one	127.5	112.5	97.5
	class two	112.5	97.5	81
	Land charge criterion for undeveloped land Overseas Chinese, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau investment project: 27.9 Other foreign investment project: 27			
	Export & technologically-advanced enterprises shall be exempted from land use fee. Other joint ventures pay land use fee at 1 yuan/year.sq.m			

Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	Manager: 240 (average) Staff member: 230 (average) 129% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.
Other fee	Water: 0.26 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.30 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Petrochemistry, foodstuffs, building materials, water product processing, sea industry
Official department in charge	Beihai Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: East Bei Bu Wan Road Beihai Telephone: (07891) 23530, 23381

(9) Dalian (located at the south-east of Liaodong Peninsula)

Area(sq.km)	12,574. *20
Population	2,368,500 (urban)
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 6,237.78 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 9,865.54 (mil. yuan) Value of export: $US 564.17 mil. Harbour's handling volume: 5,092 (10 thousand tons) Investment in capital assets: 2,874.81 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 16,089.42 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988 Contract number: 222 Foreign contractual value: $US 255.91 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 213.46 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 128 Total foreign direct investment: $US 74.88 mil. Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 243 Foreign contractual value: $US 388.86 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 167.38 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 144 Total foreign direct investment: $US 66.37 mil. Up to the end of 1989 Joint ventures: 242 Contractual joint ventures: 39 Foreign wholly-owned enterprises: 17 Total: 298 Japanese enterprises: 56 (up to the end of 1988)

Infrastructure	Port: 48 berths for production, including 23 above 10,000 ton berths. Power: Electric supply capacity: 9 mil. KWH Water: Daily supply capability: 600,000 tons. Telecommunication: Equipped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call. Land use fee & work-site development fee in the economic and technological development zone: I / II land for production 7 / 6 land for non-production 10 / 8 The export & technologically-advanced enterprises shall be exempted from the land use fee within 5 years.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	250 (average) 120% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.
Other fee	Water: 0.22 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.21 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Machinery, petrochemistry, ship-building, light and textile industry, metallurgy, building materials
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture in economic & technical development zone is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. After the tax exemption period expires, technologically-advanced enterprises subject to a rate of 10% for another three years and export enterprises shall pay income tax at a reduced rate of 10% provided that their value of export products in that year amounts to 70% or more of the value of their products for that year. Joint ventures shall be exempted from local income tax within seven years.
Official department in charge	Dalian Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 20, Bai Yu Street, Zhongshan District Dalian Telephone: (0411) 237925

(10) Lianyungang (located at the north-eastern part of Jiangshu Province)

Area(sq.km)	6,265. *3
Population	508,500 (urban)
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 1,957.44 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 1,049.56 (mil. yuan) Harbour's handling volume: 1,126 (10 thousand tons) Investment in capital assets: 661.82 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 3,007 (mil. yuan)

Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988 Contract number: 17 Foreign contractual value: $US 27.68 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 20.24 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 10 Total foreign direct investment: $US 2.46 mil. Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 9 Foreign contractual value: $US 11.33 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 10.47 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 6 Total foreign direct investment: $US 7.36 mil. Up to the end of 1988 Joint ventures: 11 Total: 11 Japanese enterprises: 3
Infrastructure	Port: 11 berths, including 7 above 10,000-ton berths Power: Two electric power plants with capacity of 480 MW Water: Rich water source Telecommunication: Direct domestic and international call.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	Manager: 300 (average) Staff member: 240-250 (average) 125% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.
Other fee	Water: 0.36 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.20 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Textile, machinery, electronic, chemistry light industry, foodstuffs, building materials, agriculture.
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. Export & technologically-advanced enterprises shall be all exempted from local income tax.
Official department in charge	Lianyungang Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: Xin Pu Hai Lian East Road Lianyungang Telephone: (0518) 32854

(11) Tianjin (situated on the north-eastern of the North China Plain)

Area(sq.km)	11,305 *33
Population	5,697,700 (urban)
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 20,261 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 17,264 (mil. yuan) Value of export: $US 1,683.51 mil. Harbour's handling volume: 2,437 (10 thousand tons) Investment in capital assets: 6,854 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 37,525 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988 Contract number: 101 Foreign contractual value: $US 309.76 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 344.01 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 94 Total foreign direct investment: $US 62.44 mil. Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 112 Foreign contractual value: $US 242 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 430.24 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 97 Total foreign direct investment: $US 16.72 mil. Up to the end of 1989 Joint ventures: 362 Contractual joint ventures: 22 Foreign wholly-owned enterprises: 37 Total: 421 Japanese enterprises: 67
Infrastructure	Port: 50 berths, harbour length: 8,862m. long Power: 4 large and medium-sized electric power plant supplied by the network linked to Beijing and Tangshan. Water: Yearly supply capacity: 714.73 mil. tons. Telecommunication: Direct domestic and international call for export & technologically-advanced enterprises *B* *C* *D* *E* *F* *G* industry 3 2.5 2 1.5 1 0.5
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	480 (average) 120% of the real wages of state-owned enterprise of the same trade in the locality
Other fee	Water: 0.35 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.14 yuan/kwh

Priorities	Petroleum, electronics, textile, light industry chemistry, foodstuffs, paper, automobile, generating equipment, metallurgy
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture in economic & technical development zone is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. Joint ventures approved by the end of 1990 shall be exempted from local income tax.
Official department in charge	Tianjing Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 55, Chong Qing Avenue, Heping District Tianjing Telephone: (022) 302837, 304032

(12) Qinhuangdao (located at the north bank of Bohai Bay)

Area(sq.km)	7,752.	*1.9
Population	489,400 (urban)	
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989	
	Light industry:	939.08 (mil. yuan)
	Heavy industry:	1,174.85 (mil. yuan)
	Harbour's handling volume:	6,563 (10 thousand tons)
	Investment in capital assets:	946.32 (mil. yuan)
	Total value of industrial production:	2,113.93 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988	
	Contract number:	18
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 9.42 mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 5.25 mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	18
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 5.25 mil.
	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989	
	Contract number:	11
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 14.52 mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 6.91 mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	11
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 6.91 mil.
	Up to the end of 1989	
	Joint ventures:	31
	Contractual joint ventures:	2
	Total:	33
	Japanese enterprises:	3

Infrastructure	Power: Supplied by Beijing, Tianjing and Tangshan Electric Power Network Water: Rich water sources Telecommunication: Equipped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	200 (average) 120% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.
Other fee	Water: 0.026 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.15 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Textile and garment, machinery, glass products, light industry, foodstuffs, instrument and meters, building materials, arts and handicrafts
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years, and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years.
Official department in charge	Qinhuangdao Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 30, Wen Hua Road Qinhuangdao Telephone: (0335) 35625

(13) Qingdao (located at the east part of Shandong Province)

Area(sq.km)	10,654	*15	
Population	2,036,300	(urban)	
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989		
	Light industry:	10,908.52	(mil. yuan)
	Heavy industry:	6,759.64	(mil. yuan)
	Value of export:	$US 277.97	mil.
	Harbour's handling volume:	3,145	(10 thousand tons)
	Investment in capital assets:	2,305.11	(mil. yuan)
	Total value of industrial production:	17,668.16	(mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988		
	Contract number:	101	
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 144.46	mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 39.78	mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	29	
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 12.33	mil.

	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 102 Foreign contractual value: $US 151.68 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 108.15 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 44 Total foreign direct investment: $US 58.01 mil. Up to the end of 1989 Joint ventures: 87 Contractual joint ventures: 19 Foreign wholly-owned enterprises: 5 Total: 111 Japanese enterprises: 19
Infrastructure	Port: Nine docks, 55 berths, including 21 above 10,000 ton berths Power: Electric capacity: 497,000 KWH Water: Daily supply capability: 294,000 tons. Telecommunication: Equipped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call. Land use fee & work-site development fee in the economic and technological development zone: industrial use 5.8-8.8 commercial use 8.0-9.0
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	300-350 (average) 120% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.
Other fee	Water: 0.40 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.17 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Textile and garment, machinery, rubber, chemistry light industry, foodstuffs, instrument and meters
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. After the tax exemption period expires, export and technologically-advanced enterprises subject to a reduced rate of 50% for another three years, and all exempted from local income tax. Joint ventures shall be exempted from the local income tax within five years, and allowed a 50% reduction for another five years.
Official department in charge	Qingdao Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 17, Hu Bei Road Qingdao Telephone: (0532) 279930

(14) Yantai (situated on the eastern part of Shandong Peninsula, facing Bohai and Huanghai)

Area(sq.km)	18,900. *10
Population	794,600 (urban)
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 5,757.94 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 4,454.3 (mil. yuan) Value of export: $US 151.22 mil. Harbour's handling volume: 1,225 (10 thousand tons) Investment in capital assets: 1,010.26 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 10,212.24 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988 Contract number: 104 Foreign contractual value: $US 75.12 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 22.77 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 63 Total foreign direct investment: $US 22.77 mil. Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 128 Foreign contractual value: $US 73.46 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 20.99 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 63 Total foreign direct investment: $US 11.40 mil. Up to the end of 1988 Joint ventures: 47 Contractual joint ventures: 4 Foreign wholly-owned enterprises: 5 Total: 56 Japanese enterprises: 6
Infrastructure	Port: 13 berths, yearly harbour handling capacity: 13 mil.tons Water: Daily supply capability: 100,000 tons. Telecommunication: Direct domestic and international call in the economic & technological development zone: industrial use 1-1.3 commercial use 11-15 residential bldg. 4-6
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	150-180 (average) 120% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.
Other fee	Water: 0.38 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.22 yuan/kwh

Priorities	Textile, machinery, chemistry, energy, electronic light industry, foodstuffs
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. After the tax exemption period expires, technologically-advanced enterprises subject to a reduced rate of 10% for another three years, and export enterprises shall pay income tax at a reduced rate of 10% provided that their value of export products in that year amounts to 70% or more of the value of their products for that year. Joint ventures shall be exempted from local income tax within ten years.
Official department in charge	Yantai Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 17-2, West Yu Huang Ding Road Yantai Telephone: (0535) 243389

G. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

1. Basic information on the five special economic zones

In 1980, the Chinese Government declared Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province as special economic zones (SEZs), in which special management and preferential treatment for overseas investment are granted. The SEZs are administered by the Provincial Administration of Special Economic Zones (PASEZ) on behalf of the Provincial People's Government. Foreign companies wishing to invest in these zones can apply directly to PASEZ. Foreign enterprises, businessmen in Hong Kong and Macau can apply to set up individual ventures or undertake joint ventures in the field of industry, agriculture, commerce, tourism, housing, etc.

In April 1988, Hainan Island became the 23rd Province and the largest economic zone in China.

2. Preferential treatment

(a) Taxation

Upon authorization by the people's governments of the special zones, enterprises in the five zones can enjoy preferential treatment in tax and customs duties:

(a) At 15 per cent rate of income tax, as against that of 33 per cent levied on ventures outside the zones;

(b) Freedom from certain import and export customs duties: exemptions are applied to machinery, equipment, spare parts, raw materials, fuel, electric appliances, telecommunications, lorries and forklift trucks needed for construction and production. Normal amounts of foodstuffs and other accessories for the tourist industry and catering trades are also included in the exempted list;

(c) Remittance tax free for normal amounts of profits by foreign investors; and

(d) Such goods as cigarettes, liquor and daily consumer goods have a reduced import duty of

50 per cent. There has also been 50 per cent reduction in the normal rate of consolidated industrial and commerce tax.

3. Five special economic zones

(1) Shantou (an important trade port of south China)

Area(sq.km)	52.6	
Population	526,800	
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989	
	Light industry:	4,840.59 (mil. yuan)
	Heavy industry:	1,695.31 (mil. yuan)
	Value of export:	$US 747.29 mil.
	Harbour's handling volume:	618 (10 thousand tons)
	Investment in capital assets:	1,209.23 (mil. yuan)
	Total value of industrial production:	6,535.90 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988	
	Contract number:	524
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 192.67 mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 97.44 mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	221
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 43.70 mil.
	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989	
	Contract number:	1000
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 256.13 mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 157.41 mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	285
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 93.65 mil.
	Up to the end of 1989	
	Joint ventures:	187
	Contractual joint ventures:	457
	Foreign wholly-owned enterprises:	148
	Total:	792
	Japanese enterprises:	9
Infrastructure	Port:	12 berths
	Power:	Installed capacity: 225 MW
	Water:	Daily supply capability: 320,000 tons.
	Telecommunication:	Equipped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	Manager: 600 (average) Staff member: 360 (average) 120% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.	

Other fee	Water: 0.30 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.44 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Textile, petrochemistry, chemistry, metals light industry, foodstuffs, agriculture
Official department in charge	Development Bureau of Shantou Economic Special Zone Address: Shantou Economic Special Zone Qingdao Telephone: (0754) 260540 Shantou Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 3, Da Hua Road, Shantou Telephone: (0754) 275473

(2) Zhuhai (located at the south part of Guangdong Province)

Area(sq.km)	121.
Population	270,000, permanent resident: 200,000
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 2,244.11 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 675.54 (mil. yuan) Value of export: $US 365.08 mil. Harbour's handling volume: 231 (10 thousand tons) Investment in capital assets: 957.84 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 2,919.65 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988 Contract number: 1,251 Foreign contractual value: $US 311.87 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 217.62 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 252 Total foreign direct investment: $US 47.40 mil. Utilization of foreign capital in 1989 Contract number: 1,395 Foreign contractual value: $US 241.82 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 169.47 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 225 Total foreign direct investment: $US 53.28 mil. Up to the end of 1988 Joint ventures: 169 Contractual joint ventures: 32 Foreign wholly-owned enterprises: 13 Total: 214 Japanese enterprises: 6

Infrastructure	Port: Jiuzhou Port is an above 10,000-ton deepwater port. Power: Supplied by Guangdong Power Network Water: Daily supply capability: 60,000 tons Telecommunication: Equiped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call. Joint ventures shall be exempted from it within three years and allowed a 50% reduction for three year. Export enterprises shall be exempted from it within five years and allowed a 50% reduction for five years.
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	Manager: 450 (average) Staff member: 300 (average) 120% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.
Other fee	Water: 0.12 yuan/ton Electricity: 0.25-0.35 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Textile and garment, light industry, foodstuffs, electronics, building materials
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years.
Official department in charge	Zhuhai Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: Xiangzhou District Shenzhen Telephone: (0756) 222143, 222570

(3) Shenzhen (located at the south part of Guangdong Province)

Area(sq.km)	327.5. Shekou: 4.5
Population	1,026,900 Permanent resident: 362,000
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989 Light industry: 8,348.53 (mil. yuan) Heavy industry: 3,297.04 (mil. yuan) Value of export: $US 2,174.28 mil. Harbour's handling volume: 956 (10 thousand tons) Investment in capital assets: 4,539.25 (mil. yuan) Total value of industrial production: 11,645.56 (mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988 Contract number: 694 Foreign contractual value: $US 487.39 mil. Effected foreign investment: $US 444.29 mil. Number of foreign direct investment: 591 Total foreign direct investment: $US 287.16 mil.

	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989	
	Contract number:	711
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 489.04 mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 458.09 mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	647
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 292.52 mil.
	Up to the end of 1989	
	Joint ventures:	1,757
	Contractual joint ventures:	607
	Foreign wholly-owned enterprises:	221
	Total:	2,585
	Japanese enterprises:	62
Infrastructure	Port:	Xingang, Dongtoujiao Shangbu, Meisha, Shekou Chiwan, Mawan and Yantian Ports for operation
	Power:	Supplied by Guangdong Power Network and Hong Kong Electric System
	Water:	Daily supply capability: 570,000 tons.
	Telecommunication:	Equipped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call.
	The technologically-advanced projects shall be exempted from it within five years and allowed a 50% reduction for three years.	
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	Manager:	1,000 (average)
	Staff member:	500 (average)
	120% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.	
Other fee	Water:	0.20 yuan/ton
	Electricity:	0.43 yuan/kwh
Priorities	Textile and garment, machinery, petrochemistry light industry, foodstuffs, electronics, building materials	
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. After the tax exemption period expires, technologically-advanced enterprises subject to a reduced rate of 50% for another three years, and export enterprises shall pay income tax at the rate of 10%	
Official department in charge	Shenzhen Municipal Economic Development Bureau Address: 8, Shang Bu Middle Road Shenzhen Telephone: (0755) 223211	

(4) Xiamen (located at the Delta of Xiamen, Zhangzhou and Quanzhou)

Area(sq.km)	131, excluding Xinlin & Haichang Development Zone: 126.64 sq.km.		
Population	1,076,800		
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989		
	Light industry:	3,692.16	(mil. yuan)
	Heavy industry:	1,760.29	(mil. yuan)
	Value of export:	$US 646.78	mil.
	Harbour's handling volume:	513	(10 thousand tons)
	Investment in capital assets:	972.44	(mil. yuan)
	Total value of industrial production:	5,452.45	(mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988		
	Contract number:	180	
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 157	mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 49	mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	180	
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 48.01	mil.
	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989		
	Contract number:	323	
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 834.96	mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 238.22	mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	225	
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 209.8	mil.
	Up to the end of 1989		
	Joint ventures:	239	
	Contractual joint ventures:	28	
	Foreign wholly-owned enterprises:	201	
	Total:	468	
	Japanese enterprises:	12	
Infrastructure	Port:	37 berths, including 4 above 10,000-ton berths	
	Power:	Supplied by the Power Network of Fujian	
	Water:	Rich water sources	
	Telecommunication:	Equiped with advanced facilities, direct domestic and international call.	
Labour service charge (Unit: yuan/month)	Manager: 450-600 (average) Staff member: 350-400 (average) 150% of the real wages of state-owned enterprises of the same trade in the locality.		
Other fee	Water:	0.30	yuan/ton
	Electricity:	0.33	yuan/kwh
Priorities	Textile and garment, machinery, chemistry light industry, foodstuffs, electronic, building materials, sea chemistry, biology		

Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. After the tax exemption period expires, technologically-advanced enterprises subject to a reduced rate of 10% for another three years, and export enterprises shall pay income tax at the rate of 10%.
Official department in charge	Xiamen Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Address: 11th and 12th floor, Information Mansion, Hu Li Industrial Zone Xiamen Telephone: (0592) 41902

(5) Hainan Province (the second largest island of China)

Area(sq.km)	34,000		
Population	6,777,900		
Economic situation	Industrial production in 1989		
	Light industry:	1,662.05	(mil. yuan)
	Heavy industry:	862.40	(mil. yuan)
	Value of export:	$US 354	mil.
	Harbour's handling volume:	895	(10 thousand tons)
	Investment in capital assets:	2,192	(mil. yuan)
	Total value of industrial production:	2,524.45	(mil. yuan)
Utilization of foreign capital	Utilization of foreign capital in 1988		
	Contract number:	489	
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 398.68	mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 127.71	mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	463	
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 114.21	mil.
	Utilization of foreign capital in 1989		
	Contract number:	378	
	Foreign contractual value:	$US 280.6	mil.
	Effected foreign investment:	$US 109.43	mil.
	Number of foreign direct investment:	378	
	Total foreign direct investment:	$US 109.43	mil.
	Up to the end of 1989		
	Joint ventures:	271	
	Contractual joint ventures:	106	
	Foreign wholly-owned enterprises:	290	
	Total:	667	
	Japanese enterprises:	12	(up to the end of 1988)
Infrastructure	Port:	Haikou Port, Shanwu Port and Basou Port	
	Power:	Installed capacity: 500 MW	
	Water:	Rich water sources	
	Telecommunication:	Direct domestic and international call.	

Priorities	Tropical plant, animal husbandry, mining, oil refining, chemistry, light industry, building materials, tourism
Local preference	The income tax rate on joint venture is 15%. A newly established joint venture can be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years. Export enterprises subject to a reduced rate of 10%.
Official department in charge	Bureau of Economic Cooperation of Hainan Province Address: Niu Long Pai, Haikou Telephone: (0750) 42744

H. INVESTMENT PROTECTION

By the end of 1992 agreements on mutual promotion and protection of investment were concluded with 47 countries and regions including the United States, Switzerland, Australia, Thailand, the United Kingdom, Japan etc.

I. PROCEDURES FOR SETTING UP JOINT VENTURES

1. Negotiation steps

Foreign investors who wish to start joint ventures in China may get in touch directly with the relevant Chinese corporations, enterprises or other economic organizations and consultancy corporations. They may also approach the local government authorities or the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation with their plans for joint venture projects which should cover the following points:

(a) Line of business;

(b) Types of products;

(c) Characteristics of the technology;

(d) Scale of production;

(e) Total amount of investment and source of funds as well as proportion of each party's investment;

(f) Forms of investment and cooperation; and

(g) Ratio of profit distribution and marketing of products.

If the two parties have reached an agreement on the major issues in the proposed joint venture, the Chinese side has to submit a project proposal and feasibility study report to the competent authorities. The proposal and feasibility study report, once examined and approved by the department in charge, is then submitted to the higher authority for final approval.

Upon approval of the proposal and preliminary feasibility study report by the competent authority, the two parties to the venture should re-examine their preliminary feasibility study and conduct further negotiations until a final agreement is reached. On this basis, legal advisers to both parties should proceed to draft the joint venture agreement, contract and articles of association.

2. Documents required

The Chinese side is required to submit to the competent examination and approval authority the following documents:

(a) Application for the establishment of a joint venture;

(b) Feasibility study report jointly prepared by the two sides to the joint venture;

(c) Joint venture agreement, contract and articles of association signed by representatives authorized by the parties to the venture;

(d) Names of candidates for the positions of chairman, vice-chairman and directors nominated by the parties to the venture;

(e) Written statements by the department in charge of the joint venture and the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality where the venture is to be located with regard to the establishment of the joint venture.

J. ORGANIZATIONS IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT AFFAIRS

1. Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC)

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation in addition to other economic and trade fairs, also takes charge of foreign investments in China. It has the authority to draw up investment policy, guidelines, regulations and rules and to direct and coordinate the foreign investment projects of the country.

It participates in the examination and approval of applications for setting up large overseas investment projects. The Ministry is also responsible for the introduction of advanced technology and equipment.

2. China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC)

CITIC was established on 8 July 1979. The Corporation is a state-owned enterprise operating directly under the leadership of the State Council. The Corporation is authorized to utilize foreign capital, handle investments in trust, and bring in advanced technology and up-to-date equipment to speed up the modernization of the country's national construction.

3. State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC)

In addition to the responsibility for the business activities of the domestic industrial and commercial enterprise, SAIC takes charge of the registration of foreign ventures of all forms and the registration of foreign trademarks. Ventures of all forms are required to apply to SAIC or its local Administration for registration with relevant documents with required time.

4. Organizations under local governments

Local governments of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up their own departments to administer foreign investment projects and joint ventures under their jurisdiction. These departments are administratively under the leadership of local governments and are all directed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Local governments may, in view of local conditions, examine and approve foreign countries and compensation trade of small- and medium-sized (one below a certain limit specified by the State) but the overall arrangement of these projects should not affect the national plan. Some small-sized joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment may also be approved by the local governments with the authorization of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Table 1. Utilization of foreign direct investment from 13 major countries and regions during 1979-1991

Unit: $US10,000

Countries/regions	*Project numbers*	*Contractual amount*	*Utilized amount*
Hong Kong & Macau	31,387	3,264,850	2,163,348
Taiwan Province of China	3,604	292,886	86,604
United States	2,004	427,531	266,282
Japan	1,889	380,176	316,900
Singapore	629	89,615	27,806
Republic of Korea	293	19,885	5,629
Canada	187	31,503	6,510
Thailand	183	320,241	7,470
Australia	183	33,081	19,263
United Kingdom	142	73,785	31,930
Philippines	130	11,819	2,576
Germany	119	107,924	38,224
France	102	39,504	41,588

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Table 2. Utilized amount of foreign direct investment in 1991

Value Unit: $US100,000,000

Foreign direct investment	*Approved number*	*Contractual amount*
1. Joint ventures	8,395	60.80
2. Contractual joint ventures	1,778	21.38
3. Enterprise operated exclusively with foreign capital	2,795	36.67
4. Joint exploration	10	0.92
Total	12,978	119.80

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Table 3. Foreign investment utilization in provinces (cities, regions) in 1991 (statistic table)

Unit: $US10,000

Provinces (Cities, regions)	*Project number 1979-1991*	*Project number in 1991*	*Contracted amount*	*Utilized amount*
Beijing	1,116	724	28,576	24,482
Tianjin	904	354	19,656	13,216
Hebei	447	289	19,082	4,437
Shanxi	109	53	2,664	380
Neimeng		67	2,870	110
Liaoning		575	54,003	34,888
Shenyang		168	14,316	3,010
Dalian	783	251	32,180	22,812
Jilin		121	3,874	1,800
Changchun		39	1,420	301
Heilongjiang		230	10,749	943
Harbin	184	117	5,633	561
Shanghai	1,273	363	43,054	14,519
Jiangsu	1,663	1,138	73,692	21,232
Nanjing	220	167	10,753	2,285
Zhejiang	992	585	31,728	9,162
Ningbo	326	183	17,456	2,213
Anhui		104	3,674	954
Fujian		1,219	144,871	46,629
Xiamen	721	213	51,975	13,256
Jiangxi	345	162	5,563	13,256
Shangdong	1,188	801	65,481	17,950
Qingdao	230	140	16,478	4,647
Henan		134	12,717	3,791
Hubei		228	11,516	4,643
Wuhan	183	66	3,121	1,507
Hunan		153	5,040	2,276
Guangdong	11,633	4,554	490,530	182,286
Guangzhou		571	70,635	23,161
Shenzhen		951	108,611	39,875
Guangxi		190	9,313	2,532
Hainan		470	39,367	17,616
Sichuan	512	232	12,308	2,439
Chongqing		80	4,252	921
Chengdu	151	71	3,150	702
Guizhou		31	2,414	734
Yunnan		22	1,614	296
Shanxi	130	54	2,068	3,159
Xi'an	39	29	1,364	1,097
Gansu		14	1,051	93
Ningxia		8	128	18
Xinjiang		9	658	22
Qinghai		2	18	
Xizang	1			

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Table 4. Statistics of foreign investment in coastal open cities and special economic zones in 1991

Unit: $US10,000

Open cities	*Project number*	*Contractual amount*	*Utilized amount*
Tianjin	354	23,756	26,089
Shanghai	363	43,054	33,025
Dalian	251	34,611	40,594
Qingdao	140	18,477	13,371
Ningbo	183	17,456	3,076
Guangzhou	571	85,238	36,737
Qinhuangdao	34	2,001	731
Yantai	186	185,745	5,693
Liangyungang	20	2,937	133
Nantong	86	7,060	2,132
Wunzhou	63	1,874	766
Fuzhou	286	46,191	21,678
Zhanjiang	91	6,694	2,290
Beihai	23	1,219	415
SEZs			
Shenzhen	951	115,158	58,122
Zhuhai	424	48,635	14,298
Shantou	273	23,336	12,380
Xiamen	213	51,975	13,423
Hainan	470	41,967	21,244

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Table 5. Major countries (regions) investing in China in 1991

Unit: $US10,000

Countries (regions)	*Project number*	*Contractual amount*	*Utilized amount*
Hong Kong	8,502	721,510	240,525
Japan	559	81,220	53,250
Taiwan Province of China	1,735	138,852	46,641
United States	694	54,808	32,326
Germany	24	55,801	16,112
Macau	377	29,219	8,162
Singapore	169	15,521	5,821
United Kingdom	36	13,197	3,539
Italy	28	1,754	2,821
Thailand	52	10,825	1,962
Australia	74	4,404	1,491
Switzerland	13	1,996	1,231
Canada	68	3,087	1,076
Russian Federation	24	2,204	116
Philippines	30	1,744	585
Malaysia	39	4,021	196
Indonesia	13	1,091	218
France	24	1,019	988
Holland	14	1,687	667
Ireland	1	42	250
Norway	1	767	605
Panama	14	964	356
Bermuda	1	1,000	800
Cayman Islands	1	150	150

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

XII. TRADEMARK REGISTRATION, ARBITRATION, AVERAGE ADJUSTMENT AND THE PATENT SYSTEM

A. TRADEMARKS

1. Law on trademarks and recent developments

In 1963, the State Council of the People's Republic of China formally promulgated its first trademark law "Regulations Governing Trademarks". This law, in its 20-year application, has approved inadequate legal protection for registered trademarks. The Chinese Government joined the World Intellectual Property Law in 1980 and enacted Trademark Law in 1983.

The new law brings China's trademark system into closer conformity with the common international trademark practices. Since then China's efforts to protect trademarks have developed and the number of foreign and domestic trademark applications have grown each year. In 1990, the country's industrial enterprises applied for 57,272 trademark registrations, including 6,419 foreigh trademark applications. Between 1950 and 1979, China had only 32,000 approved registered trademarks but, by the end of 1990, the figure had reached 279,387. Before the 1980s, only 18 countries and regions registered 5,130 trademarks in China. By the end of 1990, however, foreign businessmen from 62 countries and regions registered 42,097 trademarks in China. The United States which only registered 122 trademarks in China before the 1980s registered 12,528 trademarks in the country by 1990, a rise of more than 100 times.

By the end of 1991, China had concluded agreements on reciprocal registration of trademarks with over 35 countries.

The Chinese authorities have been making efforts to bring their legal economic activities in conformity with international laws. In 1986, China joined the Agreement concerning the International Registration Trademark. Years of efforts have been made to amend China's "Trademark Law" and the "Patent Law", which are expected to go into force at the beginning of 1993. The Chinese authorities are confident that the revised trademark law can protect the right of trademark holders and encourage more applications.

2. Institutions in charge of trademark affairs

The State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) under the State Council is the competent authority for the registration and administrative control of trademarks for the whole country. Domestically, trademark application, since 1990, is handled by 6-appointed trademark agents located in Hubei, Shanghai, Shenyang, Nanjing, Chengdu and Changzhou. These 6 agencies are strictly selected and equipped with qualified experts. SAIC has also set up trademark business offices in Jiangsu, Fujian, Guangdong, Sichuan, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Changchun and Zhuhai to take charge of *domestic* trademark affairs.

Since 1990, other additional four trademark agencies have been appointed to handled trademark applications for foreign companies and enterprises, in addition to the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. They are:

1. China Trademark Business Office
   Address: No. 3, Er Qi Theatre Road, Western District,
   Beijing, China, Postal Code: 100045
   Telephone: 86-1-8329996 ext. 3302
   Facsimile 86-1-8010306
   Cable: 81409

2. Trademark Agency Department of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
   Address: No. 1, Fuxingmenwai Street, Western District,
   Beijing, China, Post Code: 100860
   Telephone: 86-1-8013344 Ext. 1821
   Facsimile: 86-1-8010208
   Cable: 222853 CTMA CN

3. China Patent Agency (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.
   Address: No. 22, Yingjun Central Building,
   No. 23 Gangwam Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong
   Telephone: 852-8284688
   Facsimile: 852-8271018, 8271172, 8271638
   Cable: 76507 CPALD HX

4. Yongxin Patent Trademark Co., Ltd.
   Address: No. 103, Yongan Square, Jianshazui Dongbu,
   Kowloon, Hong Kong
   Telephone: 853-7391818
   Facsimile: 853-7213692
   Cable: 30431 NTEDL HX

5. Shanghai Patent Office
   Address: No. 34-35 Building, No. 2650, Zhongshan Road
   North, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200063
   Telephone: 86-21-2571512, 2571965
   Facsimile: 86-21-2572047, 2572048
   Cable: 33486 SPA CN

3. Applying for trademark protection

In compliance with the principles of Paris Convention, China treats Chinese and foreign trademark applications equally without discrimination. Exclusive rights are granted to those applicants who are the first to register trademark by going through the legal procedures. Any party which raises a challenge to the decision of the Trademark Office may apply for a review of the decision to the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board under the State Administration of Industry and Commerce.

(a) Choosing trademark

A trademark should be of distinctive nature and should not be descriptive of the commodity it represents. China does not accept the registration of the mark which relates to the generic names or designs of the commodity it represents, or has direct reference to the quality, main component materials, function, usage, weight, quantity or other features of the commodity. The following words or designs as trademarks are rejected for registration in China:

(a) Those identical with or similar to the State name, national flag, national emblem, military flag or decorations of the People's Republic of China, or foreign countries;

(b) Those identical with or similar to the flags, emblems or names of intergovernmental organizations;

(c) Those identical with or similar to the symbols or names of the Red Cross or the Red Crescent;

(d) Those carrying discrimination against any nationality;

(e) Those carrying exaggerated and deceptive messages; and

(f) Those detrimental to socialist morals or customs, or having other unhealthy influences.

(b) Classification of commodities

In China, commodities are classified into 78 categories, excluding computer software. Each application for registration covers commodities in one category only, and the names, uses and main raw materials of all the items must be specified.

An applicant having difficulty in determining the category to which his goods belong may contact the Trademark Agency for assistance.

(c) Application procedure

Application forms may be obtained from the Trademark Registration Bureau. The applicant may entrust the Agency with completing the filling of the form. The documents to be submitted are:

(1) a Power of Attorney in duplicate;

(2) an application form in duplicate; and

(3) 15 reproductions of the trademark, of which the length or breadth shall not exceed 10 cm. If colour is claimed, two more in black and white shall be attached to colour reproductions. If the trademark is in plain block letters, no reproductions are required.

Starting from 1 August 1984, when applying for a trademark registration in respect of pharmaceutical products for human beings, the foreign applicant is required to submit the certificate of authorization of manufacture issued by the competent governmental department of his or its home country.

(d) Preliminary approval and public announcement of approval

The Trademark Registration Bureau processes the applications in the sequence of the respective filling dates. If the application is in conformity with the relevant provisions of the trademark Law, it is given preliminary approval for registration and is published in the *Trademark Gazette*. The Trademark Agency subsequently informs the applicant with a written notice and a photocopy of the public announcement.

If the application is not in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Trademark Law or is identical with or similar to another trademark for the same or similar kind of goods which has already been registered or received preliminary approval for registration, the Trademark Registration Bureau refuses the application. No public announcement is made in such a case.

Where there are two or more applications for the registration of identical or similar trademarks in respect of the same or similar goods; preliminary approval shall be granted to the application which has been applied earlier.

(e) Rejection of applications for registration and objections

In the case of an application being rejected, the Trademark Registration Bureau shall notify the Trademark Agency in writing, which will duly pass the notice on to the applicant. If the applicant is dissatisfied, he may appeal to the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board (TRAB) within 15 days of receipt of the notice of rejection. The applicant may, under special circumstances, request postponement of the deadline for appeal. However, at most only two postponements (not exceeding 30 days each) are granted. The TRAB makes a final ruling after reviewing the application.

When making an appeal, one of the following approaches is usually adopted:

(a) Putting forward statements fully supported by all possible grounds for arguments;

(b) Making amendments or deleting the part of the trademark under controversy; or

(c) Restricting the goods concerned.

Neither a disclaimer, that is, the act of disclaiming the exclusive right for the part of the trademark which is in controversy but requesting the retention of the said part in the trademark, nor the issuance of a "letter of consent" as an agreement between the applicant and the registrant of the cited trademark, are considered as acceptable in China under the present circumstances, the applicant for registration is required to submit a counter-statement within a prescribed period on receiving notice of the protest. The Trademark Registration Bureau hears the facts and grounds stated by both parties concerned and after appropriate investigation and verification, makes a ruling. Any dissatisfied party may, under special circumstances, request postponement of the deadline for appeal. The maximum number of postponements is two and each postponement shall not exceed 30 days. TRAB makes the final ruling.

(f) Registration and renewal of registration

If not protest is filed within the prescribed period or if the protest is overruled, formal registration is granted. A trademark registration certificate is issued and a public announcement is made a second time. From then onwards, the registrant of the trademark enjoys exclusive trademark right for 10 years starting from the date of registration. If the registrant wishes to continue to use the registered trademark after the expiration of the validity, an application for renewal of the registration should be made within the six-month period before the said expiry date. An extension period of six months is allowed for applications for renewal; however, extra fees are charged for such deferral.

(g) Proper use and cancellation of a registered trademark

Any registered trademark not in use for three consecutive years may be liable to cancellation of registration. A foreigner or foreign enterprise with a trademark registered in China may, for certain reason, fail to export the goods related to the trademark for three consecutive years.

Since appearance on advertisements or display at exhibitions may be treated as use of the trademark, any foreign registrant of a trademark may entrust the Trademark Agency to advertise the trademark in the various periodicals published by CCPIT or other trademark agencies so as to avoid cancellation of the registration.

Registration may also be canceled on the following grounds:

(a) Where any word, design or their combination on the trademark is altered;

(b) Where the name, address or other registered matters concerning the registrant are changed; or

(c) Where the registered trademark is assigned without prior approval of the Trademark Registration Bureau.

In order to avoid any possible cancellation on the above grounds, the registrant should fill in a new application when he intends to make alterations to the registered trademark. Any change in the name or address of the registrant should also be reported to the Bureau. Approval should be obtained from the Bureau when a registered trademark is transferred.

When making alterations to the name or address of the registrant, a written application in duplicate is required and the original Certificate of Registration should be returned at the same time. Original documents issued by the home country showing the alteration concerned should also be presented in duplicate. Application for an assignment requires a trust deed from the assignee in duplicate and a written application signed by both the assignor and assignee in duplicate. The original Certificate of Registration should also be returned.

(h) Trademark licence

Any trademark registrant may, by signing a trademark licence contract, authorize other persons to use his registered trademark. The licenser supervises the quality of the goods produced by the licensee in respect of which his registered trademark is used, and the licensee guarantees the quality of the goods in respect of which the registered trademark is used.

The trademark licence contract should be filed with the Trademark Registration Bureau. Otherwise, the rights of both the licenser and licensee cannot be properly protected. When filing a license contract, a written application in duplicate, and the duplicate of the contract should be presented.

(i) Trademark disputes and infringement

The registrant should respond to an argument within a period prescribed by TRAB when a protest against the trademark has been filed by another party within one year of its registration. TRAB will make the final ruling as whether to sustain or cancel the registration of the trademark in dispute.

In case of any acts infringing the exclusive right of a registrant, the registrant may request the Trademark Agency to take the following actions:

(a) Issue a warning to the infringing party demanding him to stop the act of infringement and undertake no further infringement;

(b) Request the authority for industry and commerce at or above the level of the country where the infringing party resides to deal with the matter. The administrative authority concerned shall have the power to order the infringing party to stop the act of infringement immediately and to compensate the registrant for any damage caused to him. The amount of compensation should be equivalent to the profit which the infringing party has earned through the act of infringement. Any dissatisfied party may institute a suit with the People's Court.

(c) Institute a suit against the infringing party directly with the People's Court.

The decision on the appropriate action to be taken will be based on the degree of seriousness of the act of infringement, among other factors.

Table 1. Classification of goods for trademark registration

Class 1.	Power generating equipment and electric power station equipment.
Class 2.	Agricultural machinery, farm tools, machines for animal husbandry, component parts and spare parts thereof.
Class 3.	Machines for lumbering, timber-sawing, wood-processing, match-making, paper-making and printing, component parts and spare parts thereof.
Class 4.	Machines for cotton-processing, spinning, weaving, printing, dyeing and chemical-fibre industries, component parts and spare parts thereof.
Class 5.	Machines for food industry, component parts and spare parts thereof.
Class 6.	Machines for tanning, sewing, shoe-making and machines for light industry not included in other classes, component parts and spare parts thereof.
Class 7.	Machines for phamaceutical, rubber, glass, plastic and other chemical industries, component parts and spare parts thereof.
Class 8.	Machines for geological prospecting, mining and metallurgical and petroleum industries and machines for heavy industry not included in other classes, component parts and spare parts thereof.
Class 9.	General machines and machines not included in other classes, component parts and spare parts thereof.
Class 10.	Machine tools, accessories and spare parts thereof.

Table 1. ***(continued)***

Class 11.	Equipment, apparatus, tools and materials for welding.
Class 12.	Grinding tools and supplies.
Class 13.	Cutting tools, measuring and weighing aparatus, industrial hand-tools.
Class 14.	Wire and wireless telegraphic equipment, wireless sets, phonographs, photographical, cinematographical, optical, thermal, testing and surveying apparatus, instruments and suplies.
Class 15.	Electric illuminating installation; electrical apparatus and supplies.
Class 16.	Calculating and sorting devices, office machines and other computing apparatus.
Class 17.	Medical and veterinary apparatus and instruments.
Class 18.	Equipment for heating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water-supply and sanitary purposes.
Class 19.	Aircraft, vessels, vehicles and other means of transportation.
Class 20.	Knives, scissors, pins, needles, tweezers and sharp-edged and pointed implements not included in other classes.
Class 21.	Metals and their manufactures not included in other classes.
Class 22.	Natural and artificial stones, cement, asphalt, asphalted felt, bricks and tiles, fireproof articles and building materials not included in other classes.
Class 23.	Glass, glass products for building, quatrz products, glassware for everyday use.
Class 24.	Petroleum, petroleum products, industrial oils and greases.
Class 25.	Minerals not included in other classes.
Class 26.	Chemicals.
Class 27.	Fertilizers.
Class 28.	Dyestuffs, paints, pigments, distempers, printing inks, glazes.
Class 29.	Rubber, rubber manufactures, asbestos articles.
Class 30.	Natural resin, synthetic resin, plastics, plasticizers and plastic articles not included in other classes.
Class 31.	Medicines.
Class 32.	Medical and sanitary articles.
Class 33.	Meat, eggs, wild game, sea-food and manufactures thereof.
Class 34.	Milk, dairy products and substitutes thereof.
Class 35.	Canned foods.
Class 36.	Beer, wines, spirits and liquors.
Class 37.	Tea, coffee, cocoa, aerated water, fruit juice, ice products and soft drinks not included in other classes.
Class 38.	Sugar, sweets, honey, cakes, confectionery.
Class 39.	Fresh fruits, dried fruits, preserved fruits, jams and other fruit products.
Class 40.	Edible oils, soy sauce, sauces, vinegar, gourmet powder and other condiments.
Class 41.	Preserved vegetables and vegetable products.
Class 42.	Cereal produts and foods not included in other classes.
Class 43.	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.
Class 44.	Silkworm eggs and cocoons.

Table 1. ***(continued)***

Class 45.	Silk, silk wadding, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, feather and imitations thereof.
Class 46.	Yarns and threads.
Class 47.	Cotton piece goods.
Class 48.	Silk piece goods.
Class 49.	Woollen piece goods.
Class 50.	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods.
Class 51.	Ropes, strings, nets, bags, tents, felts, tarpaulin and waterproof articles not included in other classes, harness for horse and mule.
Class 52.	Furs, hides and skins, leather, imitation leather, articles made of leather and imitation leather not included in other classes.
Class 53.	Clothing.
Class 54.	Headwear, shoes.
Class 55.	Socks, stockings, towels, neckwear, gloves, handkerchiefs and hair nets.
Class 56.	Buttons, hairpins, ornaments made of gold, silver and jewels.
Class 57.	Embroidered articles, laces, ribbons, braids, curtains, tablecloths, beddings, carpets and indoor articles not included in other classes.
Class 58.	Furniture, infants' carriages, articles made of bamboo, wood, rattan, palm, straw and grass.
Class 59.	Paper and paper products.
Class 60.	Pens, pencils, brushes for painting or writing, inksticks, inks, oil-colours for painting, advertising and stage purposes.
Class 61.	Copying and printing apparatus.
Class 62.	Drawing instruments and articles, stationery not included in other classes.
Class 63.	Models, speciments, pictures, photographs, cinema films, books, newspapers and periodicals.
class 64.	Articles for cultural entertainment, sport goods and toys.
Class 65.	Musical instruments and accessories thereof.
Class 66.	Clocks, watches, timers.
Class 67.	Daily-use enamelware and aluminum products, porcelains and earthenwares.
Class 68.	Toothpaste, tooth powder.
Class 69.	Cosmetics.
Class 70.	Toilet soap, other soap, detergents and polishing materials.
Class 71.	Tooth-brushes, brushes, combs and other articles for cleaning.
Class 72.	Matches, cigarette lighters and smokers' articles.
Class 73.	Umbrellas, fans, walking-sticks.
Class 74.	Lacquerware, cloisonne, arts and crafts not included in other classes.
Class 75.	Candles, kerosene lamps (lanterns) and illuminating apliances not included in other classes.
Class 76.	Incense and anti-mosquito incense.
Class 77.	Fireworks and crackers.
Class 78.	Goods not included in other classes.

Table 2. Registrations of foreign trademarks from 1979 to 1990

Country/Region	*Total*	*1979*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
Total	42195	5130	2114	5133	4446	3604	4625	5305
United States of America	12528	122	688	1586	1810	1258	1450	1651
Japan	8218	566	441	1103	745	528	519	505
Germany	4755	382	183	463	439	390	385	542
United Kingdom	3314	1217	115	277	245	234	378	210
France	2726	192	129	359	267	292	280	483
Switzerland	2496	711	110	255	185	150	190	312
Hong Kong	2433	0	222	437	251	267	700	321
Italy	1619	308	50	173	122	140	161	438
Netherlands	701	6	44	133	43	67	119	83
Sweden	493	130	23	53	63	26	41	37
Czechoslovakia	338	300	7	4	7	4	1	9
Canada	311	141	13	19	28	16	22	31
Australia	280	4	12	62	56	46	31	24
Spain	247	1	10	13	28	15	19	129
Denmark	241	27	29	61	20	15	23	14
Singapore	167	0	2	21	10	21	43	64
Austria	166	1	5	22	29	14	22	53
Republic of Korea	150	0	0	0	0	0	24	126
Belgium	145	5	5	11	17	6	9	33
Finland	143	3	2	8	28	28	34	26
Hungary	77	7	4	25	12	5	4	20
Bermudas	64	0	0	9	2	0	29	24
Liechtenstein	59	0	0	1	7	1	17	17
Norway	57	7	4	6	2	13	3	15
Thailand	48	0	0	0	3	2	20	20
Russian Federation	46	0	0	0	2	4	7	33
Brazil	41	0	3	0	2	8	17	2
Neth. Antilles	36	0	0	1	1	20	0	14
Panama	30	0	6	6	0	9	5	1
Philippines	29	0	9	1	2	11	3	3
New Zealand	24	0	0	0	4	2	5	3
Malaysia	18	0	0	1	0	1	10	5
Yugoslavia	17	0	0	8	2	0	6	1
Ireland	17	0	0	1	6	3	1	5
Liberia	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Cook Islands	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Cuba	14	0	0	0	0	3	8	3
Romania	13	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	12	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	11	0	0	0	1	0	8	2
Portugal	11	0	0	4	2	0	0	5
Greece	10	0	0	3	0	0	4	2
Monaco	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Barbados	6	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Argentina	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Colombia	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Cayman Islands	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Poland	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Indonesia	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
India	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
British Virgin Islands	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Table 2. *(continued)*

Country/Region	*Total*	*1979*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
Luxembourg	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bulgaria	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Macau	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chile	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jersey Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
D.P.R. Korea	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Turks & Caicos Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Isle of Man	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Source: China Market No. 12, 1991.

B. ARBITRATION AND AVERAGE ADJUSTMENT IN CHINA

1. Arbitration and arbitration organs

China established the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission in 1956, now named as "China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC)", and the Maritime Arbitration Commission in 1959, named as "China Maritime Arbitration Commission (CMAC)" under CCPIT. CIETAC and CMAC are responsible for dealing with matters relating to foreign trade and maritime disputes.

China has become one of the largest international arbitration centres with increased economic cooperation between China and foreign countries. In recent years, the Sino-foreign disputes and economic disputes between foreign parties are on the rise. In 1991, CIETAC received 274 arbitration cases, more than double the figure in 1987.

The cases involved disputes in contracts, industrial raw materials, processing of raw materials, production assembly lines etc.

China joined the 1958 United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, so foreign parties need not to worry about the efficacy of Chinese arbitration settlements.

2. Activity scope of CIETAC and CMAC

CIETAC deals with cases of disputes arising from:

(a) Joint economic ventures concerning joint-venture enterprises, factories built with foreign capital and Chinese and foreign bank loans;

(b) Contracts or transactions in foreign trade;

(c) Transport, insurance or safe-keeping of merchandise; and

(d) Other business matters in foreign trade.

CMAC administers disputes:

(a) regarding remuneration for salvage services rendered by vessels to each other;

(b) arising from collision between sea-going vessels; and

(c) arising from the chartering of sea-going vessels, agency services rendered to sea-going vessels, carriage by sea by virtue of contracts of affreightment, bills of lading or other shipping documents, as well as maritime insurance.

3. Arbitration agreement

CIETAC and CMAC consider cases of disputes in accordance with the arbitration agreements concluded between the disputing parties either before or after the disputes. The arbitration agreement should be a written document and refer to the arbitration clause stipulated in the original contract or trade agreement, or any other form of agreement to submit disputes to arbitration (such as a special agreement, an exchange of correspondence or any specific stipulation contained in other relevant documents). In order to avoid unnecessary delay, the contracting parties may stipulate where the arbitration is to be conducted. The suggested clauses are "arbitration shall be conducted in China or in the country of domicile of the defendant or in a third country."

4. Average adjustment

The Department for Average Adjustment under CCPIT deals with average adjustment in China. It was set up in 1969. Since its establishment, the Department has handled more than 300 average adjustment cases.

At the request of full insurers or shipowners, the Department undertakes the assessment of particular average for a ship to ascertain the amount to be identified by the insurers to the shipowners in accordance with the relevant clauses of the marine insurance contract, and draws up the adjustment by which settlement is made between the insurers and the shipowners.

C. CHINA'S PATENT SYSTEM

1. Developments

China joined the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in March 1980, soon after China set up the Patent Bureau. China is now a member of the Coordination Committee, a governing body of WIPO, and has permanent staff members in the International Bureau (the secretariat) of WIPO.

In 1984, China joined the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and in April 1985, the Chinese authorities promulgated the Patent Law, which is intended to provide protection to foreign patents and encourage foreigners to transfer advanced technology to China, as well as to encourage Chinese inventions.

Since the Patent Law went into effect, China received 228,449 applications and granted 92,270 patents by 1991, 10,618 patents of which were granted to foreign applicants.

On 1 June 1991, China enacted its first Copyright Law to go in hand with the Patent Law in protection of creations of human intellectual property. Yet, the provisions of China's patent and Copyright Laws are not fully in conformity with the corresponding international laws, for which patent holders have complains and are reluctant to apply patents and copyrights with China.

China is ready to join Berne Convention for copyrights and the Universal Copyright Convention, and is willing, under the support of the two Organizations, to bridge differences between the international conventions and the Chinese laws, as China is urged and also has recognized the pressing needs to bring its Patent Law and Copyright Law in conformity with the corresponding international ones. At present the Chinese authorities are making efforts to amend the Patent Law and other Laws, which are to come into effect in January 1993. The amended Patent Law would extend protection to chemicals and pharmaceutical from 15 to 20 years, as well as the rights of patents for production processes to include the end products. The revised Patent Law would also entitle patent holders to forbid others to import without having authorization for their patented products or those products obtained directly from their patented production process.

2. Application for patents

China now has 474 patent administration offices employing more than 5,000 agents locating throughout China. These patent administration offices handle domestic applications from local people.

Foreigners or foreign enterprises having no permanent residence or office in China should appoint a patent agency designated by the PRC State Council to act as their agents when applying for patents. At present the Patent Agencies in the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the Shanghai Patent Office are the two state-appointed agencies currently in operation.

3. Duties of the agency

The duties of the Patent Agency are as follows:

(a) To provide various consultation services concerning patents and related matters;

(b) As entrusted by any patent applicant, to draft, translate or revise application documents and to file and prosecute the patent application;

(c) As entrusted by any patentee, to attend to its or his patent rights and pay annual fees;

(d) As entrusted by any patentee, to present its or his observations when there is a request that the patent right be declared invalid, and to institute administrative or legal proceedings when the patent right is infringed;

(e) As entrusted by any person opposing a patent application, to file an opposition to that application and as entrusted by any person requesting invalidation of a patent right, to make a request for invalidation of that patent;

(f) As entrusted by any patentee, to proceed with assignment of a patent or with negotiation on the licensing for the exploitation of a patent;

(g) As engaged by any organization, to be its permanent legal counsel;

(h) To administer the patent fund established within the Agency and give assistance to any Chinese unit or individual filing patent application, if necessary; and

(i) To transact any other related matters.

4. How to gain access to Chinese patents and technology

The Chinese patents are composed of patent for invention (with a protection term of 15 years), patent for utility model and patent for design (with a protection term of five years and an extension of three years). All the patents are published in the *Patent Gazette* which is issued periodically by the Chinese Patent Office.

The main applicants include universities, colleges and scientific research institutes and some individuals. And most applications are for patents for utility models.

When a foreigner or foreign company plans to get the Chinese patents and technology, the following ways are advised:

(1) Read the *Patent Gazette* issued by the Chinese Patent Office;

(2) Participating exhibitions for technology and products held in China;

(3) Subscribing to various periodicals, magazines, newspapers and publications for certain specific technology fields;

(4) Establishing business relations with Chinese companies which are authorized to conduct licensing and technology transfer or technology import and export; and

(5) Attending various symposia, seminars or workshops for academic exchange held in China by scientific and technical institutes.

- The *Patent Gazette* issued by the Chinese Patent Office is the only newsletter of its kind in China, published periodically every year, in Chinese language.

- China holds annually several hundreds of exhibitions, including international ones. They provide good opportunities for foreign businessmen to gain access to Chinese technologies and products and to talk to the inventors and patentees.

- There are thousands of special magazines in China, which provide readers with information concerning almost each technical field. They are all in Chinese but have contents in English.

- China has some companies specializing in licensing and technology transfer and trading with foreign companies.

- Chinese associations and institutes hold hundreds of academic meetings annually.

Moreover, foreign businessmen may contact the Chinese Patent Office directly for information concerned.

Although China's technological level is lower than that of developed countries in the West, in some specific fields China possesses world advanced technology. Among the developing countries, China leads in science and technology. The foreign companies may exploit the above channels to acquaint themselves with China's technical level and technologies and patents which can be licensed.

5. How to purchase Chinese technology

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of China stipulates that only the companies which are authorized to conduct technology import and export can do business with their foreign counterparts. Foreign companies which intend to purchase Chinese technology and technical products are advised to contact those companies.

Generally speaking, a Chinese inventor may sell his patented technology to foreign companies in country where he is granted the patent. So it is very helpful to obtain the information concerning the country where Chinese inventors file patent applications. The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) spends $US 1 million helping Chinese inventors to file their patent applications in other countries. So far, it has filed 75 per cent of the patent applications filed outside China upon entrustment by Chinese inventors. Most of the applications were filed in the United States, Japan, Germany and other developed countries. The China Patent & Technology Trade Ltd. of CCPIT is an important company in China to conduct licensing and technology transfer and can provide clients with all the needed services.

Any foreign company which intends to get licences from China naturally has to negotiate with a Chinese company which is authorized to import and export technology. The Chinese company will represent the Chinese inventors or technology owners to conclude contracts or agreements with the foreign company. When contacting Chinese inventors and technology owners, it is better for a foreign company to entrust Chinese legal and commercial advisers or consultants to do it. It is therefore very important for a foreign company to choose a right Chinese company to help with the signing of the agreements.

In China, patent licence is given usually together with know-how. The business is done in a way quite similar to that for patent licence. However, it is better for foreign businessmen to make sure that the technology to be purchased has been applied to production or remain in the laboratory stage.

6. Models of licences

The Chinese are flexible enough in concluding agreements with foreigners in the license business. They may take the forms of exclusive, sole or non-exclusive licences. So far as the transfer of a patent right is concerned, the patent right may be transferred entirely or partially to foreigners according to the law.

The Chinese way of doing business in this regard is different from the international practice. Some Chinese inventors or technology owners are in favour of the establishment of joint ventures with foreign companies so as to exploit their patents or technology. The Chinese Government encourages foreign investors to set up enterprises in China. Meanwhile, it encourages the export of Chinese technology and the establishment of joint ventures using Chinese technology in other countries.

In the patent license business, the Chinese patentee usually charges the licensee an initial payment plus royalty, which is quite similar to the international practice. But some Chinese will demand a lump-sum payment without royalties when signing the agreement. In the case where the licensing is sole and exclusive, the Chinese licensor will demand the licensee to promise the time and scale for the exploitation. When the patent right or patent application right is to be transferred from a Chinese state-owned company, the transfer needs to be ratified by the state competent department concerned. If it is a patent held by a Chinese individual, the transfer, entirely or partially, shall not be really possible until the transfer is made to public in the *Patent Gazette*.

It should be noted that, according to the Chinese Patent Law, foreigners need entrust a patent agency designated by the State Council to help with the transfer and things relating to the industrial property. There are four such agencies in China: the CCPIT Patent Agency in Beijing, two in Hong Kong and one in Shanghai.

In accordance with the Chinese law, parties involved in the transfer of patent or license agreements concerning patent application rights, patent rights, patent licence or technology transfer should conclude contracts or agreements in written form. So far as the Chinese patent rights are concerned, the technology and know-how transfer or licence is legal only when the contract or agreement is not contrary to the Chinese law.

All Chinese patent applicants (individuals, enterprises or research institutions) face the shortage of hard currency to file their patents in other countries or are not free to file their patents in whatever country they like although their inventions are of great commercial value. Under this situation, the Chinese inventors appreciate the cooperation with foreign companies which can finance their patent applications in other countries. The Chinese applicants shall conclude the patent license agreement with them first and repay them in the form of compensation trade as set in the contract signed by both parties.

To put it in a nutshell, China is willing to transfer its technology to foreigners or reach patent license agreements with foreign companies or transfer patent rights to foreigners. It is ready to establish any form of cooperation in technology exchange with foreign companies or enterprises.

XIII. GENERAL INFORMATION ON TRAVEL TO CHINA

A. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

Tourism is a relatively new industry in China, since it has begun to develop in 1978. During the past ten years from 1978-1988, China's tourism business grew rapidly about 28.1 million tourists visiting China in 1988.

However China's tourism was seriously affected by the 4th June Event in late 1989 and its business turnover plummeted afterward. Efforts to restore China's tourism brought initial results in 1990. Many statistics show that China's tourism has been on the track. The year 1990 saw increased foreign tourists visiting China.

The country received a record of 6 million tourists from overseas in 1992, earning $US3.6 billion in hard currency, and the number of Chinese tourists travelling within China reached 330 million, accounting for spending of more than 25 billion yuan ($US4.39 billion).

After improving tourism environment, more foreign tourists are attracted to visit China. In 1991 the organized overseas travellers alone totalled 4.7 million with a foreign currency revenue registered at $US 2.7 billion. According to the National Tourism Administration (NTA), during the 8th Five-Year Plan period from 1991-1995, China plans to receive 25 million tourists, or 33 per cent more than last five-year period. the tourism income is expected to reach $US 15 billion, or a 55 per cent increase over the proceeding five-year period. The statistics from the world tourist organization show that China ranks the tenth in number of tourists, accounting for 7 per cent of the world total tourists. Yet China ranks below twentieth in foreign exchange income from tourism, accounting for only 1 per cent of the world total.

China has favourable conditions for promoting further its tourism industry. First, China has first class tourist recourse, and its unique charms are of a great attraction. Second, a tourism environment has been created thanks to the open-door and reform policies adopted 11 years ago. Third, China has achieved initial results and experience and built up its reputation. Basic facilities for developing tourism industry are and have been improved greatly in recent years. These combined conditions enable China to attract more and more foreign travellers.

To achieve the goal set by the Chinese authority during its 8th Five-Year Plan, the National Tourism Administration, responsible for nationwide tourism development, has taken the following measures:

- Reorganizing tourist agencies to standardize and improve tourist management. By reorganizing, tourist agencies are classified. Some are upgraded, some are degraded, and others are merged into first or second-class ones. Those that are unqualified are dissolved.
- Improving hotel management and service. NTA has worked out standards for hotels of three stars or above. Various provincial tourist bureaus are required to issue economic indexes for travel agencies concerning matters such as income, expenditure, profits, fixed

assets and debts and service quality.

- Improving transportation facilities and services. Tourist routes are divided into three kinds: national, special and local-level tourist routes. National-level tourist routes are the cream of China's tourist routes. They are selected by provincial tourist bureaus and approved by the National Tourism Administration. They are convenient in transportation and accommodation. So they enable tourists to see the most striking scenic wonders in a relatively short period of time. And the National Tourism Administration sees to the unified publicity of these routes. Local-level routes are those with adequate transportation and accommodation condition as well as strong local and special flavour. The provincial tourist bureaus see to the publicity of the local-level routes as well as local scenic spots that belong to the national-level routes. Special routes are those with special and exclusive tourist services. In addition to scenic wonders at national and provincial levels, tourists on these routes will be specially arranged to spend honeymoon, studies and other special purpose trips in China.

- Sponsoring the "China Friendship Tourist Year" to attract more tourists. During the friendship tourist year, various kinds of interesting activities and shows are arranged.

B. HOTEL AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

China by now has nearly 1,800 tourist hotels with about 300,000 rooms, and hotels in most tourist cities are of very high quality. Along the coast cities several of the hotels are the joint venture hotels with very good facilities. China's hotel facilities and services have been improved and many of them have been upgraded to international standard. Now more hotels are under construction. Therefore, foreign tourist will no longer find it difficult to get accommodation in China and feel comfortable staying at hotels.

Since 1989, China's air ways has greatly increased with additional 45 jumbo passenger planes put into operation, increasing 30 per cent transport capacity over 1988. A number of new airports have been built or expanded and 23 new international and domestic air routes are opened. Now Civil Aviation Administration of China operates 46 international air routes leading to 38 cities in 28 countries and regions. There are 326 domestic air routes which connect 80 major cities. Moreover, many cities in the inland have started direct passenger flights or chartered flight services to Hong Kong.

Travelling by train in China is very pleasant. China has 1,100 luxury trains in service and 14 short-distance trains. China's railway system is well developed and has trains connecting all tourist areas and spots. Fare for railway transportation is very cheap.

C. INFORMATION FOR TRAVEL TO CHINA

1. Visas

Visas for individual travel in China are easy to get. China will even issue visas to individuals from countries which do not have diplomatic relations with the People's Republic. However, citizens of South Africa can only visit China on an organized tour and must apply at least one month before their planned arrival in China.

Visas are readily available in Hong Kong and from Chinese embassies in most western and many other countries. If the travellers cannot wait until they get to Hong Kong or if they want to fly directly to China, they should enquire first at the nearest Chinese embassy.

In Hong Kong numerous travel agencies issue Chinese visas. Generally they offer a choice of visa by itself, or a package deal including visa and transport to China. Some of the best agencies are:

- Visa Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC, 5th Floor, Low Block, China Resources Building, 26 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong (Tel. 8939812). It is open from Monday to Friday, 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.00-5.00 p.m., Saturday, 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. This place has been dispensing the cheapest visas around like a three-month visa issued within two days for $HK 90.

- Traveller Services (Tel. 3674127), Room 704, Metropole Building, 57 Peking Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong. They give a fast, reliable and cheap service.

- Phoenix Services (Tel. 7227378), Room B, 6th Floor, Milton Mansion, 96 Nathan Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

- Wallem Travel (Tel. 5286514), 46th Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

Visa applications require two passport-sized are photos.

Overseas Chinese holding Chinese passports are permitted to visit China without an entry visa.

2. Main travel service organizations

Unlike other countries, tourism business in China is only operated by the institutions designated by the State. At present the following major organizations are permitted to do tourist business.

(a) China International Travel Service

The China International Travel Service (CITS) or Luxingshe is a key tourist enterprise under the National Tourism Administration. Being established in 1954, it now employs almost 800 staff members. It is staffed by well-trained personnel in the international tourist business and served by competent tourist guides speaking many foreign languages. The China International Travel Service has business links with over 600 travel services scattered in more than 100 countries and regions around the globe. It played host to around two million foreign tourists over the last 11 years, during which its foreign exchange earnings reached a total of $US 1,200 million.

Head Office:	103 Fuxingmen Wei Street, Xicheng District
Tel.:	86-1-6011122
Telex:	22350 CITSH CN
Fax:	86-1-6012013
Post code:	100800
TTDC:	T0001

CITS has a few overseas offices. The following are their addresses and telephone numbers in Hong Kong and the United States:

Hong Kong:
6th Floor, Tower II, South Seas Centre
Tsimshatsui East, Kowloon
(Tel. 7215317, Cable: 2320 Hong Kong, Telex: 38449 CITC HX)

The United States:
60E 42nd Street, Suite 465, New York, NY 10165
(Tel. 212-8670217)

(b) China Travel Service

The China Travel Service is the earliest and biggest tourist business concern set up on the mainland after the founding of the People's Republic of China. Employing 33,000 people, this travel service boasts 320 branches in China and overseas. It runs more than 170 tourist hotels and taxi companies with a total of 2,400 cars. It also operates travel goods store and 64 duty-free shops.

The China Travel Service is responsible for the reception of overseas Chinese, foreign nationals of Chinese ancestry and Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan (Province of China).

The following are the addresses of the China Travel Service in Beijing and foreign countries:

Australia

Level 2, 724-728 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000 (Tel. (02) 2112633, Fax: 2813595)

Canada

P.O. Box 17, Main Floor, 999 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6C2W2 (Tel. (604) 6848787, Fax: 6843321)

France

10 Rue de Rome, 75008, Paris (Tel. (1) 45229272, Fax: 45229279)

Hong Kong

Central Branch, 2nd Floor, China Travel Building, 77 Queen's Road, Central (Tel. 8533533, Fax: 5419777)

Kowloon Branch, 1st Floor, Alpha House, 27-33 Nathan Road, Tsimshatsui (Tel. 7211331, Fax: 7217757)

Japan

Nihombashi-Settsu Building, 2-2-4, Nibombashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo (Tel. (03) 2735512, Fax: 2732667)

Macau

Hotel Beverly Plaza, Avenida do Dr Rodrigo Rodrigues (Tel. 388922)

Philippines

489 San Fernando Street, Binond, Manila (Tel. 407474, Fax: 407834)

Singapore

Ground Floor, SIA Building, 77 Robinson Road, Singapore (Tel. 2240550, Fax: 2245009)

Thailand

China Travel Service (Thailand) Co., Ltd., 559 Yaowaraj Road, Sampuntawong, Bangkok 10110 (Tel. 662-2260041 (12 lines); Fax: 662-2264712, 2264713; Telex: 84470 CTSTHAI TH)

United Kingdom

24 Cambridge Circus, London WC2H 8HD (Tel. (071) 836911, Fax: (071) 8363121)

United States of America

2nd Floor, 212 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA 94108 (Tel. (415) 39866271; Fax: (415) 3986669)

Los Angeles Branch, Suite 138, 2223E, Garvey Avenue, Monterey Park, CA 91754 (Tel. (818) 2888222; Fax: (818) 2883464)

(c) Overseas Chinese Travel Service

The Overseas Chinese Travel Service is responsible for the reception of overseas Chinese. It takes care of hotel reservations, ticket-booking, transportation etc. It also helps overseas Chinese visitors to arrange visits to their relatives in China, if required.

(d) China Youth Travel Service

The China Youth Travel Service was founded in 1980 and has become a big concern operating stores, restaurants, hotels and taxi companies. It has 46 branches on the mainland and established officers in Japan and Hong Kong as well as business links with 200 travel services and friendly groups in 40 countries.

Head Office:	B23 Dong Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing
Tel.:	86-1-301-6688-3051
Telex:	20024 CYTS CN
Telex:	86-1-512-0571
Cable:	6073
Post Code:	100006
TTDC:	T0003

(e) *China Goodwill Travel Service*

Head Office:	1 Building No. 2 and No. 3 Bai Shi Qiao Road Hai Dian District Beijing
Post Code:	100873
Tel.:	86-1-8499139
Fax:	86-1-8498388
Telex:	222869 CGTS CN

(f) *China Peace International Tourism Corporation*

Head Office:	8 Yabao Road, Chao Yang District
Post Code:	100020
Tel.:	86-1-5122504
Fax:	86-1-5125860, 86-1-5125864
Telex:	222869 CGTS CN

3. Other information for visitors

(a) *Climate*

China, consisting of approximately 9.7 million square kilometres, has considerable variation in climate conditions among regions within the same season. Autumn – the weather during the day in the north is warm and dry, the evening being pleasantly crisp. The weather in the middle and lower Yangtze Plains is slightly warmer but free of high humidity, while the weather in the lower southern areas is warmer but comfortable with a reasonable level of humidity. Winter – North China is very cold because of the dry, cold continental winds from the north-west. Summer – The monsoons from the south and south-east bring warm and humid weather. The middle and lower Yangtze Plains are very hot and humid.

Average temperature (℃)	*Beijing*	*Xi'an*	*Nanjing*	*Shanghai*	*Guilin*	*Xiamen*	*Guangzhou*
Jan – Feb	-4°	0°	2°	4°	8°	12°	14°
Mar – Apr	9°	11°	11°	11°	16°	17°	20°
May – Jun	22°	22°	22°	21°	24°	24°	26°
Jul – Aug	25°	26°	28°	28°	28°	28°	28°
Sep – Oct	16°	16°	20°	21°	23°	25°	25°
Nov – Dec	0°	3°	7°	9°	12°	17°	17°

(b) *What to wear*

Casual dress is appropriate of all times. Women should avoid wearing anything revealing. Since a lot of walking is required during sighting, a comfortable pair of soft-soled shoes is recommended. A pair of Chinese cloth shoes are comfortable and inexpensive.

South China – in the winter months, a sweater is handy, especially during the evening. In the rainy season (April-June), an umbrella is essential.

North China – winter (late November to March), warm garments, sweaters and top coats in addition to warm boots and fur hats are recommended. Most hotels and other public buildings are heated. Spring (March to mid-May), warm sweater or jacket, light-weight suits and dresses plus an umbrella. Summer (June to August), light, cotton clothing is recommended. Autumn (September to early November) – dress as in Spring.

(c) Local time

Beijing standard time is observed throughout the country and there is no time difference between Hong Kong.

(d) Food and beverage

Flasks of cold boiled water and hot water are available in the hotel room. It is advisable to drink these instead of tap water. Most brands of local beer are of good quality and inexpensive. There is a limited range of soft drinks, mainly lemonade, orange juice and local cola. Coffee is served in the main hotels. If the tourists cannot do without their normal cups of tea or coffee, it is best to bring along their own supply. All meals are included during their tour within China. They will have a good taste of China's food. Visitors also could expect to find western-style gourmet dining rooms in the main hotels. For special food requirements, please advise the local guide so that arrangements can be made.

(e) Currency

Upon entry into China, the tourists should have in their possession a declaration of foreign currencies and travellers cheques. There is no limit to the amount of foreign currencies and travellers cheques brought into China. Each time in exchanging any currency, the tourists should show their copy of the declaration form and at the same time, ensure that an exchange receipt is collected. The Chinese currency is Renminbi and the standard unit is Yuan, which is divided into 10 jiao, and each jiao is worth 10 fen.

For the first time since 1949 both Chinese and foreigners will be allowed to take Renminbi (RMB) – Chinese state currenty – into or out of the mainland beginning in March 1993.

Usually the "Foreign Exchange Certificate" is to be used for the travellers from abroad.

(f) Customs

On entry into China, a customs declaration form has to be filled-in with full details. It is important to list everything as they are checked on departure.

(g) Electricity

Battery-operator razors will save the trouble of finding the right type of electrical plug as these can vary from one city to another. The power supply is 200-220 volts, and three-prong (flat) plugs are normally used.

(h) Overseas communications

There are facilities in tourist hotels for mailing letters, sending telegrams and making overseas telephone calls. Chinese stamps are available at the hotel's post office. Overseas telephone calls may be made from the hotel room, but it must be booked at the front desk or through the operator in some hotels without IDD service.

(i) Travel by train

Train fares are related to distance travelled, so it is possible to estimate the fare the travellers would expect to pay for any particular journey if they know the distance. See the distance tables below.

Table 1. Distances by rail (km) – major cities

Beijing	Bei											
Shanghai	1462	Shan										
Canton	2313	1811	Can									
Changsha	1587	1187	726	Chan								
Wuhan	1229	1534	1084	358	Wuha							
Nanjing	1157	305	2116	1492	1229	Nanj						
Qingdao	887	1361	2677	1951	1593	1056	Qin					
Xi'an	1165	1511	2129	1403	1045	1206	1570	Xi'an				
Kunming	3179	2677	2216	1592	1950	2982	3512	1942	Kunm			
Chengdu	2048	2353	2544	1920	1887	2048	2412	842	1100	Chen		
Chongqing	2552	2501	2040	1416	1774	1552	2916	1346	1102	504	Chon	
Zhengzhou	695	1000	1618	892	534	695	1059	511	2453	1353	1857	

Table 2. Distances by rail (km) – eastern provinces

Hangzhou	Han									
Shanghai	189	Shan								
Suzhou	275	86	Suz							
Wuxi	317	128	42	Wux						
Nanjing	494	305	219	177	Nanj					
Shaoxing	60	249	335	377	554	Shao				
Nanchang	636	825	911	953	1130	59	Nanc			
Fuzhou	972	1161	1247	1289	1466	990	622	Fuz		
Xiamen	1187	1376	1462	1504	1681	1247	838	603	Xia	
Canton	1633	1811	1897	1936	2116	1640	1042	1608	1834	Cant
Beijing	1651	1462	1376	1334	1157	1711	2005	2623	2838	2313

Table 3. Distances by rail (km) – south-west provinces

Beijing	Bei										
Shanghai	1462	Sha									
Nanchang	2005	825	Nan								
Wuhan	1229	1545	776	Wuh							
Zhuzhou	1638	1136	367	409	Zhu						
Canton	2313	1811	1042	1084	675	Can					
Liuzhou	2310	1808	1039	1081	672	1079	Liu				
Nanning	2565	2063	1294	1336	927	1334	255	Nann			
Chengdu	2048	2353	2236	1887	1869	2544	1574	1829	Che		
Chongqing	2552	2501	1732	1774	1365	2040	1070	1325	504	Cho	
Guiyang	2540	2038	1269	1311	902	1577	607	862	967	463	Guiy
Kunming	3179	2677	1908	1950	1541	2216	1246	1501	1100	1102	639
Guilin	2134	–	–	–	–	903	176	–	–	–	–

Table 4. Distances by rail (km) – north-eastern provinces

Beijing	Bei										
Tianjin	137	Tia									
Jinzhou	599	462	Jinz								
Shenyang	841	704	242	Shen							
Changchun	1146	1009	547	305	Chan						
Harbin	1388	1251	789	547	242	Har					
Qiqihar	1448	1311	849	760	530	288	Qiq				
Jilin	1287	1150	688	446	128	275	563	Jil			
Dandong	1118	981	519	277	582	824	1037	723	Dan		
Dalian	1238	1101	639	397	702	944	1157	84	674	Dal	
Ji'nan	494	357	819	1061	1366	1608	1668	1507	1338	1458	Jin
Jiamusi	1894	–	–	–	–	506	–	–	–	–	–
Mudajiang	–	–	–	–	–	357	–	–	–	–	–

Table 5. Distances by rail (km) – north-west regions

Beijing	Bei						
Zhengzhou	695	Zhen					
Xi'an	1165	511	Xi'an				
Lanzhou	1813	1187	676	Lan			
Xining	2098	1403	892	216	Xini		
Ürümqi	3774	3079	2568	1892	2108	Ürüm	
Hohhot	668	1363	1292	1145	1361	3037	Hoh
Yinchuan	1346	1654	1143	467	683	2359	678

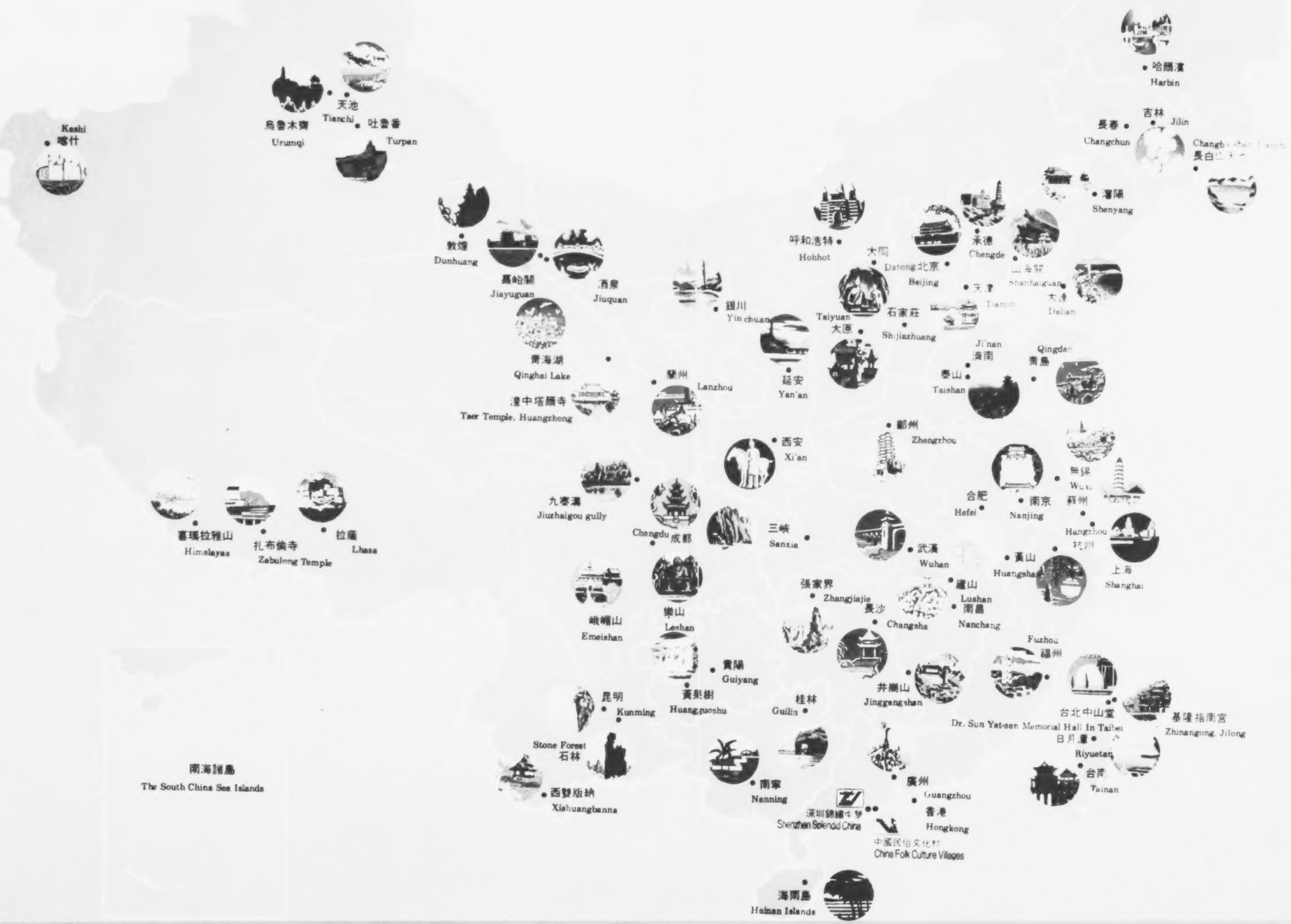
(j) Travel by air

CAAC – Civil Aviation Administrative of China - is China's domestic and international carrier. Its flights cover about 80 cities and towns throughout the country. For details of international flights, see the Getting There & Away chapter.

Timetables – CAAC publishes a combined international and domestic timetable in both English and Chinese in April and November each year. These can be bought from most CAAC offices in China and Hong Kong (Ground Floor, Gloucester Tower, des Voeux Road, Central District, Hong Kong, Tel. 5216416). The timetable could also serve as a useful phrasebook of Chinese place names, but it is filled with misspellings.

中國旅遊略圖

SKETCH TOURIST MAP OF CHINA



哈爾濱
Harbin
吉林
Jilin
長春
Changchun
Changbaishan Tianchi
長白山天池
瀋陽
Shenyang
天池
Tianchi
烏魯木齊
Urumqi
吐魯番
Turpan
Kashi
喀什
呼和浩特
Hohhot
大同
Datong
北京
Beijing
承德
Chengde
山海關
Shanhaiguan
天津
Tianjin
大連
Dalian
敦煌
Dunhuang
嘉峪關
Jiayuguan
酒泉
Jiuquan
銀川
Yinchuan
Taiyuan
太原
石家莊
Shijiazhuang
Ji'nan
濟南
Qingdao
青島
泰山
Taishan
青海湖
Qinghai Lake
蘭州
Lanzhou
延安
Yan'an
湟中塔爾寺
Taer Temple, Huangzhong
鄭州
Zhengzhou
西安
Xi'an
無錫
Wuxi
合肥
Hefei
南京
Nanjing
蘇州
Suzhou
Hangzhou
杭州
九寨溝
Jiuzhaigou gully
Chengdu
成都
三峽
Sanxia
武漢
Wuhan
黃山
Huangshan
上海
Shanghai
喜瑪拉雅山
Himalayas
扎布倫寺
Zabulong Temple
拉薩
Lhasa
張家界
Zhangjiajie
長沙
Changsha
廬山
Lushan
南昌
Nanchang
峨嵋山
Emeishan
樂山
Leshan
Fuzhou
福州
貴陽
Guiyang
黃果樹
Huangguoshu
井崗山
Jinggangshan
昆明
Kunming
桂林
Guilin
台北中山堂
Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall In Taibei
基隆指南宮
Zhinangong, Jilong
日月潭
Riyuetan
台南
Tainan
Stone Forest
石林
南海諸島
The South China Sea Islands
西雙版納
Xishuangbanna
南寧
Nanning
廣州
Guangzhou
深圳錦繡中華
Shenzhen Splendid China
香港
Hongkong
中國民俗文化村
China Folk Culture Villages
海南島
Hainan Islands

XIV. BASIC INFORMATION ON VARIOUS PROVINCES, AUTONOMOUS REGIONS AND MUNICIPALITIES DIRECTLY UNDER THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (30)

Beijing Municipality, Tianjin Municipality, Hebei Province, Shanxi Province, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Liaoning Province, Jilin Province, Heilongjiang Province, Shanghai Municipality, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, Anhui Province, Fujian Province, Jiangxi Province, Shandong Province, Henan Province, Hubei Province, Hunan Province, Guangdong Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hainan Province, Sichuan Province, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province, Tibet Autonomous Region, Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region except Taiwan Province.

1. ANHUI PROVINCE

Situated on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, Anhui Province is a producer of rice, rapeseed, cotton, tobacco, hemp, tea and silk; and it has deposits of coal, iron, copper and other minerals. The Yangtze flows through the province, and on it are the river ports of Anqing and Wuhu that are open to foreign investment and trade.

Provincial capital:	Hefei
Total Area:	139,000 sq km
Population:	54,600,000 at year-end in 1989

Foreign trade

The total export and import volume of Anhui Province in 1990 amounted to $US 740 million, an increase of 5.7 per cent over $US 700 million in 1989.

The total purchase and purchase on commission basis of commodities for export went up to RMB 3.61 billion yuan, an increase of 10.1 per cent against RMB 3.28 billion yuan in 1989.

The export of the year totalled $US 654 million, an increase of 14.7 per cent against $US 570 million in 1989. The export took up 5.3 per cent of the provincial GNP of RMB 58.8 billion yuan, accounting for 1.3 per cent of the national export.

Export commodities were classified as agricultural, light industrial and heavy industrial products. The export of agricultural and sideline products amounted to $US 160 million, making up 24.5 per cent of the total export; that of the light industrial products was $US 326 million, 49.8 per cent of the total; that of the heavy industrial products was $US 168 million, 25.7 per cent of the total. As compared with the figures of 1989, the agricultural exports dropped by 2.1 percentage points, the light industrial exports dropped by 1.2 percentage points, and the heavy industrial exports rose by 3.4 percentage points. As classified according to international trade standards, the primary products valued at $US 303 million, making up 46.3 per cent of the total export value; the industrial finished products valued at $US 351 million, accounting for 53.7 per cent of the total. As compared with the figures of 1989, the value of primary products, dropped by 2.1 percentage points while the finished products rose by 2.1 percentage points.

There are 810 export commodities. In them, 14 commodities of each exceeding $US 10 million were frozen pork, canned food, bean cake, tea, feather, filature silk, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, singlets and vests, silk cloth, garments, steel products, coal, petroleum products. The total value of the 14 commodities reached $US 281 million. 13 commodities of each valued between $US 5 million and 10 million were rice, sesame seed, honey, dried sweet potato, cotton-seed cake, rape seed cake, rabbit hair yarn, down quilts, synthetic fibre yarn, synthetic fibre cloth, bath towels, black-and-white TVs and motors. The total value of the 13 commodities was $US 85 million. Putting the above 27 commodities together, the total value was $US 366 million, making up 56 per cent of the export.

These exports were sold to 114 countries and regions: 27.1 per cent valued at $US 177 million to Hong Kong and Macau; 17.6 per cent at $US 115 million to Japan; 14.4 per cent at $US 94 million to European Community; and 7.8 per cent at $US 51 million to the United States and Canada.

The total import of the year was $US 83 million, 37 per cent less than $US 131 million in 1989, in which, technological equipment took up 24.1 per cent at $US 20 million; industrial raw materials took up 51.8 per cent at $US 43 million; commodities for agricultural production took up 10.8 per cent at $US 9 million; market commodities took up 13.3 per cent [illegible] $US 11 million. As compared with those of 1989, the import of technological equipment dropped by 10.3 percentage points; industrial raw materials dropped by 5.3 percentage points, commodities for agricultural production rose by 9.6 percentage points and market commodities rose by 72 percentage points.

The major imports were: $US 21 million from Japan, accounting for 25.3 per cent of the total; $US 17 million from European Community, making up 20.5 per cent; $US 15 million from Hong Kong, making up 18.1 per cent; $US 8 million from the United States and Canada, making up 9.6 per cent; $US 8 million from Australia, making up 9.6 per cent; $US 4 million from the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, making up 4.8 per cent of the total.

Utilization of foreign capital

70 contracts were approved for the utilization foreign capital, with a contracted foreign capital value of $US 87.21 million, up 64.9 per cent over $US 52.89 million in 1989. 10 contracts were on foreign loans, involving $US 66.67 million; 53 contracts on direct investment, with a capital value of $US 9.2 million; 7 contracts on other foreign investment, involving $US 1.34 million. The actual value of utilization of foreign capital in the year was $US 50.27 million, a drop of 39.2 per cent as compared with $US 82.65 million in 1989. In the utilization of foreign capital, foreign loans were $US 36.73 million, foreign direct investment was $US 9.61 million, other foreign investment was $US 3.93 million.

Among the 53 projects on foreign direct investment, there were 46 equity joint ventures with a contract foreign capital value of $US 16.89 million; 1 contractual joint venture involving $US 50,000; and 6 wholly foreign-owned enterprises involving $US 2.26 million. These investment projects were all productive enterprises, covering 10 sectors, such as textile, machinery, electronics, agriculture and communication. The foreign capital came from Switzerland, Australia, Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan Province. The value of exports, including exports on commission basis, from operating enterprises with foreign investment amounted to $US 14.18 million, an increase of 89.1 per cent against $US 7.5 million of 1989.

Technology import and export

81 contracts were singed on import of technology and equipment with a contract value of $US 33.69 million, an increase of 33 per cent against $US 25.34 million in 1989. The imported projects mainly covered the fields of light industry, textile, machinery, chemistry and electronics, which came from the United States Japan and European Community, etc.

37 contracts were signed on export of technology, in a value of $US 17.81 million, an increase of 1.5 times against $US 7.11 million in 1989. The export projects included electronic dust removal technology and equipment for electrical furnace, establishment of pottery and porcelain plant, plastic plants, technical service for the construction of cement plants and island planning, transfer of Chinese medicine technology, cooperative development of computer software. The market of technology export had been expanded to 23 countries and regions, such as the United States, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Japan, etc.

Foreign economic cooperation

16 contracts for undertaking overseas contracted projects and labour service were singed with a contracted value of $US 30.42 million, an increase of 66.3 per cent against $US 18.29 million in 1989; a turnover of $US 6.34 million was achieved, an increase of 7.3 per cent against $US 5.91 million in 1989; at the end of 1990, there were 213 personnel working abroad. The main contracted projects were: the construction of the Sri Lanka Pilot Plant for Manufacture and Popularization of Rice-based Products, the design of a dam in Iran, the construction of the Population and Health Centre in Burundi and the Expansion of the Bujumbura Textile Factory in Burundi, etc. The main projects of labour service cooperation were: provision of cooks on Chinese dishes to Finland, Tunisia and Sri Lanka; provision of engineers and agronomists to factories and farm in the United States, Germany, Tunisia and Nigeria.

2. BEIJING

Beijing, capital of the People's Republic of China is situated in the northern part of the North China Plain. It is a city directly under the jurisdiction of the Central Government and the political and cultural center of the country. This ancient city has grown into one of the nation's biggest manufacturing centers in the decades after the inception of the People's Republic. Greater Beijing spreads over an area of 16,807.8 sq km and has a population of 10,211,000 at year-end in 1989.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the export and import value of Beijing totalled $US 1.74720 billion, decreased by 1.34 per cent over $US 1.77094 billion in 1989.

The value of purchase for foreign trade was RMB 5.587 billion yuan, an increase of 13.97 per cent over RMB 4.902 billion yuan in 1989.

The total export value amounted to $US 1.32290 billion, an increase of 13.89 per cent over $US 1.16157 billion in 1989, and accounted for 12.76 per cent of the municipal GNP. It also accounted for 2.54 per cent of the nation's export value, ranking No. 10 in the country.

There were 44 items of commodities each with export value exceeding $US 5 million, and their combined value was $US 670.77 million, accounting for 50.70 per cent of the total. Among them were 21 items of commodities each with export value exceeding $US 10 million, including cotton cloth, cotton-polyester blended fabrics, singlet and vests, sweaters and trousers, woollen sweaters, acrylic sweaters, cotton garments, chemical fibre garments, woollen garments, down products, carpets, radio cassette recorders, colour TV sets, enamel, limitation antiques, gold ornaments, steel products, coal, coke, automobiles and tools. These commodities were exported to 125 countries and regions. The total import value amounted to $US 424.30 million, a decrease of 30.37 per cent over $US 609.37 million.

The import structure was as follows: means of production with the value of $US 386.8 million, accounting for 91.16 per cent of the total; means of livelihood $US 37.50 million, 8.84 per cent. Classified by international trade standard, primary products were valued at $US 80.88 million, accounting for 19.06 per cent of the total; industrial manufactured products $US 343.42 million, 80.94 per cent.

The major imports were: various fabrics, valued at $US 48.76 million, machinery and spare parts $US 34.91 million, wool $US 33.81 million, gold $US 31.19 million, non-ferrous metals $US 11.98 million, chemical fertilizer $US 11.30 million, silk $US 10.69 million, steel products $US 10.32 million, synthetic fibre $US 8.01 million, and building and decorating materials $US 5.13 million. The total value of these products was $US 206.10 million, accounting for 48.57 per cent of the total.

The commodities were imported from 35 countries and regions.

Utilization of foreign capital

283 contracts on utilization foreign capital were signed and approved with the contract value of $US 234.94 million, an increase of 22.05 per cent over $US 192.495 million in 1989. Among these contracts, 33 were of foreign loans amounting to $US 116.90 million; 241 were of foreign direct investment $US 116.88 million and 9 were of other foreign investment $US 1.16 million.

The foreign investment actually utilized was $US 406.41 million, a decrease of 17.91 per cent over $US 495.068 million in 1989. Among the actually used foreign investment, foreign loans were $US 127.43 million, foreign direct investment $US 276.96 million and other foreign investment $US 2.02 million.

Of 241 projects of foreign direct investment, 210 were equity joint ventures, 1 was contractual joint venture and 30 were exclusively foreign-owned enterprises. Of these enterprises, 216 projects were productive and 25 were non-productive. Classified by trades, 33 were involved in textile, 18 in chemical industry, 50 in electronics, 8 in machinery, 8 in instruments and meters, 86 in other industries, 6 in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy, 3 in construction, 1 in transportation, 8 in house property and public facilities, 8 in tourism and 12 in restaurants and catering trade.

The foreign investment was from 18 countries and regions. The major investment came from the following countries and regions: 108 from Hong Kong with the value of $US 37.81 million; 32 from Taiwan Province, $US 25.20 million; 44 from the United States, $US 10.66 million; 29 from Japan, $US 8.92 million.

By the end of 1990, 382 foreign-invested enterprises had been put into operation, of which, 165 were put into production in 1990. The output value of the year totalled RMB 5,125.61 million yuan, the income from sales was RMB 5,823.44 million yuan with the total value of profits amounting to RMB 247.03 million yuan, and the foreign exchange earnings reached $US 103.28 million. The balance of income and expenditure of foreign exchange was achieved with the surplus amounting to $US 68.86 million.

Technology import and export

85 contracts of technology and equipment import were signed and approved with the contract value of $US 71 million, a decrease of 34.26 per cent over $US 108 million in 1989.

Technology and equipment were introduced from 17 countries and regions. They were mainly from Germany with the value of $US 15.02 million, accounting for 21.15 per cent of the total; from Hong Kong, $US 12.01 million, 16.90 per cent; from France, $US 11.17 million, 15.73 per cent; from the United States, $US 9.17 million, 12.92 per cent; from Finland, $US 4.70 million, 6.62 per cent and from Japan, $US 3.41 million, 4.80 per cent.

The imported technology and equipment were mainly involved in such industries as municipal facilities construction, energy, communications, textile, automobile, chemical industry, electronics, light industry, machinery and metallurgy. About 100 projects were put into operation in 1990, and the investment realized amounted to RMB 1.2 billion yuan. The increased output value would reach RMB 1.3 billion yuan after the operation of these projects with the profits and taxes amounting to RMB 300 million yuan, and the foreign exchange earnings would reach $US 60 million. Most of these projects were the ones for export and foreign exchange earning.

166 contracts of technology export were signed and approved with the contract value of $US 40 million, a decrease of 20 per cent over $US 50 million in 1989. $US 29.7 million were earned in 1990, increased by 2 times over $US 10 million in 1989. The technology export mainly covered mature industrial technology and complete plant, and products of high and new technology. For example, the technology and complete plant for rods and bars production were exported to Indonesia with the value of $US 3.9 million.

Foreign economic cooperation

In 1990, 109 contracts were signed on foreign contracted projects and labour service with the contract value of $US 37.56 million, an increase of 78.94 per cent over $US 20.99 million in 1989. The business turnover achieved was $US 10.56 million, an increase of 3.83 per cent over $US 10.17 million in 1989. Altogether 364 people for labour service were sent abroad, and 336 people remained abroad at the end of the year. The labour service personnel were sent to 32 countries and regions such as the United States, Japan, the former Soviet Union, Germany, Australia, Tanzania, Tunisia, Mozambique, Norway, Bolivia and Hong Kong. The major contracted projects included the resident buildings in Zanzibar, veterinary school in Rwanda, the children's playground in Guinea, and the Buddhist pagoda in Sri Lanka. The completed project was the House of the Youth in Tunisia.

Beijing undertook 8 projects for foreign aid, all were construction ones. There were 6 recipient countries, i.e. Tunisia, Mauritania, Zaire, Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Mozambique. 120 people for foreign aid were sent abroad, and 12 people remained abroad at the end of the year.

Beijing received 1 item of aid from a United Nations organization and 1 bilaterial aid item with the value totalling $US 1.98 million. They were Beijing Training Centre of Communications Administration and the Vocational Education Centre of Chaoyang District in Beijing. 28 recipient projects were under performance with the value of $US 52.33 million. 5 projects had been completed with the value of $US 2 million. All the completed recipient projects achieved good social and economic results, of which the laser safety testing and researching item filled in the gaps in China's laser testing field.

Beijing has 10 newly established overseas enterprises, of which, the Chinese investment amounted to $US 3.6 million, all were investments in materials. These enterprises were: Li Guo International Trade and Transportation Co., Ltd., Da Yan Inc., Ltd. and Soft Ware Know-how Co., Ltd. in Japan; the Beanflower Restaurant, Inc. in the United States; the Salon-Qi Nu Li Co., Ltd., Beijing; Duo Ji Restaurant and Xin Ji Foodstuffs Co., Ltd. in the Russian Federation; Canberra-Beijing Dong Lai Shun Hotel in Australia; Bei Luo Foodstuffs Co., Ltd. in Italy and Xi Da Computer-Sinology Co., Ltd. in Germany. In 1990, the total business turnover of overseas enterprises, were $US 224 million, equivalent to that of 1989.

Table 1. Export commodity structure

Classified by agriculture, light and heavy industries				*Classified by international trade standard*			
Category	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*		*Category*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Agricultural and sideline products	57.01	4.30	7.10	Primary products	160.65	12.14	10.04
Light industrial products	958.98	72.50	68.30				
Heavy industrial products	306.91	23.20	24.60	Industrial manufactured products	1162.25	87.86	89.96

Table 2. Main import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Per cent of the total*
Hong Kong	135.47	31.93
United States	91.97	21.68
Japan	80.03	18.86
Singapore	13.27	3.13
Germany	12.11	2.85
Australia	9.97	2.35
Thailand	7.33	1.73
Switzerland	5.51	1.30

Table 3. Main export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Hong Kong	289.06	21.85
Japan	185.12	13.99
United States	164.28	12.42
Germany	82.36	6.23
Former Soviet Union	44.24	3.34
Australia	43.41	3.28
Singapore	41.23	3.12
Canada	31.98	2.42
Italy	29.10	2.20
The Netherlands	27.35	2.07

3. FUJIAN PROVINCE

Situated on the southeastern Chinese coast, Fujian Province is separated from Taiwan Province by a strait of the same name. It has an area of 121,400 sq km and a population of 28,960,000 by year-end in 1989. Fujian has a 3,320 km of coastline with many deep harbours. More than 40 per cent of Fujian is forested, and such deposits as quartz, pyrophyllite, kaolin clay, marble, iron, tungsten, noibium, tantalum and barite have been discovered in different parts of the province. The major ports on the coast are Xiamen and Fuzhou, the provincial capital.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total export and import of Fujian Province valued at $US 3.171 billion, an increase of 32.29 per cent against $US 2.397 billion in 1989.

The year's total volume of export goods purchased was RMB 7.599 billion yuan, which increased by 85.25 per cent as compared with that of RMB 4.102 billion yuan in 1989.

The whole export valued at $US 2.238 billion, 34.67 per cent higher than $US 1.662 billion in 1989, taking up 14.31 per cent of the Province's GNP and 4.30 per cent of the country's total export volume. It ranked the 7th among the nation's total export volume.

The export commodities included $US 248 million for farm and sideline products, taking up 11.08 per cent of the total export volume, $US 1.617 billion for light industrial goods, 72.25 per cent, and $US 373 million for heavy industrial products, 16.67 per cent. The proportion of farm and sideline products decreased by 1.29 percentage points as against 1989, while the proportion of light industrial products and heavy industrial products increased by 1.09 percentage points and 0.20 percentage points respectively. According to the classification of international trade standard, primary products were $US 487 million, accounting for 21.76 per cent and industrial finished products were $US 1.751 billion, taking up 78.24 per cent.

There were 24 varieties of staple commodities each with its export value over $US 10 million, and their export value amounted to $US 819 million, accounting for 36.60 per cent of the total export. 14 commodities each with export value over $US 20 million were colour TV receivers, sports shoes, gold jewelry, canned mushroom, nylon bags, canned asparagus, plastic slippers, frozen prawn, nylon umbrella, PV shoes, Oolong tea, electronic watches, stone-carved goods, and cement, the export value of which amounted to $US 716 million, taking up 31.99 per cent of the total export.

The markets for the Province's export goods covered 125 countries and regions, and the major ones were: Hong Kong, $US 1.057 billion, Japan, $US 286 million, the United States, $US 268 million, Germany, $US 105 million, Singapore, $US 56 million, and Taiwan Province, $US 65 million. The volume of export to these countries and regions totalled $US 1.837 billion which took up 82.08 per cent of the Province's whole export.

The total import of the Province was $US 933 million, which increased by 26.94 per cent as against that of $US 735 million in 1989. Of the import goods, means of production valued $US 667 million while means of subsistence valued $US 266 million, taking up 71.49 per cent and 28.51 per cent of the total import respectively. The major import commodities were gold, $US 57.15 million, electronic parts and components, $US 55.16 million, chemical fibre fabric, $US 49.95 million, and palm oil, $US 48.53 million, the import value of which totalled $US 211 million, taking up 22.62 per cent of the Province's whole import.

The markets for the Province's import commodities were 43 countries and regions, of which the major ones were: Hong Kong, $US 457 million, Japan, $US 152 million, the United States, $US 58 million, Singapore, $US 39 million, Malaysia, $US 22 million, Germany, $US 17 million, Indonesia, $US 13 million, the former Soviet Union, $US 11 million and Taiwan Province, $US 45 million, and totally there were $US 814 million worth of import from these countries and regions, which took up 87.25 per cent of the total import.

Utilization of foreign capital

With the approval of the provincial authorities concerned, $US 1.236 billion worth of contracts for utilization of foreign capital were concluded in the year, a 28.62 per cent increase over that of $US 961 million in 1989, in which, foreign loans were $US 58.53 million. The number of foreign direct investment projects was 1,043 with a contracted value of $US 1.162 billion. Other foreign investment was $US 15.99 million.

The actually-utilized foreign capital was $US 380 million, a 2.81 per cent decrease as compared with that of $US 391 million in 1989, in which, foreign loans were $US 58.53 million, foreign direct investment amounted to $US 290 million and other foreign investment valued $US 31.13 million.

Of 1,043 foreign direct investment projects, 432 were equity joint ventures with a contracted value of $US 285 million, 94 were contractual joint ventures with a value of $US 73 million, and 517 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises with a value of $US 804 million. And of the total foreign direct investment, productive projects took up 90 per cent and more. In terms of sectors and business lines, there were 42 in agriculture, 930 in industry, 1 in construction, 5 in transportation, 10 in commerce, 46 in real estates, 2 in culture and arts and 7 in other lines.

The foreign investments were mainly from Hong Kong, Japan, the United States and other Southeast Asian countries and regions, among which, 607 projects were from Hong Kong with a contracted value of $US 565 million, 380 from Taiwan Province with $US 462 million, 5 from the United Kingdom with $US 22 million, 24 from Japan with $US 23.96 million, 14 from the United States with $US 20.40 million and 8 from Singapore with $US 10.37 million.

In the year, enterprises with foreign investment which had been put into operation realized an industrial output value of RMB8.447 billion yuan, 46.52 per cent higher than that of RMB5.765 billion yuan in 1989, taking up 28 per cent of the total industrial output value. Export from these enterprises amounted to $US 797 million which increased by 71.03 per cent as against $US 466 million in 1989, taking up 35.61 per cent of the Province's whole export value.

Technology import and export

The Province signed 56 contracts to import technologies and equipment with a contracted value of $US 29.82 million, an increase of 6.39 per cent as compared with that of $US 28.03 million in 1989. The imports were mainly from Japan, the United States, Germany and Taiwan Province of China, among which, 22 projects from Japan with a contract value of $US 8.56 million, 8 projects from the United States ($US 5.71 million), 5 projects from Germany ($US 4.15 million), 2 projects from Italy ($US 2.67 million) and 5 projects from Taiwan Province of China ($US 2.48 million). The main projects were precision casting production line, technical equipment for polyurethane production, electric spark machining equipment, and bicycle circle-forming equipment. In the year, 181 projects were put into running. When these projects yield economic results, a new output value of RMB 1.87 billion yuan, a new profits and tax of RMB 520 million yuan and export earnings of over $US 50 million yuan can be raised.

Foreign economic cooperation

1,167 contracts for undertaking overseas engineering projects and labour service cooperation were signed in the year with a contracted value of $US 176 million, a decrease of 5.38 per cent as against that of $US 186 million in 1989. The Province realized a turnover of $US 161 million, an increase of 12.59 per cent over $US 143 million in 1989. In the year, 7,640 labour service workers were sent abroad. At the end of the year, 9,686 persons worked abroad. They were mostly dispatched to 30 countries and regions such as Macau, Singapore, Saipan of the United States, Hong Kong, Taiwan Province, etc., and the projects which the Province had undertaken were: the Drainage Works at Tian Suiwai Road, Hong Kong, Hong Kong Zai Road Project, Hualong Building and Huadu Hotel in Macau.

The Province had undertaken 5 China-aided projects by way of supplying complete sets of equipment, which were mainly the projects in agriculture, water and electricity, municipal engineering, etc. with its recipients of Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Algeria, Sierra Leone and Equatorial Guinea, 65 technicians were sent to the projects and there were 149 technicians remained working outside by the end of the year.

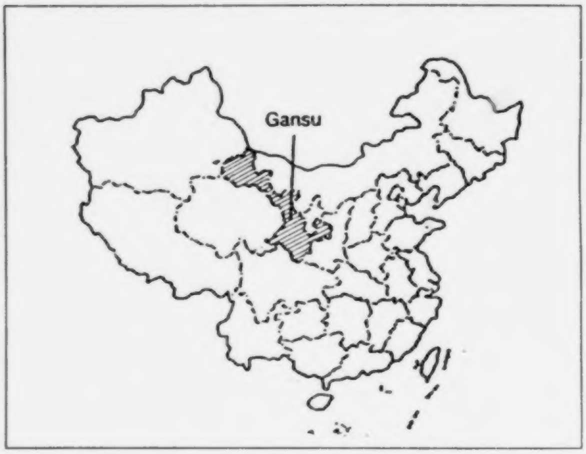
The Province received 9 projects with $US 12 million grant from international organizations and bilateral or multilateral organizations mainly for public health for women and babies in the exemplary counties, planned immunity, training for primary and nursery teachers, and disaster relief.

There were 2 overseas enterprises approved for establishing in Argentina and Thailand, with the Chinese investment of $US 1.12 million.

4. GANSU PROVINCE

Lying on the upper reaches of the Yellow River, Gansu is a land locked province in Northwest China through which ran the ancient Silk Road that linked China with West Asia.

Total area:	453,700 sq km
Population:	21,719,000
Capital:	Lanzhou



Foreign trade

The total volume of Gansu's exports and imports reached $US 202.14 million in 1990, up 8.25 per cent over $US 186.74 million in 1989.

The volume of goods purchased for 1990 amounted to RMB 1,040.38 million yuan, an increase of 23.45 per cent over the figure of RMB 844.17 million yuan in 1989.

Its export volume was $US 185.67 million, up 21.05 per cent over $US 153.38 million in 1989, making up 4.18 per cent of the Provincial GNP, 0.36 per cent of the national total exports.

In the composition of export commodities, farm and sideline products were valued at $US 43.59 million, making up 23.48 per cent of the total export volume, its proportion reduced 0.42 percentage point over 1989; light industrial products were valued at $US 56.56 million, making up 30.46 per cent of the total export value, its proportion reduced 1.94 percentage points over 1989; heavy industrial products were valued at $US 85.52 million, making up 46.06 per cent of the total export value, its proportion rose 2.36 percentage points over 1989. Classified by SITC system, primary products were valued at $US 91.6 million, making up 49.33 per cent of the total export volume; industrial manufactured goods were valued at $US 94.07 million, making up 50.67 per cent of the total export volume.

Table 4. Commodities each with export value above $US 3 million

Value range	*Commodity*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Per cent of total export*
Above $US 10 million, 2 items	Ferrosilicon and hand-made carpet	22.34	12.03
Between $US 5-10 million, 2 items	Zinc ores and garments	10.96	5.90
Between $US 3-5 million, 5 items	Sodium sulphate anhydrous, radio recorder set, oil pump, lentils beans, bearings	20.22	10.89

The commodities were exported to 58 countries and regions. Among them, $US 54.82 million were sold to Hong Kong, making up 29.53 per cent of the total export value; $US 38.31 million were sold to Japan, making up 20.63 per cent; $US 29.09 million were sold to Western Europe, making up 15.67 per cent; and $US 14.12 million were sold to the United States, making up 7.6 per cent.

The total value of imports amounted to $US 16.47 million, down 50.63 per cent from the figure of $US 33.36 million in 1989. All the import commodities were means of production. Among them, primary products amounted to $US 5.5 million, making up 33.39 per cent of the total import value; industrial manufactured goods amounted to $US 10.97 million, making up 66.61 per cent. The major import commodities were: complete sets of equipment, $US 3.46 million, making up 21.01 per cent of the total import value; steel sheet, $US 3.3 million, making up 20.04 per cent; chemical materials, $US 1.43 million, making up 8.68 per cent. The major import markets were: Hong Kong, $US 8.37 million, making up 50.82 per cent of the total import value; Japan, $US 3.46 million, making up 21.01 per cent.

Utilization of foreign capital

In 1990, 19 contracts for the utilization of foreign capital were approved, involving contracted foreign funds of $US 21.04 million, down 64.12 per cent from $US 58.64 million in 1989. Of these, 2 on foreign loans involving foreign funds of $US 4.5 million; 8 on foreign direct investment with $US 2.92 million; 9 on other foreign investment with $US 13.62 million. $US 4.71 million was actually used, up 26.7 times over 1989, among which, $US 2.4 million were for foreign loans, $US 1.54 million for foreign direct investment, $US 770,000 for other foreign investment.

Out of the 8 foreign direct investment projects, 7 were for equity joint ventures, and 1 for wholly foreign-owned enterprise, and 7 for the productive projects. They were involved in the trades such as machinery, chemical industry, medicine, food, service, etc.

The foreign funds were from 6 countries and regions such as the United States, Switzerland, Hong Kong, Japan, etc. Of the projects, 3 from the United States with contracted foreign funds of $US 9.23 million; 2 from Switzerland with $US 2.44 million; and 8 from Hong Kong with $US 3.1 million.

Technology import and export

The Province signed 13 contracts for importing technology and equipment, costing $US 12.57 million, an increase of 35.60 per cent over $US 9.27 million in 1989. It actually used $US 9.4 million, up 182 per cent over $US 3.33 million in 1989.

Technology was imported from the following countries: 5 contracts with Japan, 2 with the United States, 2 with Germany, and 4 with Hong Kong. The imported technology and equipment were used in petrochemicals, machinery, light and textile industries, electronics, post and telecommunications, metallurgy, etc.

Foreign economic cooperation

The Province signed 22 contracted projects and labour service contracts, with the value of $US 135.75 million, up 32.66 per cent over $US 102.33 million in 1989. The turnover reached $US 41.7 million, up 2.6 times over $US 11.70 million in 1989. 403 people were dispatched abroad all the year. By the end of 1990, 363 people worked abroad. The major constructing projects were: the international technical training center and highway engineering in Zimbabwe, the bleachers of the Independence Square in Ghana, the well digging and water supply engineering in Cameroon, the Huizhou 26-1 engineering in Singapore etc.

The Province implemented 6 economic aid programmes in foreign countries covering medical care and health, civil construction, etc. The recipient countries were: Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Togo, Cape Verde and Tanzania. 118 people were sent abroad in the year. By the end of the year, 122 people worked abroad. One aid project was completed in the year.

The Province implemented 44 multilateral and bilateral aid projects with $US 16.9 million. They were mainly from the international organizations such as UNFPA, UNCF, UNDP and WFP as well as Canada, Japan and Australia etc. The main aid projects included the comprehensive economic developing project of Huining county from the Government of Canada, the cultural relics' preservation project in Dunhuang from Japan and the agricultural system research project from Australia, etc.

Two enterprises were set up abroad involving $US 790,000 of Chinese investment. They were Longxin Company Ltd. in Singapore and Nanfang Feilong Company Ltd. in Australia.

5. GUANGDONG PROVINCE

Situated on the South China coast, Guangdong is one of the richest and most economically developed provinces in China. It is a producer of rice, fresh-water fish, sugar-cane, pineapples, bananas, litchis, oranges and other sub-tropical fruits. It has three special economic zones – Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou, two coastal open cities – Guangzhou and Zhanjiang and three open areas on the deltas of the Pearl, Hanjiang and Jianjiang rivers.

Total area:	178,000 sq km
Population in 1989:	60,249,800
Provincial capital:	Guangzhou City

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total export and import volume of Guangdong Province amounted to $US 16.309 billion, increased by 25.46 per cent over $US 12.999 billion in 1989.

The total volume of export commodities purchased was RMB 23.423 billion yuan, with an increase of 10.25 per cent over RMB 21.245 billion yuan in 1989.

The total export volume of Guangdong Province was $US 11.018 billion, up 34.89 per cent against $US 8.168 billion in 1989, accounting for 37.38 per cent of GNP of the province of RMB 141 billion yuan, and 21.16 per cent of the total volume of export of the whole country, ranking the first in all the provinces, regions and cities of the country.

Of the province's total export volume, specialized foreign trade corporations was $US 3.518 billion; industry and trade corporations, $US 364 million; local foreign trade corporations, $US 2.294

billion; foreign trade corporations under the ministries and commissions of the State Council, $US 457 million; enterprises with foreign investment, $US 3.724 billion; and earnings by processing with supplied materials, manufacturing with supplied samples, assembling with supplied parts, and compensation trade, $US 661 million. Besides the export undertaken by the subsidiary foreign trade corporations under ministries and commissions of the State Council in Guangdong, the export value of the province was $US 10.56 billion.

Export commodities were sold to 161 countries and regions, of which $US 8.543 billion to Hong Kong, accounting for 80.90 per cent of the total export volume; $US 403 million to the United States, accounting for 3.82 per cent; $US 288 million to Japan, accounting for 2.73 per cent, $US 166 million to Macau, accounting for 1.57 per cent; $US 140 million to Singapore, accounting for 1.33 per cent.

Import commodities totalled $US 5.749 billion, increased by 19.00 per cent against $US 4.831 billion in 1989. Of them, the volume of primary products was $US 1.033 billion, accounting for 17.97 per cent of the total import volume; the industrial finished products $US 4.716 billion, accounting for 82.03 per cent; the imports for the means of production, goods in shortage and imported technology and equipment and key spare parts accounting for 81 per cent. The main import commodities were complete equipment, various kinds of mechanical and electronic equipment, chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemical, steel products, rubber and chemical industrial materials and grain, etc.

Utilization of foreign capital

Guangdong signed and approved 7,196 contracts on utilizing foreign capital, with contract value at $US 3.168 billion, decreased by 12.56 per cent against $US 3.623 billion in 1989. Of them, 47 foreign loans with a value of $US 303 million; 3,042 were foreign direct investment, with a value of $US 2.69 billion; 4,107 were other foreign investment, with a value of $US 175 million.

The actual use of foreign capital was $US 2.023 billion,decreased by 15.67 per cent against $US 2.399 billion in 1989. Of them, the foreign loans were $US 441 million; foreign direct investment was $US 1.460 billion; and other foreign investment was $US 122 million.

Among the 3,042 foreign direct investment projects, there were 1,213 equity joint ventures, 1,018 contractual joint ventures, and 811 wholly foreign-owned enterprises. Of them, the productive projects accounted for more than 90 per cent of the total projects with foreign direct investment. They scattered in the following fields: industry, 2,907 projects; transportation, telecommunication and post communication, 25 projects; farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy, 47 projects; and other fields, 63 projects.

Foreign direct investment mainly come from Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan Province, Japan, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Korea, Germany, France, Belgium, United Kingdom, Peru, Bolivia, Canada, the United States, Australia, etc. Among them, 2,432 projects were invested by Hong Kong enterprises with the volume 2,109 billion, accounting for 78.40 per cent of the total foreign investment.

By the end of 1990, 7,079 foreign investment enterprises had been put into operation. 810 had been confirmed as export-oriented enterprises and 114 technologically advanced enterprises. The export volume of the year was $US 3.724 billion, increased by 63.56 per cent over that of 1989, accounting for 35.26 per cent of the total export volume of the province. The number of the "processing with supplied materials, manufactured with supplied samples, assembling with supplied parts, and compensation trade" enterprises had reached 20,000, with 1.37 million employees.

Technology import and export

34 contracts on import of technology and equipment were signed, with a contract value of $US 70.2617 million, decreased by 62.43 per cent against that of 1989. The import projects were mainly from the following countries: the United States, $US 22.7613 million; Switzerland, $US 16.527 million; Germany, $US 13.193 million; Japan, $US 11.118 million. The expenditure of the import projects of energy, transportation, post and telecommunications, and raw materials was $US 39.95 million, accounting for 56.86 per cent of the total.

76 projects were contracted for technology export, with a contract value of $US 29.352 million, 1.26 times over $US 12.9992 million in 1989. Of them, technology export amounted to $US 22.824 million, and technological products export $US 6.528 million.

Foreign economic corporation

997 contracts on foreign projects and labour service abroad were signed with a contract value of $US 97.63 million. The business turnover was $US 107 million. By the end of the year, 8,812 labour service personnel were working abroad.

Guangdong undertook 14 foreign economic aid projects in 11 countries including Zaire, Papua New Guinea, Bolivia, Mauritius, Antigua and Barbuda, Madagascar, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Somali, Zambia, the Congo. The above-mentioned projects were involved in light industry, agriculture, transportation, hydropower, etc. 85 sets and 2,340 mechanical and electrical products were provided for foreign aid projects. By the end of the year, 244 engineers and technicians were carrying out the projects abroad.

In 1990, a joint venture was established in Brazil, with the investment of Chinese side $US 300,000.

There were 248 items of commodities each with export volume exceeding $US 5 million, totalling $US 6.82536 billion, accounting for 64.63 per cent of the total export volume.

Table 5. Composition of export commodities

Classified by agriculture, light and heavy industries				*Classified by international trade standard*			
Item	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total export*		*Item*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total export*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Agriculture and sideline products	1.068	10.12	12.84	Primary products	2.037	19.29	24.91
Light industrial and textile products	7.668	72.61	69.04				
Heavy industrial products	1.823	17.27	18.12	Industrial manufactured products	8.523	80.71	75.09

Table 6. Main export commodities

Value classifications	*Commodities*	*Export value ($US billion)*	*Percentage of total*
13 commodities each with export value over $US 100 million	Garments, cotton cloth, colour TV sets, electronic components, radio cassette recorder, leather shoes, pottery and porcelain, toys, drawnworks, bicycles, ceiling fan, leather rubber shoes, oil products.	2.719	25.75
20 commodities each with export value $US 50-100 million	Frozen prawn, silk and satins, pharmaceutical raw materials, tea, furniture, steel products, cotton polyester fabrics, leather rubber shoes, knit grey, sugar, cotton yarn, cotton singlet and vest, other sport shoes, ships, battery, telephone sets, ornaments, live pig, live chicken, undershirt cloth.	1.246	11.80
10 commodities each with export value $US 10-50 million	Live pond fish, cigarette, electric fan, rattan work, artificial flowers, cement, tools, plate glass, down garments.	2.115	20.03

6. GUANGXI PROVINCE

Situated on the South China coast, this autonomous region has an area of 236,000 sq km and a population of 41,510,000 - 14,000,000 of whom are people of the Zhuang Nationality. Paddy, sugar-cane, oranges and pineapples are extensively cultivated in this autonomous region which has a subtropical climate. The capital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in Nanning.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the import and export value of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region was $US 867.99 million, increased by 15.06 per cent compared with 1989's value of $US 754.35 million.

The volume on the purchase of export commodities totalled RMB 1834.02 million yuan, increased by 14.18 per cent compared with 1989's RMB 1606.25 million yuan.

The export volume was $US 729.44 million, up by 24.84 per cent over 1989's $US 594.30 million, accounting for 9.50 of the region's GNP of RMB36.708 billion yuan, and 1.40 per cent of the nation's export total.

The import value totalled $US 138.55 million, declined by 18.52 per cent compared with 1989's $US 170.05 million. Among the commodities imported, materials for production valued $US 114.58 million, accounting for 82.70 per cent of the import total; materials for livelihood valued $US 23.97 million, accounting for 17.30 per cent of the total. If classified according to international trade standard, the value of primary products was $US 33.32 million, accounting for 24.05 per cent of the import total; that of manufactured goods was $US 105.23 million, accounting for 75.95 per cent of the total.

The major commodities imported were; chemical fertilizer, sugar, diesel oil, trucks, crude oil, steel products, chemical raw materials, cotton, paper pulp and sheets, etc., the value of which amounted to $US 92.7579 million, accounting for 66.95 per cent of the import total.

The imported commodities came from 23 countries and regions, out of which there were 8 major markets. The value of the above mentioned items amounted to $US 119.1068 million, accounting for 85.97 per cent of the import total.

Utilization of foreign capital

Contracts signed and approved amounted to 133 with a foreign investment of $US 137.47 million, increased by 2.97 times compared with 1989's $US 34.67 million, among which, there were 114 contracts of foreign direct investment with an amount of $US 125.21 million. Foreign investment of the rest 19 contracts amounted to $US 12.26 million.

The utilization of foreign capitals in real terms for the whole year was $US 35.63 million, 32.77 per cent less than that of 1989. Out of it, $US 28.66 million was of foreign direct investment, $US 6.97 million was of other foreign investment.

Among the 114 contracts of foreign direct investment, 57 were joint ventures, 31 contractual joint ventures, 26 solely foreign-invested projects. Out of the 114 projects, 107 contracts were for productive projects, and 7 contracts were for non-productive projects. If classified according to line of business, 33 contracts were for light industry, 17 for textile and garment, 11 for food industry, 10 for electronic industry, 7 for machinery, 7 for mining, 5 for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, 3 for pharmaceutical industry, and 26 for others.

Foreign capitals mainly came from: Hong Kong, 82 projects; Taiwan Province, 19; the United States, 7; and Japan, 1 project.

In 1990, foreign exchanges earned by foreign-invested enterprises amounted to $US 44.60 million, 33.04 per cent more than 1989's amount of $US 33.57 million.

Technology import and export

Contracts signed for technology import amounted to 19 with a value of $US 21 million, the actual utilization of foreign exchange was $US 50 million. The technologies and equipments were mainly imported from Germany, the United States, Italy, Japan, Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Canada, which involved machinery, post and telecommunications, construction materials, mines, light industry, printing, tobacco, electronics, etc. 30 projects with imported technology and equipments had entered into operation.

One contracts for technology export was signed with a value of $US 140,000. It was a set of edible oil refinery equipment exported to Bangladesh by the Guangxi Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation.

Foreign economic cooperation

37 contracts for project contracting and labour services cooperation were signed with a value of $US 26.98 million, reduced by 69.95 per cent from 1989's $US 89.79 million. The turnover was $US 23.2196 million, increased by 72 per cent over 1989's $US 13.50 million. Personnel sent abroad for labour service cooperation totalled 421. The projects involved industry, agriculture, road construction, construction of facilities for sports and public health and were distributed in countries and regions such as Somalia, Angola, Guinea, Bangladesh, Gambia, Pakistan, Jordan, Rwanda, Papua New Guinea, Chad, Guam and Saipan of the United States and Hong Kong.

Six projects under Chinese aid were undertaken in the following four countries: Gabon, Burundi, Chad, and Gambia. They are agricultural, public health, cultural and sports projects. A 29-member medical team was dispatched to Niger. One project was completed, and three were to be continued. Two projects were for technical cooperation. Personnel dispatched for foreign aid totalled 229.

Table 7. Export commodity structure

Classified by agriculture, light and heavy industries				*Classified according to international trade standard*			
Item	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of export total (per cent)*		*Item*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of export total (per cent)*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Agricultural & sideline products	163.21	22.38	19.61	Primary products	324.00	44.42	49.38
Light industrial & textile products	365.54	50.11	46.85				
Heavy industrial products	200.69	27.51	33.54	Manufactured products	405.44	55.58	50.62

There were 32 kinds of commodities each with the export value surpassing $US 5 million, the export total of which amounted to $US 455.17 million, accounting for 62.40 per cent of the total export volume.

The export commodities were sold to 91 countries and regions, out of which there were 10 major markets.

The export volume amounted to $US 632.201 million, accounting for 86.67 per cent of the total export volume.

Table 8. Commodities each with the export value surpassing $US 5 million

Classified by value (million $US)	*Item*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total*
Over 30m. (2 items)	Sugar, canned food	97.8449	13.41
20-30m. (5 items)	Cement, rosin, tin ingot, fireworks, cotton fabrics	117.7568	16.14
10-20m. (6 items)	Barite (lumps, fines), aquatic products, live pig, bamboo products, garments, antimony ingot	91.3143	12.52
5-10m. (19 items)	Tea, silicon, goose & duck down, talcum (lumps & powder), awn products, tin ore, cotton knitwear, Chinese cinamon, gold jewelry, down products, electronic components, cotton manufactured goods, corrugated paper, rice, mulberry silk, silk, silks & satins, fennel oil, cotton yarn, dried cassava slice	148.2574	20.32

Table 9. Major export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the export total*
Hong Kong, Macau	382.4068	52.42
United States	61.1978	8.39
Japan	55.3347	7.59
Saudi Arabia	41.4831	5.69
Germany	24.346	3.34
The Netherlands	19.2713	2.64
United Kingdom	13.4724	1.85
Singapore	11.6931	1.60
France	11.5619	1.59
Yemen	11.439	1.57

Table 10. Major import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the import total*
Hong Kong	65.1784	47.04
Former Soviet Union	9.7634	7.05
Brazil	9.0991	6.57
United States	8.7809	6.34
Malaysia	7.5395	5.44
Norway	6.7323	4.86
Venezuela	6.2132	4.48
Oman	5.80	4.19

7. GUIZHOU PROVINCE

Guizhou that forms the eastern part of the Yunnan-Guizhou highlands is a very mountainous province in southwestern China. It has an area of 176,000 sq km and a population of 31,710,000, about 1/3 of which is made up of people of the Miao, Bouyei, Dong, Yi, Sui, Tujia, Hui, Yao, Zhuang and three other ethnic minorities. The provincial capital is Guiyang, a communication hub with railways and highways radiating to Sichuan, Yunnan and Hunan provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Guizhou is a mineral-rich province with deposits of phosphorus, aluminium, coal, antimony, manganese, mercury, rare-earth, silicon, baryte, marble and limestone. Its hydro-power resources are estimated at 18.74 million kw. Already discovered are 2,500 plant species and 1,500 kinds of grass.

Foreign trade

The total import and export value of Guizhou Province in 1990 topped $US 213.69 million, an increase of 15.13 per cent over $US 185.6 million in 1989.

The purchasing value for exports amounted to RMB727 million yuan, a rise of 2.83 per cent over RMB707 million yuan in 1989.

The export value totalled $US 153.05 million, an increase of 15.93 per cent over $US 132.01 million in 1989, taking up 1.86 per cent of the Province's GNP and 0.29 per cent of the nation's total export.

The composition of the export commodities was: agricultural and sideline products, $US 21.60 million, accounting for 14.11 per cent of the total; light industrial products, $US 36.41 million, 23.79 per cent; heavy industrial products, $US 95.04 million, 62.01 per cent. According to Standard for International Trade Classification, primary products were valued at $US 55.36 million, accounting for 36.17 per cent of the total; industrial manufactures, $US 97.69 million, representing 63.83 per cent.

Commodities each with export value over $US 5 million were six kinds including bauxite, abrasive, kidney beans, crude zinc, barite, bearings with total export value of $US 26.05 million, accounting for 17.02 per cent. Of the total export bauxite was $US 15.89 million and, abrasive was $US 10.16 million.

Exports were mainly sold to 57 countries and regions.

The import value totalled $US 60.65 million, a 13.16 per cent increase over $US 53.59 million in 1989. Of that, means of production was $US 55.53 million, accounting for 91.57 per cent of the total import; means of livelihood, $US 51.12 million, taking up 8.43 per cent. According to SITC, primary products were valued at $US 11.21 million, representing 18.48 per cent of the total import; industrial manufactured products, $US 49.44 million, accounting for 81.52 per cent.

The major import commodities were: cellulose, filter tip, natural rubber, packaging machine and parts, plant equipment, equipment for light industry, wire communication equipment, kinescope, cord fabric and chemical machine and parts, etc, their import value totalled $US 41.77 million, accounting for 68.87 per cent.

The imports were mainly form 19 countries and regions.

Table 11. Major export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Hong Kong	43.35	28.32
Japan	32.09	20.97
United States	18.94	12.38
Germany	8.98	5.87
The Netherlands	7.99	5.22
Former Soviet Union	6.35	4.15
Singapore	5.91	3.86
Total	**123.61**	**80.77**

Table 12. Major import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Hong Kong	28.16	46.43
Japan	8.44	13.92
Germany	6.24	10.29
Italy	3.52	5.80
Singapore	3.10	5.11
The Netherlands	2.92	4.81
United States	2.53	4.17
Austria	1.09	1.80
Total	**56.00**	**92.34**

Utilization of foreign capital

24 contracts of utilizing foreign capital were signed and approved with a contractual value of $US 37.34 million, a 0.35 per cent down over $US 37.47 million in 1989. Of that, there were 1 foreign government loan, with a value of $US 12.77 million; 21 foreign direct investment, with a value of $US 16.32 million; 2 other foreign investments, with a value of $US 8.25 mullion.

Actually used foreign investment amounted to $US 29.83 million, an increase of 16.25 per cent over $US 25.66 million in 1989. Of that, the foreign loans were $US 19.25 million, the foreign direct investment was $US 4.68 million, and other foreign investment was $US 5.90 million.

Out of 21 foreign direct-funded projects, 15 were equity joint ventures, 3 were contractual joint ventures and 3 were solely foreign-owned enterprises. 21 projects were all productive enterprises. Major industries covered were medicine, food processing, timber processing, chemical industry, machinery, leather and fur, non-metal selecting, ferrous metal smelting, printing, rubber products and textiles.

Foreign funds were mainly from 4 countries and regions. Of the total, 18 projects were from Hong Kong with $US 21.10 million, 3 from Taiwan Province with $US 1.94 million, 1 from the United States with $US 1.18 million, and 1 from Australia with $US 350,000.

The foreign-funded enterprises in the Province achieved turnover of RMB101 million yuan, export value of $US 8.10 million in the year.

Technology import and export

11 contracts on introducing technology and equipment were signed with a contractual value of $US 7.63 million, 4.12 fold increase over $US 1.49 million in 1989; actual foreign exchange spending was $US 3.93 million, 1.64 fold increase over $US 1.49 million in 1989.

Introduced projects came from 5 countries and regions: Japan with $US 1.85 million, the United Kingdom with $US 3.70 million, Germany with $US 870,000, Italy with $US 1.14 million, and Hong Kong with $US 80,000. The projects covered such industries as post and telecommunications, electronics, machinery, light industry and textile, chemistry and foodstuffs.

4 projects were already put into production in 1990.

Foreign economic cooperation

Contracts on contracting engineering projects and labour service cooperation were continuously carried out in 1990, turnover of $US 4.57 million was obtained, 226 personnel were sent abroad and 139 persons remained abroad at the end of the year. Countries where the labour service personnel were sent, were Algeria, Yemen, Iraq, etc.

4 assistance projects in foreign countries were undertaken, recipient countries were Ecuador, Cameroon, Rwanda, Sierra Leone. The industries involved were building, water and electricity, planting etc. 32 persons were sent abroad, and 15 persons remained abroad at the end of the year. Moreover, 1,310 units (sets) of machinery and electric products for foreign aid were completed.

7 international organizations and bilateral aid projects were received, with a total value of $US 24.03 million. Funds were from the United Nations Development Programme, Population Fund, Children Fund, Japanese Government, Canadian Cooperative Council and New Zealand Government.

8. HAINAN PROVINCE

Hainan Island which had been part of Guangdong Province, became a province and the nation's largest special economic zone in April 1988 with National Peoples' Congress approval. Consisting of the main island of Hainan and upwards of 200 islets and coral reefs including the Xisha, Nansha and Zhongsha islands in the South China Sea, Hainan Province has a land area of 34,000 sq km inhabited by 6,388,000 people of the Han, Li, Miao and other nationalities. The provincial capital is Haikou, a port on the island's northern coast.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total export and import value of Hainan Province reached $US 937.38 million, up 4.62 per cent against $US 869 million in 1989.

The total value of goods purchased for export reached RMB 2.41 billion yuan, up 7.59 per cent over RMB 2.24 billion yuan in 1989.

The export value totalled $US 471.38 million ($US 501.38 million including the export value of the corporations under the central ministries and commissions), up 30.64 per cent over $US 360.82 million in 1989, accounting for 23.6 per cent of Hainan Province's GNP.

The import value of the specialized foreign trade corporations and industrial corporations under Hainan Provincial Trade Department amounted to $US 43.38 million, down 49.79 per cent against $US 86.39 million in 1989. The import commodities were feeding stuffs, TV sets and sound equipment, western medicine, synthetic fibre, plywood and kinescopes from 16 countries and regions.

There were 14 commodities each with export value over $US 5 million, and they were jade ornaments, tin ore, leather working gloves, shapes and sections steel, mild steel square bars, spun rayon, carpets, new decors porcelain, frozen prawn, vegetable, silk, fire crackers and fireworks, grey cloth, manioc slices.

These commodities were sold to 49 countries and regions.

Utilization of foreign capital

252 contracts on foreign direct investment were signed and approved with the value of $US 128.82 million, down 53.48 per cent against $US 279.61 million in 1989. In these contracts, 98 were for equity joint ventures with the value of $US 38.53 million, 30 were for contractual joint ventures with the value of $US 11.88 million, and 124 were for wholly foreign-owned enterprises with the value of $US 78.41 million. The amount of actual utilization of foreign capital reached $US 190 million, up 18.03 per cent over that in 1989.

In the 252 contracts, 186 were for productive enterprises and 66 for non-productive enterprises, which were in such sectors as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, industry, communication and transportation, real estate management, public service, and culture and education. The main sources of foreign capital include 15 countries and regions, such as Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan Province, Japan, the United States, Singapore, Switzerland, Argentina, and the Russian Federation. 159 projects were from Hong Kong with foreign capital of $US 108.89 million; 50 from Taiwan Province with $US 23.5 million, 4 from Singapore with $US 20.28 million; 12 from Japan with $US 7.07 million; and 1 from the Russian Federation with $US 5 million.

Table 13. Structure of export commodities

Item	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total export*	
		1990	*1989*
Primary products	162.377	37.01	39.70
Manufactured industrial products	276.323	62.99	60.30

Table 14. Major export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Hong Kong	351.80	80.19
Japan	32.50	7.31
Sri Lanka	8.35	1.90
Thailand	6.80	1.55
Germany	6.40	1.46
United States	5.78	1.32
The Netherlands	3.12	0.71
United Kingdom	1.97	0.45

Table 15. Major import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Hong Kong	29.53	68.08
Singapore	6.50	14.98
Peru	4.15	9.57
Japan	0.87	2.01
Malaysia	0.82	1.89
Thailand	0.66	1.52
United States	0.61	1.41
Total	**43.14**	**99.49**

9. HEBEI PROVINCE

Hebei Province has a population of 58,810,000 according to a year-end count in 1989. It has 6.6 million hectares of farmland on which grow wheat, maize, cotton and other crops. The province has big reserves of coal, petroleum, iron and other minerals and a fairly developed economy. The provincial capital is Shijiazhuang, an important industrial center and a railway hub 270 km south of Beijing.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total export and import value of Hebei Province was $US 1.952 billion, showing an increase of 3.4 per cent over $US 1.888 billion of 1989.

The purchasing value of export commodities was RMB6.076 billion yuan, increased by 40.68 per cent over RMB4.319 billion in 1989.

The export value reached $US 1.737 billion, a rise of 6.11 per cent over $US 1.637 billion of 1989, accounting for 7.25 per cent of the Province's GNP and 3.34 per cent of the country's total export value, ranking the ninth.

There were 22 commodities each earning over $US 10 million, the value totalling $US 1.206 billion taking up 69.43 per cent of the total export value. They were crude oil, cotton piece goods, cotton, cotton polyester blended fabrics, coal, cotton yarn, garments, cotton knitwear, carpet, maize, canned goods, frozen prawn, chestnuts, pottery and porcelain, etc.

Commodities were exported to 125 countries and regions, of which Japan, Hong Kong, the United States, Germany, former Soviet Union, Singapore, the Netherlands, Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, and Czechoslovakia were 10 major exporting countries. The markets each with importing China's commodities over $US 100 million included Japan, $US 701 million, taking up 40.36 per cent of the total export value; Hong Kong, $US 341 million, 19.63 per cent; the United States, $US 120 million, 6.91 per cent.

The import value was $US 215 million which was 14 per cent less than $US 250 million of 1989. Of the imports, means of production took up 94.88 per cent, totalling $US 204 million; means of subsistence, 5.12 per cent, $US 11 million. Classified by international trade standard, the primary products took up 58.60 per cent, totalling $US 126 million; industrial finished products, 41.40 per cent, $US 89 million. The main imports covered fertilizers, chemical raw materials, cotton, electronic instruments, steel products, complete sets of equipment, light industrial machinery, and chemical industrial machinery, etc. with a value reaching $US 152 million, accounting for 70.70 per cent of the total import. The goods were imported from 27 countries and regions, some 9 major importing countreis of which were Japan, the United States, Hong Kong, Germany, and Canada, etc. with a value of $US 180 million, accounting for 83.72 per cent

Utilization of foreign capital

129 contracts on using foreign capital were signed and approved, the contract value of foreign capital being $US 131.42 million, 8.70 per cent less than $US 143.94 million of 1989. Of those, there were 9 contracts on foreign loans, valuing $US 42.50 million; 110 contracts were on foreign direct investments valuing $US 85.93 million; and 10 contracts were on other investment, valuing $US 2.99 million.

The actual input of foreign capital was $US 86.97 million, 19.66 per cent less than $US 108.25 million of 1989, of which foreign loans were $US 42.5 million, foreign direct investment was $US 37.57 million, and other foreign investment was $US 6.9 million.

Out of 110 foreign direct investment projects, 102 were joint ventures, 1 was contractual joint venture, and 7 were solely foreign-funded enterprises. In terms of sectors, 54 projects were in light industry, 18 in machinery, 12 in textiles, 12 in electronics, 6 in building materials, 5 in chemical industry, 1 in agriculture, 1 in pharmaceuticals, and 1 in metallurgy.

The investors were mainly from 9 countries and regions including Hong Kong with 71 projects in the amount of $US 51.12 million, Taiwan Province with 15 projects in the amount of $US 13.63 million, Panama with 1 project in the amount of $US 10.5 million, the United States with 11 project in the amount of $US 7.83 million, Japan with 6 projects in the amount of $US 1.37 million, and the United Kingdom with 1 project in the amount of $US 1.34 million.

Up to the end of 1990,158 foreign-funded enterprises had been put into production and turned out RMB830 million yuan. The revenue of the goods sold was RMB774 million yuan and the foreign exchange generated through export were $US 45.34 million, keeping a balance of the income and the expenditure.

Technology import and export

64 contracts on import of technology and equipment were signed, the contractual value being $US 58.82 million, an increase of 2.91 per cent over $US 57.16 million of 1989; actual use of foreign funds recorded $US 87.13 million, an increase of 62.78 per cent over $US 53.53 million of 1989. The importation was mainly from Japan, Germany, the United States, Italy, and Hong Kong, etc. covering textiles, light industrial products, machinery, electronics, and pharmaceutics, etc.

Foreign economic cooperation

14 contracts on undertaking contracting projects and providing labour service abroad were signed, contract value being $US 8.5 million, up 15.42 per cent over, $US 7.36 million of 1989; business turnover was $US 6.34 million, 35.41 per cent less than $US 9.81 million of the previous year. 83 people were sent abroad to provide labour service in the year, and by the end of the year, 188 people were working in Bangladesh, Congo, Mali, Nepal, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Canada, the United States, Hungary, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, etc. One foreign aid project in Ethiopia was undertaken. The following foreign aid projects were completed in 1990: Bangladesh Aquatic Water Conservancy Project, Nepal Reclamation Area, Bolivia Water Ditch Repairing Project, two Water Supply Projects in Congo. 33 people were sent abroad to provide aid in the year and 85 people were

working by the end of the year.

One grant project from Australia was accepted in the amount of $US 331,500 which was used to investigate the cases of fluorine poison in Cangzhou and the research on how to prevent and cure it.

Two productive enterprises were set up in Australia and the United States, and the Chinese investment was amounted to $US 700,000.

Table 16. List of the main exports

Classified by agriculture, light and heavy industries				*Classified by international trade standard*			
Item	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*		*Item*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Farm and sideline products	328.63	18.92	19.74	Primary products	936.24	53.90	49.94
Light industrial products	662.24	38.12	43.34				
Heavy industrial products	746.21	42.96	36.92	Industrial finished products	800.84	46.10	50.06

10. HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE

Lying in the northernmost part of China, Heilongjiang Province bordering Siberia is the sixth largest province in China. It has an area of 454,600 sq km, and according to a year-end count, the population was 34,424,000 in 1989. China's largest oil field, the Daqing field, is located in this province that abounds in coal, petroleum, graphite, gold, uranium and other minerals. Heilongjiang is the most heavily forested province in China with a timber reserve of 1,485 million cubic metres. The province is a producer of wheat, sorghum, soya bean and other crops. The provincial city is Harbin, a river port and railway hub on the Songhuajiang.

Heilongjiang

Foreign trade

In 1990, Heilongjiang's total volume of export and import was amounted to $US 1.49248 billion, an increase of 5.65 per cent against $US 1.41273 billion in 1989.

The total value of commodities purchased for export was RMB 6.66 billion yuan, up 5.71 per cent over RMB 6.3 billion in 1989.

The export value reached $US 1.08659 billion with a growth of 5.77 per cent over $US 1.02732 billion in 1989 accounting 8.6 per cent of the Province's GNP, and 2.09 per cent of China's total export, and ranking the 12th in the country.

The composition of export commodities was agricultural and sideline products amounting to $US 380.91 million, accounting for 35.06 per cent of the total export value; light industrial products $US 427.37 million, 39.33 per cent; and heavy industrial products $US 278.31 million, 25.61 per cent. Compared with that in 1989, the proportion of agricultural and sideline products in export commodities dropped by 19.44 percentage points, while that of light industrial products and heavy industrial products rose by 11.03 percentage points and 8.41 percentage points respectively. By SITC system, primary products valued $US 533.27 million, taking up 49.08 per cent of the total export, and manufactured industrial products, $US 553.32 million, 50.92 per cent.

There were 18 commodities each with export value over $US 10 million, which include soybean, corn, bean expellers, garments, fine linen cloth, tools, canned beef, frozen beef, beet pulp, cotton fabrics, cotton/polyester yarn, radio recorder sets, industrial bearings, ship overhaul, down garments, etc. The combined export value of these commodities reached $US 530.31 million, accounting for 48.80 per cent of the total export. There were 20 commodities each with export value of $US 5-10 million, which include embroidered articles, cotton polyester, blended fabrics, fur garments, woolen blankets, cotton rubber shoes, paraffin wax, sanitary chopsticks, wool knitwear, bristles, automobiles, tyres, aluminum products, crystalline flake graphite, broken soybean cakes, etc. The combined export value of these commodities amounted to $US 137.77 million, accounting for 12.68 per cent of the total export.

The commodities were exported to 87 countries and regions. The countries and regions to which the export value exceeding $US 10 million include Hong Kong, Japan, the former Soviet Union, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Germany, and the United States. The combined value of export to the above-mentioned countries and regions was $US 933.69 million, 85.93 per cent of the total export, of which the former Soviet Union was $US 358.95 million, taking up 33.03 per cent of the Province's total export; Hong Kong, $US 175.09 million, 16.11 per cent; Japan, $US 172.09 million, 15.84 per cent; and Republic of Korea, $US 76.3 million, 7.02 per cent.

The total import value was $US 405.89 million, 5.31 per cent more than $US 385.41 million in 1989. Of the import commodities, means of production valued $US 366.31 million, accounting for 90.25 per cent of the total, and means of livelihood $US 39.58 million, 9.75 per cent. The main import commodities include machinery equipment, raw materials for industry, agricultural goods, and means of livelihood from 29 countries and regions, such as the former Soviet Union, Japan, the United States, Republic of Korea, and Hong Kong. The countries and regions from which the commodities were imported with the value over $US 5 million include Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, the former Soviet Union, and the United States. Among them, the former Soviet Union took up $US 282.52 million, 69.61 per cent of the total import; Japan, $US 41.06 million, 10.12 per cent; and Hong Kong $US 34.07 million, 8.39 per cent.

In 1990, the total border trade with the former Soviet Union reached SF179.85 million, increased by 26.19 per cent over SF 570.47 million in 1989. Among the total, import valued SF 375.88 million, 60.61 per cent more than SF 234.03 million in 1989; and export valued SF 343.97 million, 2.24 per cent more than SF 336.44 million in 1989. The major import commodities include chemical fertilizer, timber, steel products, cement, aquatic products, medical care articles, chemical products, garments, textiles, furnitures, etc. The export commodities were light industrial products, textiles, farm and sideline products, machinery equipment, transportation tool, building materials, electromechanical instruments, etc. 117 economic and technological cooperation contracts were signed upon barter trade, with a total value of SF 232.79 million. Among these contracts, 43 were actually fulfilled with a value of SF 26.15 million, including 22 contracts for vegetable planting, 10 for construction, and 11 for others. 10,957 labour service personnel were sent abroad. By the end of 1990, the province had established economic and trade relations with about 600 former customers from 31 States in 9 Republics, 5 Frontier Regions and 6 Autonomous Republics in the former Soviet Union.

Utilization of foreign capital

86 contracts on using foreign capital were signed and approved with the contract value of $US 77.89 million, down 11.35 per cent against $US 87.86 million in 1989. Among them, 2 contracts were of foreign loans, valuing $US 46.83 million; 76 contracts were of foreign direct investment, valuing $US 27.13 million; and 8 contracts were of other foreign investment, valuing $US 3.93 million. The actual use of foreign capital was $US 63.2 million, down 17.68 per cent against $US 76.77 million in 1989. Of this, $US 28.69 million was of foreign loans, $US 30.58 million of foreign direct investment, and $US 3.39 million of other foreign investment.

Out of 76 foreign direct investment projects, 59 were equity joint ventures, 2 were contractual joint ventures, and 15 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises. Classified by trade, 63 were in industry, 7 were in catering service, and 4 were in agriculture. One each in communication and transportation, and TV and broadcasting. The investors mainly came from 16 countries including the former Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, Canada, Singapore, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan Province, and Hong Kong. 43 projects were from Hong Kong with foreign investment of $US 10.99 million; 2 from Thailand with $US 3.09 million; 4 from Taiwan Province with $US 3.09 million; and 9 from the Republic of Korea with $US 1.49 million.

Technology import and export

1 contract was signed for importing technical knowhow and equipment of formaldehyde production line from the United States, valuing $US 2.55 million.

7 contracts for technology export were signed with a total value of $US 7.96 million, 24.76 per cent increase over $US 6.38 million in 1989.

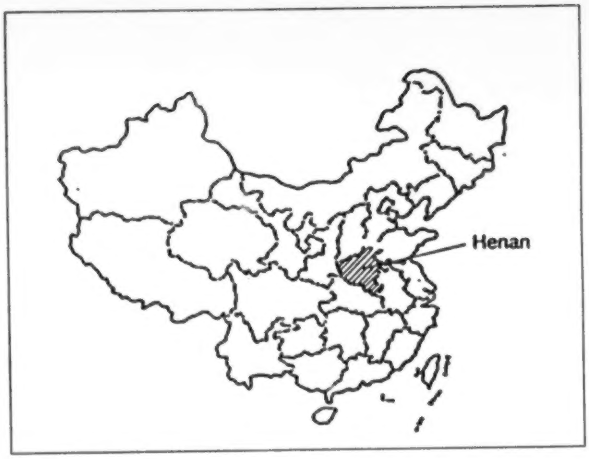
Foreign economic cooperation

The Province signed 6 contracts on contracting engineering projects with the former Soviet Union, involving contract value of $US 11.91 million; 7 contracts on labour service cooperation with the former Soviet Union, Italy, and Equatorial Guinea involving contract value of $US 5.01 million. 1,604 engineers, technicians and labour service personnel were sent abroad in 1990.

11. HENAN PROVINCE

Lying on both banks of the Yellow River west of Shandong Province, Henan is one of China's banner foodgrain and cotton producers. It has 7 million hectares of land growing tobacco, jute, soya bean, peanut and other crops. The province has big deposits of coal, petroleum, natural gas, aluminium, gold, silver, molybdenum, perlite and other minerals.

Provincial capital: Zhengzhou



Foreign trade

The total export and import value of Henan Province in 1990 was $US 979.71 million, 8.74 per cent increase over the $US 900.96 million in 1989.

The purchase value of export commodities was $US 5.35223 million, 14.73 per cent increase over the $US 4.66509 million of 1989.

The total export value was $US 866.89 million, 5.58 per cent increase over the $US 818.97 million in 1989, 4.69 per cent of the GNP of the province and 1.68 per cent of the total value of national exportation.

The composition of the export commodities was: agricultural and sideline products at $US 315.49 million, 36.39 per cent of the total export value; light industrial products at $US 372 million, 42.91 per cent of the total; heavy industrial products at $US 179.4 million, 20.7 per cent of the total. Compared with 1989,the proportion of agricultural and sideline products increased by 0.26 percentage points, light industrial products decreased by 2.7 percentage points, and heavy industrial products increased by 2.44 percentage points. According to the standard categories of international trade, primary products were at $US 419.11 million, 48.35 per cent of the total export value, 1.27 percentage points more than the previous year; the industrial manufactured products at $US 447.78 million, 51.65 per cent of the total, 1.27 percentage points less.

The export market was further expanded. Commodities were sold in 100 countries and regions, 6 countries more than that of 1989. According to the regional breakdown, countries in Asia were at $US 506.67 million, 58.45 per cent of the total export value; EC countries at $US 107.49 million, 12.40 per cent of the total; the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries at $US 124.27 million, 14.34 per cent of the total; North American countries at $US 56.78 million, 6.55 per cent of the total; South American countries at $US 7.4 million, the oceanic countries at $US 5 million, and African countries at $US 3.41 million.

Major markets each with export value above $US 10 million included 14 countries and regions, in which Hong Kong was at $US 305.37 million, 35.22 per cent of the total export value; Japan at $US 96.3 million, 11.11 per cent of the total; the former Soviet Union at $US 77.68 million, 8.96 per cent of the total; the United States at $US 49.46 million, 5.71 per cent of the total.

Goods imported were at $US 112.82 million, 37.6 per cent increase over the $US 81.99 million of 1989.

Composition of the import commodities was: means of livelihood at $US 40.13 million, 35.57 per cent of total import value; means of production at $US 72.69 million, 64.43 per cent of the total. According to the standard categories of international trade, primary products were at $US 64.87 million, 57.5 per cent of the total import value; industrial manufactured products at $US 47.95 million, 42.5 per cent of the total. Major commodities included cigarette auxiliaries, fertilizer, complete plant, chemical auxiliaries, animal oils and vegetable oils.

The imported goods were from 21 countries and regions, including mainly: Hong Kong at $US 48.18 million, 42.71 per cent of the total import value; the United States at $US 22.04 million, 19.54 per cent of the total; Germany at $US 5.52 million, 4.89 per cent of the total; Norway at $US 4.11 million, 3.64 per cent of the total.

Utilization of foreign capital

54 new contracts on utilizing foreign capital were signed with approval, with the total contracted value of foreign investment at $US 24.3 million, 90.04 per cent less than the $US 244 million of 1989. Among the contracts, 1 was foreign loan project with the contracted value at $US 2.37 million; 55 were foreign direct investment with the investment value at $US 21.06 million; 3 were other foreign investment with the contracted value at $US 870,000. The actually-used of foreign capital in the year was at $US 13.73 million, 70.19 per cent less than that of 1989.

Among the 50 projects of foreign direct investment, 39 were joint ventures, with the contracted value of foreign investment at $US 13.1 million; 1 contractual joint venture, with the contracted value at $US 2.54 million, 10 solely foreign-owned projects, with the total contracted value at $US 5.42 million. 49 of these projects were of productive type, in which: 3 were in the field of textile industry, 5 in electronics and communication, and 6 in chemical industry.

The foreign investors were from 7 countries and regions. Among them, businessmen from Hong Kong invested in 25 projects, with the total contracted value at $US 9.33 million; Taiwan Province in 12 projects at $US 4.04 million; Japan in 4 projects at $US 3.07 million; the United States in 6 projects at $US 2.94 million.

13 foreign investment enterprises went into production in the year, playing a positive role for the economic development for the province. For example, the Zhongyuan Fertilizer Factory financed by the World Bank Loan, after it was launched into production, the production capacity of synthetic ammonia in the factory increased by 400,000 tons. The Anyang Color Kinescope Glass Case Factory, jointly owned by the Chinese side and foreign businessmen, has already reached the annual production capacity of 4.6 million sets. During the year, the exportation of products by the foreign investment enterprises reached $US 20.06 million.

Technology import and export

In 1990,$US 8.28 million in foreign exchange was used for the importation of technology and equipment, 45.92 per cent less than the $US 15.31 million of the previous year. 38 contracts were signed with 15 countries and regions for the exportation of technology, with the total contracted value at $US 13.98 million, 6.68 times increase over the $US 1.82 million of 1989. Among the contracts, one was on the exportation of technology, with the contracted value at $US 9.96 million; 25 were on the exportation of technical products, with the contracted value at $US 4.02 million.

Foreign economic cooperation

38 contracts were signed for contacting engineering projects and labour service within the year, with the contracted value at $US 25.4 million, 10.15 per cent more than the $US 23.06 million of 1989. Among them, 24 were of contracted projects, with a total value of $US 22.81 million; 14 were of labour service, with a total value of $US 2.59 million. The business turnover completed was $US 24.67 million, 2.68 per cent less than the $US 25.35 million of the previous year. 870 technical and engineering and labour service personnel were dispatched abroad in the year. By the end of the year, there were 1,266 people working abroad in 34 countries and regions. Major projects included: Housing Estate Development Project in Hong Kong, Power Transmission Line Project in Pakistan, and Banjul City Water Supply Project in Gambia.

7 foreign aid projects were undertaken within the year, including power station rehabilitation, highway, and water conservancy projects in Guinea, Senegal and Nepal, as well as technical cooperation projects in culture and sports. 3 of the projects have already been completed.

From the United Nations agencies like UNFPA and UNICEF, $US 3.58 million worth of assistance was received for the training of primary and kindergarten teachers, and health protection projects for women and children.

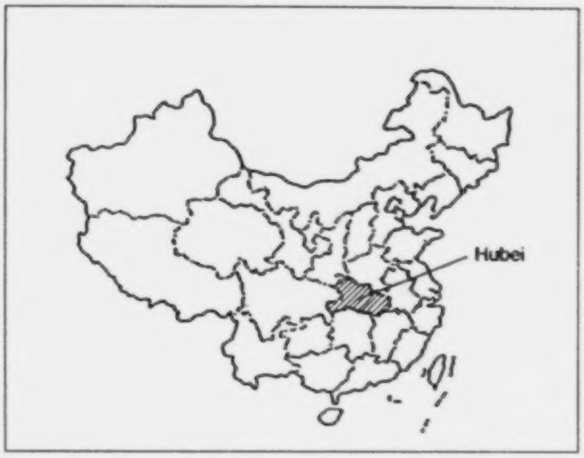
One chemical production enterprise was approved to be established in Germany, with the investment from the Chinese side at $US 0.81 million.

Table 17. Commodities each with export value above $US 5 million

Value/category	*Export commodities*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export value*
Above $US 50 million, 1 item	Cotton	68.19	7.87
Above $US 10 million, 17 items	Cotton cloth and its garments, cotton polyester cloth, cotton manufactured goods, cotton knitwear, cotton yarn, embroidered articles, feed stuffs, live pig, maize, goat skin, frozen beef, coal, rolling bearings, steel products, pottery and ceramics, shoes.	429.79	49.58
Above $US 5 million, 15 items	Flue-cured tobacco, garlic, silk garments, silk, leather products, canned food, bee honey, carpet, down filled garments, bauxite, casings, soy beans, timber, chemical fiber yarn, paper & pulp.	101.48	11.71

12. HUBEI PROVINCE

Known as a land of lakes, and with the important Yangtze port of Wuhan as its capital, Hubei Province is a major producer of rice and fish in China. It covers an area of 185,900 sq km and has a population of 52,238,900 made up of people of the Han, Tujia, Hui, Miao and Manchu nationalities. Its steel plant in Wuhan is one of the biggest in the country, and located in Shiyan in northwestern Hubei is the No.2 Automotive Works, one of the largest in China.



Foreign trade

In 1990, Hubei's total export and import value stood at $US 1.18968 billion, down by 4.46 per cent from $US 1.24525 billion of 1989.

Hubei's purchase for export totalled RMB5.469 billion yuan, up 3.17 per cent over RMB5.301 billion yuan in 1989.

The total export value increased by 4.40 per cent to $US 1.07180 billion from $US 1.02662 million last year, accounting for 7.18 per cent of the provincial GNP and 2.06 per cent of the nation's total export value.

The export commodities and their value concluded in 1990 are as follows: $US 183.93 million for the export of agricultural and sideline products, 17.16 per cent of the total export; $US 707.22 million for light industrial products, 65.98 per cent of the total; $US 180.65 million for heavy industrial products, 16.86 per cent of the total; according to the classification of international trade standard, $US 274.43 million for primary products, accounting for 25.6 per cent of the total; $US 797.37 million for finished industrial products, 74.4 per cent of the total.

There were 30 kinds of major export commodities each with an export value over $US 5 million, and their export amounted to $US 471.14 million, 43.96 per cent of the total export.

The commodities were exported to 144 countries and regions including Hong Kong, Japan, the Soviet Union, the United States, Germany, Singapore, among which the export to Hong Kong reached $US 478.2 million, taking up 44.62 per cent of the total; Japan, $US 92.56 million, 8.64 per cent; the former Soviet Union, $US 83.83 million, 7.82 per cent; and the United States, $US 61.18 million, 5.71 per cent; Germany, $US 34.14 million, 3.19 per cent; and Singapore, $US 19.34 million, 1.8 per cent.

The import value totalled $US 117.88 million, down by 46.08 per cent from $US 218.63 million in 1989, of which $US 105.23 million was for means of production, 89.27 per cent of the total, and $US 12.65 million for means of subsistence, 10.73 per cent. Among the major imports were $US 16.28 million for fabrics; $US 8.154 million for tobacco and cigarette auxiliaries; $US 6.11 million for animal oils and vegetable oils; $US 6.06 million for western medicine; $US 6.01 million for chemical raw materials; $US 4.426 million for synthetic fiber; $US 3.02 million for rubber and its products; $US 2.96 million for TV receivers and sound equipment; $US 2.15 million for paper; $US 1.99 million for telecommunication equipment; $US 1.34 million for embroidered articles raw materials. The total value was $US 58.50 million, accounting for 49.63 per cent of the total value of importation.

The main import markets were Hong Kong, the United States, Japan, Singapore, Macau, Germany, the United Kingdom, etc. of which, with $US 67.75 million import from Hong Kong, taking up 57.47 per cent of the total; $US 13.98 million from the United States, 11.86 per cent; and $US 12.40 million from Japan, 10.52 per cent.

Utilization of foreign capital

185 contracts on utilizing foreign capital were signed and approved with a contract value of foreign investment standing at $US 61.73 million, a drop of 55.98 per cent from $US 140.22 million of 1989. Of the contracts, 3 were on foreign loans involving $US 11.26 million; 99 on foreign direct investment with $US 39.47 million; and $US 11.00 million of other foreign investment.

Out of the 99 projects of foreign direct investment, 75 were equity joint ventures, 7 were contractual joint ventures, and 17 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises, including 87 productive projects and 12 non-production projects. By the end of 1990, 284 were foreign direct investment enterprises, among which 242 were productive projects, and 42 were non-production projects. Foreign investment mainly comes from Hong Kong, the United States, Taiwan Province, the Netherlands, Macau, Australia, Singapore, and Germany.

In 1990, the foreign-invested enterprises earned $US 25.30 million from their export, 56.37 per cent up against $US 16.18 million in 1989.

Technology Import and export

27 contracts for import of technology and equipment were signed with a contract value standing at $US 39.1515 million, down by 34.15 per cent from 1989. The imports mainly came from the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, Belgium, Germany, Republic of Korea covering machinery, electronic industries, and textiles as well as light and chemical industries.

1 contract was signed for the export of China's technology, totalling $US 3 million.

Foreign Economic Cooperation

25 contracts for foreign projects and labour service cooperation were concluded with a contract value of $US 180 million, 4.80 times up against the amount of $US 31.06 million in 1989. The turnover of the year was $US 79.80 million, increasing by 11.84 per cent over $US 71.35 million of 1989, and a total of 2,658 labour service personnel were working abroad for these projects. The number of experts working abroad by the end of the year stood at 98. 12 aid projects were undertaken. Recipient countries include Nepal, Algeria, Cameroon, Thailand, Mozambique, covering highway, traffic, medicine and health as well as agricultural science and technology. The number of experts working abroad by the end of the year stood at 426.

11 projects involving aid from the United Nations Population Fund and UNICEF were accepted, amounting to $US 34.91 million, which will be completed within 5 years of 1990-1994.

In the year, 1 enterprise was established abroad, namely International Leather Processing Co. Ltd. (Thailand) with Chines investment of $US 720,000. By the end of 1990,11 enterprises were established abroad with a contract value of $US 10.17 million and Chinese investment of $US 4.06 million. The main projects include Australia Hao Di-Chinese Investment Co. Ltd., America CHB Co. Ltd., Macau Jianxinglong Enterprise Co. Ltd., with total profit of $US 4.37 million.

Table 18. Commodities each with export value exceeding $US 5 million

Exported commodities classified by value	*Commodity name*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Over $US 30 million (5 items)	Cotton cloth, cotton garments, cotton, cotton polyester fabrics, live pig.	210.93	19.68
$US 10-30 million (10 items)	Cigarettes, cotton yarn, bath towels, polyester garments, singlets & vests, ramie garments, vegetable feedstuffs, billet, steel plate, cotton ramie blended yarn.	156.43	14.60
$US 5-10 million (15 items)	Fresh eggs, tea, flue-cured tobacco, gallnut, raw lacquer, bristles, feather down garments, ramie yarn, thermos, sport shoes, tyres, industrial bearing, sesame, machinery, bean expellers.	103.78	9.68

13. HUNAN PROVINCE

Hunan is situated in the north of Guangdong Province and south of the Yangtze River. It has an area of 210,000 sq km and a population of 60,094,000 made up of the Han, Tujia, Miao, Dong, Yao and Zhuang nationalities. The provincial capital is Changsha, a city on the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway, the nation's major north-south trunk line. The province is quite rich in natural resources, and its antimony reserves are the biggest in the world and hydropower resources are estimated at more than 15 million kw.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total value of export and import of Hunan Province was $US 935. 48 million, 4.56 per cent increase over the $US 894.72 million of 1989.

The total purchase value of export commodities was RMB 4.11 billion yuan, 12.70 per cent increase over RMB 3.647 billion yuan of 1989.

Total value of exportation was $US 805.52 million, 21.02 per cent more than $US 665.63 million of 1989, 5.87 per cent of the GNP of the province and 1.56 per cent of the total value of national exportation.

Among the export commodities: agricultural and sideline products accounted for $US 161.01 million, 19.99 per cent of the total value of exportation, 2.43 percentage points less than 1989; light industrial products accounted for $US 369.35 million, 45.85 per cent of the total, 4.06 percentage points more; heavy industrial products accounted for $US 275.16 million, 34.16 per cent of the total, 1.63 percentage points less. According to the standard categories of international trade: primary products accounted for $US 254.29 million, 31.57 per cent of the total amount of exportation, 3.2 percentage points less than 1989; manufactured products accounted for $US 551.23 million, 68.43 per cent of the total, 3.2 percentage points more.

Commodities each with export value above $US 3 million were 53 items, with the total export value at $US 610.73 million, 75.82 per cent of the total value of exportation.

Export commodities were sold to 108 countries and regions, mainly to the five major markets of Hong Kong and Macau, Japan, the United States, EC, and the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Export value amounted to $US 654.91 million, 81.30 per cent of the total.

The value of import goods totaled $US 129.96 million, 43.27 per cent less than $US 229.09 million of 1989.

Table 19. Commodities each with the export value above $US 5 million

Amount/category	*Commodities*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total export value*
Over $US 10 million (16 items)	Live pig, ramie & ramie products, firecrackers & fireworks, pottery, antimony products, garments, tea, frozen pork, leather & its products, iron alloy, feed stuffs, feather down & its products, hard alloy, cotton cloth, chemical fiber, blended cloth, shoes.	402.82	50.01
$US 5-10 million (21 items)	Rice lithopone, light diesel oil, steel products, tools, cotton knitwear, industrial bearings, metal products, cotton manufactured products, tungsten ore, ammonium paratungstate, canned food, suckling pigs, eggs, silk & silk products, lead, silicon, foundry products, mini complete plant, hand embroidered articles.	150.21	18.65

Table 20. Major markets each with the export value above $US 20 million

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Hong Kong and Macau	558.03	44.45
The United States	71.55	8.88
Japan	68.47	8.50
The former Soviet Union	38.77	4.81
Germany	36.69	4.55
Thailand	20.72	2.57

The composition of import commodities was: means of production, valuing $US 117.61 million, accounting for 90.5 per cent of the total import value; means of subsistence, $US 12.35 million, 9.5 per cent. Categorized according to standard of international trade, primary products were $US 37.94 million, 29.19 per cent of the total import value; and industrial manufactured products, were $US 92.02 million, 70.81 per cent.

Commodities each with the import value above $US 5 million were of 8 items, i.e. paper, cigarette auxiliaries, light industrial machinery, urea, complete plant & technical import, metals, minerals, crude oil, industrial chemical raw materials etc., valuing $US 84.70 million, 65.17 per cent of the total import value.

The import commodities came from major import markets in 19 countries and regions: Hong Kong and Macau at $US 65.71 million, accounting for 50.56 per cent of the total import value; Italy at $US 16.37 million, 12.60 per cent; Japan at $US 8.34 million, 6.42 per cent; the United States at $US 5.48 million, 4.22 per cent; Australia at $US 4.35 million, 3.35 per cent; and Indonesia at $US 3.80 million, 2.92 per cent.

Utilization of foreign capital

In 1990, 127 contracts on utilizing foreign capital had been signed with approval, with the total contracted value at $US 49.86 million, 67.08 per cent less than the $US 151.46 million of 1989. Among the contracts signed, 1 was foreign loan project, with the contracted value at $US 8.75 million; 45 were foreign direct investment projects, with contracted value of foreign investment at 26.78 million; and 81 were other foreign investment projects, with foreign investment value at $US 14.33 million.

The actually-used foreign investment was $US 177.80 million, 45.29 per cent more than $US 122.38 million of 1989,in which $US 158.75 million were foreign loan; $US 11.16 million were foreign direct investment; and $US 7.89 million were other investment.

Among the 45 projects of foreign direct investment, 32 were joint ventures; 7 were contractual joint ventures; and 6 were solely foreign-owned projects. They can be divided into 44 productive projects and 1 non-productive project. Categorized according to the field of activities, 6 were of electronics and machinery and garments, 3 each of metallurgy, transportation, food, light industry and textile, 2 each of chemicals and geology and minerals, one each of agriculture, construction materials, biology, medicine and service, and 3 of other fields.

Foreign direct investment came from 6 countries and regions, of which: Hong Kong accounted for $US 13.96 million, Taiwan Province-$US 6.42 million, Belgium-$US 4.60 million, Japan-$US 1.04 million, Australia-$US 0.4 million, and the United States-$US 0.36 million.

In 1990, foreign investment enterprises already in business operation had earned $US 24.55 million, realizing a profit of RMB 35.99 million yuan.

Technology import and export

17 contracts on the importation of technology were signed with approval in 1990, with the contracted value at $US 15.67 million, 42.14 per cent less than the $US 27.0802 million of 1989. The actually-used amount of foreign exchange were $US 8 million, 58.22 per cent less than the $US 19.15 million of 1989.

The introduced projects mainly came from Japan, the United States, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and other developed countries. These projects were mainly in fields of tobacco industry and post and telecommunications.

16 contracts were signed for the exportation of technology, with the total contracted value at $US 25.40 million, 120 per cent over the $US 11.67 million of 1989. The actual foreign exchange earnings were $US 6.41 million. The export of technology was mainly composed of complete plant and key equipment, exported to the countries and regions like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand and Hong Kong.

Foreign economic cooperation

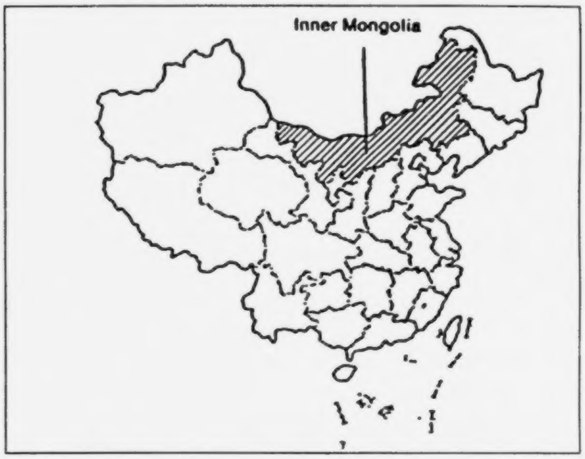
87 contracts for projects and labour service abroad were signed with a total value of $US 13 million, 47.14 per cent more than the $US 8.84 million of 1989. Business turnover completed was $US 18.79 million, 2.3 times more than the $US 5.66 million of 1989. 309 labour service personnel were dispatched abroad and the number reached 623 by the end of the year. The projects were located in countries and regions like Thailand, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Zaire, Liberia and the United States. Fields of cooperation mainly included building, highway, bridge, machinery, electronics, non-ferrous metals, metallurgy, textile, tailoring, painting papering with qigong, embroidery, weaving with bamboo, grass and willow twig, and food and drink services.

In 1990, 10 external aid projects were undertaken for their continuation: 2 medical teams were sent abroad; 220 personnel were dispatched. By the end of the year, the number of people sent to work abroad was 284. The number of recipient countries was 12. Four projects of technical cooperation were completed in the year.

19 United Nations and bilateral aid projects were received, with a total worth of $US 26.2165 million. They mainly included: Comprehensive Agricultural Development of Wuyi Mountainous Region, Development of Balanced Fertilizer Spraying Technology, Supervision of Children's Nutrition, Training for Women Development, Training of Teachers, etc.

In 1990, overseas investment enterprises were established, one each in Germany and United Arab Emirates, with the total investment from the Chinese side at $US 0.74 million. By the end of 1990, 37 overseas enterprises were established in 15 countries and regions, with the total investment value from the Chinese side at $US 8.36 million and the accumulated profits at $US 12.5973 million.

14. INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION



Lying in China's northern frontier areas, Inner Mongolia occupies an area of 1.183 million sq km, or 12.3 per cent of China's total territory. It has a 4,200 km common boundary with the former Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR). The autonomous region was established on 1 May, 1947 – two years before the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

Eastern Inner Mongolia has the second biggest timber reserve in China. The Hulun Buir Grassland in central Inner Mongolia is one of the nation's five biggest livestock-raising regions. Its total verified coal reserves are estimated at more than 200 billion tonnes, accounting for 1/4 of the national total. It has rich deposits of petroleum, iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, rare earth and other minerals.

The autonomous region's capital is Hohhot, a rising city with a well developed woolen industry.

Inner Mongolia has a population is 21,222,300, comprising members of the Mongolian, Han, Manchu, Hui and other nationalities. The Mongol population is 3,073,000, making up for 14.4 per cent of the total population (21,222,300).

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total export and import value of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region amounted to $US 465 million, an increase of 7.41 per cent compared with $US 432.92 million in 1989.

The purchasing value for export commodities was RMB 1,731.84 million yuan, a decrease of 6.27 per cent from 1,847.71 million yuan in 1989.

The export value totalled $US 324.64 million, a decrease of 3.47 per cent from $US 336.3 million in 1989, accounting for 5.47 per cent of the Regions' GNP and 0.62 per cent of the national total export.

The structure of export commodities was specified as follows: agricultural and sideline products amounted to $US 101.61 million, accounting for 31.30 per cent of the total; light industrial products $US 146.64 million, accounting for 45.17 per cent; heavy industrial products $US 76.39 million, making up 23.53 per cent. Compared with that of 1989, the export value of agricultural and sideline products decreased by 8.57 percentage points, light industrial products increased by 7.94 percentage points, heavy industrial products increased by 0.63 percentage points. According to the specification of the international trade standard, the export value of primary products amounted to $US 123.33 million, accounting for 37.99 per cent of the total; that of industrial manufactured products $US 201.31 million, making up 62.01 per cent.

There were 12 items of commodities, the export value of each item exceeded $US 5 million respectively. They earned $US 120.05 million, representing 36.98 per cent of the total. Of the 12 items commodities each with export value over $US 10 million were: dehaired goatwool $US 27.4 million, accounting for 8.44 per cent of the total; frozen beef $US 12.37 million, accounting for 3.81 per cent; carpet $US 12.05 million, accounting for 3.71 per cent, and soybean $US 10.55 million, accounting for 3.25 per cent.

The export commodities were sold to 61 countries and regions. There were 15 countries and regions to which the export value was more than $US 2 million.

Table 21. List of the main export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export*
Former Soviet Union	98.53	30.35
Japan	59.41	18.30
Hong Kong	52.34	16.12
United Kingdom	24.69	7.61
United States	12.74	3.92
Italy	10.62	3.27
Mongolia	9.34	2.88
France	5.43	1.67
Germany	5.27	1.62
Switzerland	3.88	1.20
Total	**282.25**	**86.94**

The total import value reached $US 140.36 million, an increase of 45.27 per cent over $US 96.62 million of 1989. The structure of import commodities was stated as follows: the import of means of production amounted to $US 122.74 million, accounting for 87.45 per cent of the total, a decrease of 2.38 percentage points compared with that of 1989; means of livelihood reached $US 17.62 million, accounting for 12.55 per cent of the total, an increase of 2.38 percentage points in comparison with that of 1989.

The major import goods were chemical fertilizer with the value of $US 54.73 million, accounting for 38.99 per cent of the total; steel products $US 10.15 million, 7.23 per cent; timber $US 9.6 million, 6.84 per cent; non-ferrous metal $US 6.66 million, 4.74 per cent; electronic computers $US 4.03 million, 2.87 per cent; electronic components $US 3.6 million, 2.56 per cent; cellulose fibre $US 2.68 million, 1.91 per cent; medicines and pharmaceutical raw materials $US 2.51 million, 1.79 per cent.

The goods were mainly imported from 22 countries and regions.

Table 22. List of the main import markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total import*
Former Soviet Union	85.00	60.56
United States	13.61	9.70
Japan	8.13	5.79
Hong Kong	7.97	5.68
Mongolia	7.67	5.46
Singapore	4.92	3.51
Taiwan Province	2.66	1.90
Thailand	2.38	1.70
Hungary	2.07	1.47
United Kingdom	1.85	1.32
Total	**136.26**	**97.08**

The total import and export value of the border trade with the former Soviet Union was SF 230.29 million, an increase of 28.01 per cent over SF 179.90 million in 1989. Of the total, export value reached SF 105.18 million, import value was SF 125.11 million. The main export commodities were fruits, various kinds of canned meats, frozen beef, garments, down filled products, cotton knitwear, vacuum flasks etc. the main import commodities were chemical fertilizer, steel products, timber, chemical raw materials, non-ferrous metals, agricultural and animal husbandry machinery etc.

The total import and export value of the border trade with the People's Republic of Mongolia amounted to SF 26.56 million, an increase of 59.62 per cent over SF 16.64 million in 1989. Of the total, export value was SF 10.47 million; import value reached SF 16.09 million. Major export commodities were nationality goods, computers, canned goods, silk, garments, shoes, articles of daily use etc. Major import commodities were chemical fertilizer, timber, woolen overcoat, waste metals etc.

Utilization of foreign capital

14 contracts of using foreign capital were approved with the contract value of $US 19.46 million, an increase of 5.19 per cent over $US 18.50 million in 1989. All these were foreign direct investment projects. Actually used foreign investments were $US 10.64 million, an increase of 128 per cent over $US 4.67 million in 1989.

Among 14 foreign direct-funded projects, 8 were equity joint ventures, 3 were contractual joint ventures, 3 were exclusively foreign-owned enterprises. Of the total, 13 were productive enterprises and 1 was non-productive. The fields covered were as follows: 6 projects in garment processing, 2 in chemical industry, and 1 each in animal husbandry, textile industry, building materials, electronics, automobile maintenance and public catering trade respectively.

Classified by regions, 8 projects were from Hong Kong with the contract foreign investment value reaching $US 11.20 million; 1 from Singapore with the value of $US 4.95 million; 1 from Taiwan Province with the value of $US 1.83 million; 1 from the former Soviet Union with the value of $US 1.26 million; 1 from Macau with the value of $US 130,000; 1 from Japan with the value of $US 50,000; and 1 from the United States with the value of $US 40,000.

The foreign exchange earning of enterprises with foreign investment was $US 14.50 million in 1990.

Technology import and export

7 contracts were signed to introduce technology and equipments with contract value of $US 4.1312 million, a decrease of 76.87 per cent from $US 17.86 million in 1989. The actual expense of foreign exchanges totalled $US 5.17 million. a decrease of 21.07 per cent from $US 6.55 million in 1989. The projects introduced came from Japan, the United States, Taiwan Province, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The main technology and equipments introduced were: the equipment for technical transformation of small-sized oxidic film resistance and wool weaver warping, brick production lines as well as key equipment for the production of leather and high grade cosmetics.

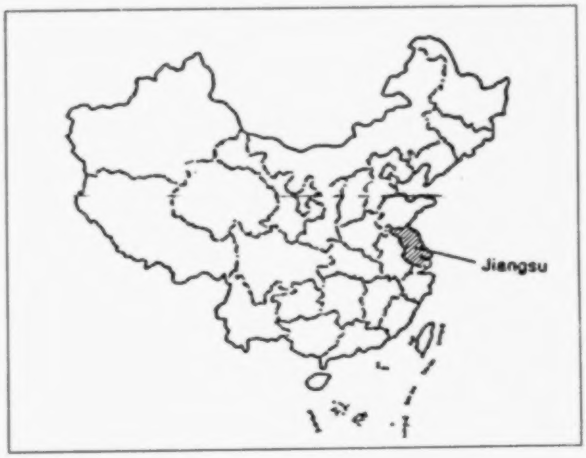
1 project was put into operation in the year. The increased output value amounted to RMB 12.77 million yuan. Profit and tax was RMB 5.01 million yuan, and export earnings were $US 400,000. 1 product was newly developed.

Foreign economic cooperation

59 contracts for foreign contracting projects and labour service were signed with the contract value of $US 29.7066 million, a decrease of 45.73 per cent from $US 54.74 million in 1989. The turnover achieved was $US 20.4847 million, an increase of 3.29 times over $US 4.78 million in 1989. 1,605 people for labour service were sent abroad, and 58 people remained abroad at the end of the year.

15. JIANGSU PROVINCE

Situated on a very fertile alluvial plain in the lower Yangtze River Valley, Jiangsu Province is the most densely populated Chinese province, where very intensive farming is practised to make the most of the land. The province has also a fairly developed industry turning out a wide spectrum of products ranging from automobiles, TV sets and silks and satins to arts and crafts.



Total Area:	102,600 sq km
Population:	65,350,000
Capital:	Nanjing, a port on the Yangtze

Foreign trade

The total value of export and import of Jiangsu Province in 1990 reached $US 3.69452 billion, an increase of 11.73 per cent over $US 3.30674 billion in 1989.

The export commodities purchased totalled RMB22.64 billion yuan, up by 33.46 per cent over RMB16.964 billion yuan in 1989.

The total export value was $US 2.94995 billion, increasing by 20.84 per cent against $US 2.44111 billion in 1989, accounting for 10.72 per cent of the Province's GNP and 5.67 per cent of the total national export and ranking the fifth of the whole nation.

Among the export commodities, agricultural and sideline products reached $US 217.15 million, taking up 7.36 per cent of the total, light industrial products, $US 2.04847 billion, 69.44 per cent; heavy industrial products, $US 684.33 million, 23.2 per cent. Compared with that in 1989, the proportion of agricultural and sideline products as well as light industrial products in the total export decreased by 0.6 percentage points and 2.25 percentage points respectively while that of heavy industrial products rising by 2.85 percentage points. According to the international trade standard classification, the export of primary products was $US 602.76 million, accounting for 20.43 per cent of the export; industrial manufactured goods $US 2.34719 billion, 79.57 per cent. Compared with that in 1989, the proportion of primary products decreased by 1.27 percentage points and industrial manufactured goods increased by 1.27 percentage points.

11 items of commodities each with the export value exceeding $US 30 million totalled $US 1.06302 billion, accounting for 36.04 per cent of the total export; 29 items of commodities with the export value each between $US 10 to 30 million totalled $US 496.59 million, 16.83 per cent; 33 items of export commodities each with value of $US 5 to 10 million totalled $US 241.42 million, 8.18 per cent. 9 items commodities each with value over $US 50 million included silk and satins, cotton cloth, petroleum products, cotton-polyester blended garments and fabrics, raw silk, knitwear and cotton knitwear, amounting to $US 989.78 million altogether and taking up 33.35 per cent of the total export.

Goods were exported to 148 countries and regions.

Table 23. Major export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export*
Hong Kong and Macau	653.63	22.16
Japan	587.91	19.93
European Community	463.12	15.7
United States	385.44	13.06
Former Soviet Union	110.74	3.75
5 Eastern European Countries	77.19	2.62
Total	**2278.03**	**77.22**

The total import value reached $US 744.57 million, down by 13.99 per cent against $US 865.63 million in 1989. Among them, the import of means of production was $US 743.06 million, accounting for 99.8 per cent and that of means of livelihood $US 1.51 million, 0.2 per cent. If the imports were divided by the international trade standard classification, primary products were $US 120.32 million, 16.16 per cent and industrial manufactured products $US 624.25 million, 83.84 per cent.

The main items of imports were chemicals, timber, stable rayon, synthetic fiber, spare parts and components of TV sets and sound equipment, telecommunication equipment, complete sets of equipment. The total import value reached $US 484.1 million, accounting for 65.02 per cent of the total imports.

The main commodities came from 36 countries and regions.

Table 24. Main import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total import*
United States	272.12	36.55
Japan	169.22	22.73
Hong Kong	114.26	15.34
European Communities	64.02	8.6
Singapore	23.23	3.12
Total	**642.85**	**86.34**

Utilization of foreign capital

The province signed 512 contracts on the utilization of foreign capital, amounting to $US 456.08 million, up by 15.62 per cent over $US 394.48 million in 1989. Among them, 34 were foreign loans valued at $US 144.94 million, 393 were foreign direct investment with $US 285.61 million, and 85 were other forms of foreign investment with $US 25.53 million.

The actual utilization of foreign capital was $US 283.7 million, increasing by 19.47 per cent, compared with $US 237.46 million in 1989, of which, $US 155.34 million was foreign loans, $US 104.38 million was foreign direct investment and $US 23.98 million was other foreign investment. Of the 393 foreign direct investment contracts, 352 were equity joint ventures, 12 were contractual joint ventures and 29 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises. Among those projects, 388 were productive and 5 were non-productive. According to division of trade, they were classified as follows: 148 were in light industry, 99 in textile and garment industry, 59 in electronics and electric appliances, 31 in metalic products, 23 in medicines and health products, 15 in machinery products, 13 in agriculture, animal husbandry and cultivation, 2 in real estate, 2 in hotel and funfair and 1 in consultancy.

The investors were mainly from 18 countries and regions, of which, Hong Kong and Macau with 233 projects, $US 159.0565 million; the United States, 31 projects, $US 56.51 million; Taiwan Province, 60 projects, $US 28.4135 million; Japan, 36 projects, $US 12.4179 million; the Netherlands, 1 project, $US 11.2332 million; Singapore, 12 projects, $US 8.389 million; and Australia, 4 projects, $US 1.158 million.

By the end of 1990,525 foreign-invested enterprises went into operation. The total annual industrial output value reached RMB 4.58472 billion yuan and sales income was RMB 4.11885 billion yuan; direct export value amounted to $US 193.14 million, increasing 1.2 times over that in 1989. There was surplus in foreign exchange balance.

Technology import and export

2 contracts on technology import were signed, valued at $US 960,000. The projects covered technology of machinery and light industry from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Foreign economic cooperation

121 contracts were signed on overseas engineering and labour service cooperation with value of $US 75.89 million, down by 2.24 per cent against $US 77.63 million in 1989. The total turnover reached $US 83.89 million, up by 8.46 per cent over $US 77.35 million in 1989. 2,965 labour service personnel remained abroad at the end of the year. The major projects contracted were Benin highway,

teaching buildings in Kenya and construction engineering of ground satellite receiving station in Nepal.

The province undertook 13 projects involving Chinese government assistance, of which, 8 were completed items and 5 were technical and other cooperation. The 9 recipient countries were Tanzania, Senegal, Ecuador, Mozambique, Somalia and Barbados with projects in agriculture, water conservancy, geology, construction and electricity, The first phase technical cooperation of Senegal Dam and the consolidation and winding-up of canal in Somalia have been concluded. 114 people were sent out and 213 remained abroad at the end of the year. 1 project was carried out with assistance by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the aid valued at $US 605,000 and the first phase scheme was being undertaken. Jiangsu established 7 productive enterprises involving Chinese investment of $US 1.21 million in the United States, Australia, Antigua and Babuda, Bolivia and Malaysia.

16. JIANGXI PROVINCE

Situated on the south bank of the Yangtze River and west of Fujian Province, Jiangxi covers an area of 166,900 sq km and has a population of 36,950,000 at year-end in 1989. The provincial capital is Nanchang.

Known as the "homeland of non-ferrous metals," Jiangxi Province has the richest reserves of copper tantalum, cesium, thallium, scandium, uranium and thorium in China. Its deposits of tungsten, selenium, tellurium rubidium and lithium are the second biggest in the country. There are also rare earth, China clay and marble deposits.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total export and import volume of Jiangxi Province was $US 631.18 million, increased by 7.48 per cent over $US 587.26 million in 1989.

The total value of commodities purchased for export reached RMB2.7 billion yuan, an increase of 9.18 per cent over RMB 2.473 billion yuan in 1989. Of the total, 96.04 per cent were directly exported by the Province totalling RMB 2.593 billion yuan, and 3.96 per cent were allocated for export to other port provinces totalling RMB 107 million yuan.

The total export volume reached $US 561.47 million, an increase of 8.86 per cent over $US 515.77 million in 1989, accounting for 6.31 per cent and 1.08 per cent of the Province's GNP and the nation's total export respectively.

The structure of export commodities was specified as follows: agricultural and sideline products and heavy industrial products, decreased by 1.07 percentage points and 1.46 percentage points respectively compared with those of 1989. Light industrial products increased by 2.53 percentage points. Industrial manufactured goods increased by 5.77 percentage points, of which, the percentage occupied by machinery and electronic products in the total export increased form 7.21 per cent to 9.25 per cent.

There are 745 items of export commodities, of which the export value of 80 items each with export value exceeding $US 1 million respectively. Their total value reached $US 475.28 million, accounting for 84.65 per cent of the total export. Of these, the export value of 14 items of commodities each exceeding $US 10 million respectively, totalled $US 262.26 million, accounting for 46.71 per cent of the total. They are garments, porcelain, synthetic blended fabrics, tungsten ores, rice, ammonium paratunstate, live pig, firecrackers and fireworks, cotton piece goods, canned goods, feedstuffs, automobiles, tea, and down products. The export value of 14 items of commodities ranged from $US 5-10 million. Their value reached $US 93.05 million, accounting for 16.57 per cent of the total. They are honey, cotton manufactured products, ramie cloth, resin, ramie yarn, cotton knitwear, steel products, rare earth, colour TV sets, cement, ferromanganese, spun rayon knitwear, silk and drawnworks.

The Province exported its commodities to 84 countries and regions. There were 43 countries and regions, to which the export value exceeded $US 1 million each, totalling $US 522.16 million and accounting for 93 per cent of the total.

The total imports valued at $US 69.71 million, a decrease of 2.49 per cent from $US 71.49 million in 1989.

The structure of import commodities was means of production valued at $US 69.17 million, accounting for 99.23 per cent of the total; and means of livelihood at $US 540,000, accounting for 0.77 per cent of the total. Classified by international trade standard, primary products valued at $US 32.49 million, accounting for 46.61 per cent of the total; and industrial manufactured products at $US 37.22 million, accounting for 53.39 per cent.

There were 41 import commodities such as chemical fertilizer amounting to $US 14.23 million, accounting for 20.41 per cent of the total import value; spun rayon cloth $US 6.63 million, 9.51 per cent; chemical raw materials $US 4.85 million, 6.96 per cent; synthetic fibre $US 3.28 million, 4.71 per cent and textile and garment subsidiary materials $US 3.09 million, 4.43 per cent.

Commodities were imported from 13 countries and regions. The value of imported goods from Hong Kong, Japan, Macau and the former Soviet Union accounted for 36.26, 32.78, 12.75 and 6.48 per cent of the total respectively.

Utilization of foreign capital

In 1990, Jiangxi Province signed and approved 101 contracts on utilizing foreign capital with the contract value of $US 122.92 million, an increase of 38.24 per cent over $US 88.9158 million in 1989. Of these contracts, 5 were involved in foreign loans totalling $US 92.11 million; 54 were in foreign direct investment totalling $US 28.55 million; 42 were in other foreign investment totalling $US 2.26 million. The value of foreign capital actually utilized reached $US 51.41 million, an increase of 33.05 per cent over $US 38.64 million in 1989. Of the total utilized foreign capital, foreign loans reached $US 42.03 million, foreign direct investment $US 6.21 million, other foreign investment $US 3.17 million.

Among the 54 projects receiving foreign direct investment, 42 were equity joint ventures, 7 were contractual joint ventures, and 5 were exclusively foreign-owned enterprises. Of these, 52 were productive enterprises, and 2 were non-productive. The foreign investment projects were involved in the fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, water conservancy, industry, communications and service. Foreign investment came from countries and regions such as Hong Kong, Taiwan Province, Japan, France, Liberia, etc., of which, 34 items were from Hong Kong, the value amounted to $US 13.83 million, accounting for 48.44 per cent of the foreign direct investment; 14 were from Taiwan Province, the value reached $US 390,000, accounting for 32.89 per cent.

By the end of 1990, 183 foreign-invested enterprises had been approved, 144 of which were equity joint ventures, 30 were contractual joint ventures, and 9 were exclusively foreign-owned enterprises. In 1990, the output value of 58 foreign-invested enterprises which had been put into operation and production reached RMB 398.55 million yuan, the foreign exchanges earned through export were $US 25.30 million, an increase of 138.23 per cent over that of 1989. The profit achieved was RMB 29.68 million yuan, an increase of 58.04 per cent over that of 1989. And the taxes turned over amounted to RMB 11.62 million yuan, an increase of 16.08 per cent over that of 1989.

Technology import and export

10 contracts were signed for the import of technology and equipment with the contract value of $US 5.076 million, a decrease of 62.50 per cent from $US 12.851 million in 1989. The foreign exchanges actually used amounted to $US 12.437 million, a decrease of 39.42 per cent from $US 20.53 million in 1989. The items of technical import came from Italy, the United States, Switzerland, Japan, Germany, Hong Kong and Taiwan Province, of which, the projects from Italy and the United States accounted for 32.18 per cent and 26.47 per cent of the total contract value respectively. The introduced projects were mainly involved in 4 trades of electronics, machinery, metallurgy and light industry. In 1990, 11 introduced projects were put into production.

Foreign economic cooperation

9 contracts of contracting foreign projects and labour service were signed with the contract value of $US 6.86 million, an increase of 59.16 per cent over $US 4.31 million in 1989. $US 7.23 million of the turnover was achieved, a decrease of 21.58 per cent from $US 9.22 million in 1989. In the year of 1990, 414 people for labour service were sent to countries and regions such as Libya, Japan, Zambia, Jordan, Saipan (the United States), Germany, Hong Kong, Iraq and Kuwait to undertake contracted engineering projects and also to provide labour service in sewing and cooking. By the end of the year, 534 people remained abroad.

In 1990, the Province undertook 4 foreign aid projects and sent abroad 70 foreign aid persons. The major projects were involved in the construction of a hospital in Equatorial Guinea and 3 technical cooperation projects such as a hydroelectric station in Sierra Leone, the M'pourie Farm in Mauritania and a hydroelectric station in Congo.

The Province received 2 donations from UNDP and UNICEF, which were used for the development of Shanjiang Lake, health care for women and children, export planning of tractors and porcelain. The total value of donations amounted to $US 2.25 million, of which, $US 2.37 million were actually received.

Table 25. Export commodity structure

Classified by agriculture, light and heavy industries				*Classified by international trade standard*			
Categories	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*		*Category*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Agricultural and sideline produces	131.72	23.46	24.53	Primary products	224.98	40.07	45.84
Light industrial products	280.74	50.00	47.47				
Heavy industrial products	149.01	26.54	28.00	Industrial manu-factured products	336.49	59.93	54.16

Table 26. Major markets with the export value exceeding $US 10 million each

Country/region	*Value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total in 1990*	*Percentage of the total in 1989*
Hong Kong	208.86	37.20	36.22
Japan	52.50	9.35	11.35
Former Soviet Union	40.32	7.18	5.96
Germany	30.24	5.39	8.48
Singapore	27.24	4.85	2.61
United States	26.57	4.73	6.96
United Kingdom	15.73	2.80	2.31
Thailand	15.58	2.77	2.23

17. JILIN PROVINCE

This Northeast China province that borders on the Democratic People's Repubilc of Korea and the Maritime Territory of the former Soviet Union spreads over an area of 187,000 sq km in which dwell 24,027,000 people of the Han, Korean, Mongolian, Hui, Manchu and Xibe nationalities. The provincial capital is Changchun, where China's biggest automotive works are located.

In eastern Jilin Province are Changbaishan Mountains and coniferous forests where the largest nature reserve in China is located. In the Changbaishan Mountains ginseng is cultivated or grows wild, and there are white cranes, swans, Manchurian tigers and sika deer. In central Jilin Province is the Song-Liao fertile plain – one of the biggest granaries in China. The west is an extensive, and flat grassland for graze beef cattle and fine-wool sheep.

Foreign trade

The total value of export and import of Jilin Province in 1990 reached $US 952.71 million, a 2.28 per cent increase from $US 931.50 million in 1989.

The purchasing value for export commodities totalled RMB3.235 billion yuan, an increase of 9.22 per cent over RMB2.962 billion yuan of 1989.

Its total export value was $US 751.71 million, an increase of 11.96 per cent over $US 671.38 million in 1989, accounting for 10.04 per cent of the provincial GNP and 1.44 per cent of the total value of national export.

There were 8 export commodities with the value over $US 10 million, including maize, bean expellers, garment, frozen beef, cultivated ginseng, automobiles, castorseed and canned beef, the total value amounted to $US 401.47 million, marking up 53.41 per cent of the total export.

The commodities with the value ranging from $US 5 million to $US 10 million were beet pulp, silicon manganese alloys, soya bean, canned pork, Jackets, gym shoes, cement, woolen piece goods, kidney bean, bath towels, totalled $US 60.60 million, accounting for 8.06 per cent of the total export.

Goods were exported to 77 countries and regions.

Table 27. Structure of export commodities

Classified according to agriculture, light industry and heavy industries				*Classified according to international trade standard*			
Item	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage in total*		*Item*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage in total*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Farm and side- line products	410.61	54.62	56.70	Primary products	487.71	64.88	65.50
Light industrial and textile products	194.61	25.89	23.10				
Heavy industrial products	146.49	19.49	20.20	Industrial manufactured goods	264.00	35.10	34.50

Table 28. Main markets for export

Markets for export	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total (per cent)*
Hong Kong	215.23	28.63
Japan	180.64	24.03
Former Soviet Union	160.86	21.40
Singapore	21.06	2.80
United States	19.74	2.63
Korea DPR	18.52	2.46
Cuba	13.70	1.82
The Netherlands	10.45	1.39

The import value totalled $US 200.99 million, decreased by 22.73 per cent from $US 260.12 million in 1989. The imports of means of production costed $US 187.50 million, taking up 93.29 per cent of the total value, and the means of livelihood costed $US 13.49 million, accounting for 6.71 per cent of the total. Classified according to international trade standard, primary products, with the value of $US 19.44 million, accounted for 9.67 per cent of the total import, and industrial manufactured goods, with the value of $US 181.55 million, accounted for 90.33 per cent of the total.

Its main imports were auto parts, with the value of $US 33.85 million, chemical fertilizers with $US 30.27 million, chrome ores with $US 23.83 million, auto spare parts with $US 8.10 million and machines with $US 7.46 million. All of them amounted to $US 103.51 million, taking up 51.50 per cent of the total imports.

The import markets were scattered in 23 countries and regions.

Table 29. List of the main import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total import*
Germany	37.43	18.62
Former Soviet Union	31.80	15.82
Japan	31.70	15.77
Hong Kong	28.63	14.24
United States	14.08	7.01
Korea DPR	13.19	6.56
India	6.76	3.36
France	5.03	2.50

The province's border barter trade annual value amounted to SF259.24 million, decreased by 16.58 per cent from SF310.77 million in 1989. Among them, import value reached SF124.05 million, down 10.85 per cent against SF 139.14 million in 1989, and export value reached SF135.19 million, 21.23 per cent decrease from SF171.62 million in 1989. Major import goods contain chemical fertilizer, cement and chemical materials; and major export goods contain maize, canned goods, leather shoes and gym shoes.

Utilization of foreign capital

82 contracts signed for using foreign capital were approved, with a contract value of $US 92.35 million, 43.13 per cent more than $US 64.52 million in 1989, 13 contracts of which were in foreign loan, with a value of $US 56.31 million; 52 were foreign direct investment, with a contract value of $US 20.81 million; and 17 were other foreign investment, with a value of $US 15.23 million.

Foreign investment actually used was $US 28.62 million, a decrease of 20.66 per cent against $US 36.08 million in 1989, $US 8.28 million of which were in foreign loan, $US 17.60 million in foreign direct investment, $US 2.74 million in other foreign investment.

Among the 52 projects with foreign direct investment, there were 43 equity joint ventures, 6 contractual joint ventures and 3 wholly foreign-owned enterprises. 32 were productive projects and 20 were non-productive projects. Classified in lines, 32 were on industrial projects, 3 on electronics projects, 1 each on textile and construction, 8 on commercial and service projects, and 7 on other projects.

The investors mainly came from: Hong Kong with 23 contracts, $US 6.71 million; Taiwan Province with 11 contracts, $US 6.12 million; Japan with 9 contracts, $US 4.09 million; the United States with 5 contracts, $US 3.50 million; Republic of Korea with 3 contracts, $US 0.25 million; and Canada with 1 contract, $US 0.14 million.

20 foreign investment enterprises were put into production and started their operation. The annual output value of foreign investment enterprises was fulfilled at a value of RMB231.49 million yuan, and foreign exchange earning was $US 8.57 million.

Technology import and export

36 contracts for introduction of technology and import of equipment were concluded, with a contract value of $US 42.14 million, 10.34 per cent less than $US 47.00 million in 1989. Foreign exchange actually used were $US 30.40 million, up by 22.48 per cent over $US 24.82 million. Import items mainly were: 4 from former Soviet Union, valued at $US 11.74 million; 13 from Japan, valued at $US 8.42 million; 1 from Austria, valued at $US 8.35 million; 2 from Switzerland, valued at $US 5.66 million; and 3 from Italy, valued at $US 3.22 million. The imports were mainly used in the fields of light industry, textiles, telecommunications, medicines, machinery, chemicals, agriculture, forestry, electronics and metallurgy.

The province signed 7 technology export contracts, with a value of $US 5.88 million, up 5.7 times over $US 880,000 in 1989.

Major items were exports to the former Soviet Union, Iran and Iraq of plastic injection shapings, equipment and technology of hydrogen peroxide solution, design technology and full set of equipment for brickyard with the annual output of 5 million pieces.

Foreign economic cooperation

72 contracts for contracting overseas projects and labour service were signed, worth $US 42.17 million, an increase of 1.2 times over $US 19.00 million in 1989; turnover was achieved to 22.44 million, an increase of 73 per cent more than $US 19.00 million in 1989. Workers sent abroad reached 3,428 persons, 2,483 persons being abroad at the end of the year. Workers were distributed to countries and regions such as the former Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, Spain, Singapore, Thailand, Canada, Germany, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Niger and Turkey. Major contractual items cover Sudan Main Bridge and Dam in Niger etc.

Jilin undertook 3 foreign aid projects in Niger, Sudan and Vanuatu, chiefly on physical installation, bridge construction and medical services.

6 bilateral and international organizations assistance projects were accepted from the United Nations, Japan and Canada, with a value of $US 21.51 million.

1 non-trade enterprise was established abroad, with a total investment of $US 437,000 from Chinese side.

18. LIAONING PROVINCE

Bordering on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Liaoning, one of most economically developed provinces in China, boasts such large industrial centers as Shenyang, the steel center of Anshan and the mining center of Fushun, where an open-cut mine with coal seams 90-m thick is located. It has an area of 147,380 sq km and a population of nearly 40 million. The provincial capital is Shenyang which is well-known for its heavy industry in China.

Foreign trade

The value of export and import of Liaoning Province in 1990 totalled $US 6.295 billion, an increase of 18.02 per cent over $US 5.334 billion in 1989.

The foreign trade purchase value was RMB 12.501 billion yuan, an increase of 6.87 per cent over RMB 11.697 billion yuan in 1989.

The export value totalled $US 5.6 billion, an increase of 25.96 per cent over $US 4.446 billion in 1989, accounting for 10.76 per cent of the national total export and ranking the second in the country, representing 27.61 per cent in GNP of the Province.

The structure of export commodities was: agricultural and sideline products at $US 622 million, accounting for 11.17 per cent of the total export; light industrial products at $US 881 million, accounting for 15.73 per cent of the total export; heavy industrial product at $US 4.097 billion, representing 73.16 per cent of the total. Comparing with 1989, the proportion of agricultural and sideline products and light industrial products decreased 2.86 and 1.81 percentage points respectively; and heavy industrial products increased by 4.67 percentage points.

The products were exported to more than 121 countries and regions. The main markets were: Japan, $US 2.255 billion, accounting for 40.27 per cent of the total export; the United States, $US 1.052 billion, accounting for 18.79 per cent; Singapore, $US 499 million, accounting for 8.91 per cent; and Hong Kong, $US 471 million, accounting for 8.41 per cent.

The export of border trade was $US 5.31 million, a decrease of 48 per cent over $US 10.21 million in 1989.

The import value was $US 695 million, a decrease of 21.56 per cent over $US 886 million in 1989. The main import products were complete sets of equipment and technology, steel products, chemical raw materials, light industrial machinery, electrical equipment and textile products, etc. The main import markets were Japan, $US 274 million; Hong Kong, $US 138 million; the United States, $US 52 million; and Germany, $US 29 million.

Utilization of foreign capital

641 contracts of utilizing foreign capital were signed and approved with a total contract value of $US 764 million, a decrease of 16.78 over $US 918 million in 1989. Of them, 37 contracts were foreign loans, totalled $US 210 million; 371 contracts were foreign direct investment, a total contract value of $US 496 million; and 233 contracts were other foreign investment, valued $US 58.4 million.

The actually utilized foreign capital totalled $US 961 million, of which, foreign loans were $US 310 million; foreign direct investment were $US 600 million; other foreign investments were $US 51 million. The investors were mainly from Hong Kong, Japan and the United States.

Among 371 foreign direct-invested projects, 287 were Sino-foreign equity joint ventures, 34 were contractual joint ventures, and 50 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

The industrial output of foreign-funded enterprises in the province amounted to RMB3.134 billion yuan. Foreign exchange earnings reached $US 218 million, $US 138 million of which was earned from export of products, an increase of 57.97 per cent over the year 1989.

Technology import and export

85 contracts were signed for importing technology and equipments with a total contract value of $US 58.96 million, a decrease of 33.62 per cent over $US 88.82 million in 1989. Of those, 2 were technology contracts with total value of $US 0.5 million; 17 were production lines and key machines with total value of $US 22.01 million; and 66 were separate machines with $US 36.45 million. Major industries involved were metallurgy, chemical industry, textile industry, communication etc. The imported projects were mainly from Japan, Germany, Italy and the United States.

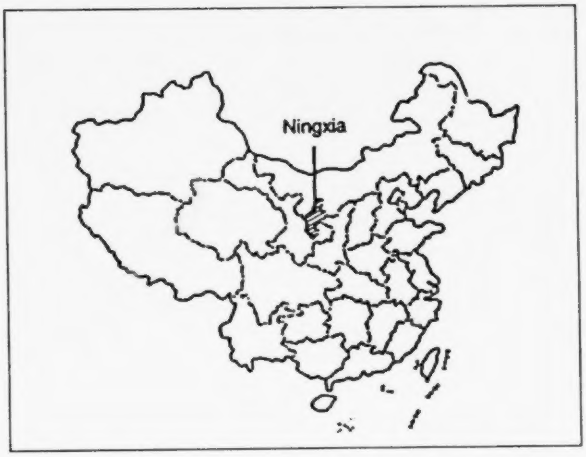
79 contracts for exporting technological products were signed with a total contract value of $US 81.5 million. Of them, technical licensing was $US 0.23 million; technical information and service was $US 2.74 million; technical cooperation was $US 0.21 million; and complete plants and production line were $US 78.32 million. The export of technology went to 22 countries and regions which mainly involved Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, Chile, India, the former Soviet Union, Japan and Hong Kong.

Foreign economic cooperation

94 contracts on contracting overseas projects and providing labour service were concluded with a total contract value of $US 244.19 million, an increase of 96.66 per cent over $US 124.17 million in 1989, and the turnover reached $US 81.66 million, an increase of 1.05 times over $US 39.76 million in 1989. The projects mainly scattered in the former Soviet Union, Japan and the Middle East, etc. 13,810 persons were sent abroad and 6,346 persons were being abroad at the end of the year. 10 complete plant projects for foreign economic aid were undertaken. 8 projects for the United Nations system and bilateral aid were continuously carried out with a transaction value of $US 26.69 million. 3 projects were completed by the end of the year with an actual value of $US 2.11 million.

9 non-trade equity joint ventures were established abroad with the Chinese investment of $US 3.67 million.

19. NINGXIA HUI AUTONOMOUS REGION



One of the five autonomous regions in China, Ningxia is situated on the upper reaches of the Yellow River. The regional capital is Yinchuan, a city with many mosques and a large Moslem Population. The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region spreads over an area of 66,400 sq km and has a population of 4,548,000, 1,497,000 of whom are Hui people who are followers of Muhammad.

With an elevation of 1,100-2,200 m. above sea-level, the autonomous region is divided into two parts, the highlands in the south and the Ningxia Plain irrigated by water from the Yellow River in the north. Rice, wheat, beet, melons, red peppers and Chinese wolfberries, which are very rich in vitamins, are cultivated in the agricultural districts, while sheep and cattle are pastured in the highlands.

There are deposits of coal, phosphorous, gypsum, petroleum, quartz, barite, marble and silica. Coal, with a total reserve of 30 billion tonnes, is found in all the 14 counties in the autonomous region.

Foreign trade

The total export and import value of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in 1990 was $US 83.24 million, 10.37 per cent more than $US 75.42 million in 1989.

Export commodity purchasing value was RMB 350.84 million yuan, 47.91 per cent more than RMB 237.20 million yuan in 1989.

The total export value was $US 75.13 million, 26.44 per cent more than 1989's $US 59.42 million, accounting for 5 per cent of the region's GNP and 0.14 per cent of the total export value of the country.

There were 15 export commodities with export value each exceeding $US 1 million, namely, coal, ferro silicon, food stuffs, feeding stuffs, cashmere, woolen blanket, industrial bearing, cotton yarn, tyres, drilling machine, cotton bleached cloth, ramie cloth, spun rayon piece goods, pseudo-ephedrine HCI, and pulses, with the combined export value of $US 53.46 million, accounting for 71.16 per cent of the total export value.

The export commodities were sold to 35 countries and regions.

The total import value was $US 8.11 million, 49.31 per cent lower than that of $US 16 million in 1989. The imports included means of production valued at $US 7.51 million, taking up 92.60 per cent of the total import and means of subsistences valued at $US 0.6 million, occupying 7.40 per cent. According to the international trade classification standard, primary products amounted to $US 1.19 million, taking up 14.69 per cent of the total import, and industrial manufactured products were $US 6.92 million, accounting for 85.33 per cent.

The major imports included, electric power equipment with $US 1.68 million, accounting for 20.72 per cent of the total import value; tyre cord fabric $US 1.36 million, 16.79 per cent; chemical machinery, $US 0.46 million, 5.61 per cent; light industry equipments, $US 0.43 million, 5.36 per cent. The main import markets were the United States ($US 5.20 million, taking up 64.08 per cent of the total import), Hong Kong ($US 1.78 million, 21.91 per cent), Japan ($US 0.56 million, 6.86 per cent), and Germany ($US 0.55 million, 5.55 per cent).

Utilization of foreign capital

7 contracts for utilizing foreign funds were signed and approved with a total contractual foreign investment value of $US 7.35 million, a 5.91 per cent increase compared with $US 6.94 million in 1989. Among them, 3 were for government loans of $US 6.33 million; 4 were for foreign direct investment of $US 1.02 million. The foreign capital actually used amounted to $US 13.37 million, 3.84 per cent more than that of 1989, among which government loans were $US 12.34 million and foreign direct investment were $US 1.03 million. Of all 4 contracts for foreign direct investment from Hong Kong, 3 were equity joint ventures and 1 was contractual joint venture. They were all productive projects.

By the end of 1990, 15 was foreign investments were approved by the Autonomous Region, 10 were in operation, earning $US 0.52 million foreign exchange through export, 3.5 times more than that of 1989.

Technology import and export

9 contracts were signed for technology and equipment import with a value of $US 13.46 million, an increase of 47.59 per cent over the $US 9.12 million in 1989. Technologies and equipments were from Spain ($US 4.67 million), Germany ($US 2.83 million), Switzerland ($US 2.38 million), Denmark ($US 1.97 million), the Netherlands ($US 0.77 million), Taiwan Province ($US 0.65 million), covering light industry, plastics, garment making, food-stuffs, printing, chemical fibre, etc.

Foreign economic cooperation

Last year a turnover of $US 8.12 million was earned through contracted projects and labour service cooperation. 257 people were dispatched abroad in the year, most of them were dispatched to Yemen, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Uganda and Kuwait, etc. Up to the end of the year, 524 people were working abroad.

The residence building and maintenance projects in Yemen, Egypt, and United Arab Emirates, the barracks projects in Uganda and labour service cooperation project in Kuwait were the main contracted projects.

1 project for foreign aid, project of maintenance the government office building of Sierra Leone, was undertaken. 30 people were sent to work abroad in the year, up to the end of which, 30 people were working abroad.

The region implemented 4 international organization's and bilateral aid projects with an amount of $US 2.30 million. The main projects were Ningxia Nurse School and Science and Technology Hall equipments, each was provided $US 1 million by the Japanese Government in the form of gratuitous aid; the woman project of Gu Yuan county was given the amount of $US 0.27 million gratuitously by the United Nations Population Funds. $US 2.27 million had already been completed.

Table 30. Export commodity composition

Exports classified by farm products, light industrial products and heavy industrial products				*Classified by international trade standard*			
Item	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export value*		*Item*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export value*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Farm and sideline products	15.11	20.11	22.3	Primary products	36.75	48.92	62.5
Light industrial products	16.58	22.07	21.3				
Heavy industrial products	43.44	57.82	56.4	Industrial manufactured products	38.38	51.08	37.5

Table 31. Main export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US 10,000)*	*Percentage of the total export value*
Hong Kong	2566	34.15
France	1168	15.55
Japan	874	11.63
Beglium	612	8.14
Former Soviet Union	424	5.64
United States	287	3.82
Korea DPR	191	2.54
United Kingdom	136	1.81

20. QINGHAI PROVINCE

With an elevation exceeding three kilometres, Qignhai Province on the northeastern part of the Tibet-Qinghai Plateau is known as the "cradle" of mighty rivers. The Yangtze, Yellow River and Mekong rise in this province that spreads over an area of 720,000 sq km and has a population of 4,400,000 made up of the Han, Tibetan, Hui and other nationalities. The provincial capital is Xining, an ancient city and a rising industrial center.

There are many lakes in the province that abounds in potash, bromine, abestos, selenium, sulphur, Glauber's salt, boron and other deposits. China's largest salt lake, Lake Qinghai, is situated in the province. Salt is so plentiful that highway road-beds in some localities are built on it.

Foreign trade

The total volume of export and import of Qinghai Province in 1990 came to $US 70.27 million, showing an increase of 8.31 per cent against $US 64.88 million in 1989.

The purchasing value of export commodities reached RMB 421.64 million yuan, an increase of 25.15 per cent over RMB 336.92 million yuan in 1989.

The total export volume was $US 68.05 million, an increase of 16.34 per cent over $US 58.49 million, and accounting for 5.24 per cent and 0.13 per cent respectively of the Province's GNP and the total export volume of China.

Among the export commodities, farm and sideline products came to $US 20.91 million, accounting for 30.73 per cent of the Province's total export, 5.9 percentage points down as compared with that of 1989; light industrial products, $US 12.14 million, accounting for 17.85 per cent, and 0.14 percentage point up; and heavy industrial products. $US 35 million, accounting for 51.43 per cent, and 5.73 percentage points up. To classify according to the international standard for trade, primary products amounted to $US 24.42 million, accounting for 35.89 per cent of the total export, 6.66 percentage points down; and manufactured industrial products amounted to $US 43.63 million, accounting for 64.11 per cent, 6.66 percentage points up.

The export commodities with export value of more than $US 2 million each were silicon iron, amounting to $US 18.47 million; carpet, $US 5.03 million; metal silicon, $US 4.36 million; frozen beef, $US 3.66 million; zinc concentrate ore, $US 3.29 million; cordycepts, $US 3.07 million; horsebean, $US 2.94 million; and dehaired goatwool, $US 2.63 million.

The export commodities were sold to 33 countries and regions. The major buyers were Japan with its purchase amounting to $US 34.48 million, accounting for 50.67 per cent of the Province's total export; Hong Kong, $US 9.01 million, accounting for 13.24 per cent; the former Soviet Union, $US 6.46 million, accounting for 9.49 per cent; Singapore, $US 3.84 million, accounting for 5.64 per cent; Italy, $US 3.04 million, accounting for 4.47 per cent; France, $US 2.83 million, accounting for 4.16 per cent; and the United States, $US 1.72 million, accounting for 2.53 per cent.

The total volume of import came to $US 2.22 million, a decrease of 65.26 per cent from $US 6.39 million in 1989. The imports included means of production valuing $US 1.03 million, taking up 46.04 per cent of the total import; and means of livelihood valuing $US 1.19 million, taking up 53.60 per cent. To classify according to the international standard for trade, $US 110,000 for primary products, accounting for 4.95 per cent of the total import; and $US 2.11 million for manufactured industrial products, accounting for 95.05 per cent. The major import commodities were: western medicine valued at $US 320,000, accounting for 14.41 per cent of the total import; photographic paper valued at $US 310,000, 13.96 per cent; bearings valued at $US 300,000, 13.51 per cent; medical apparatus and instruments valued at $US 280,000, 12.61 per cent; and sound equipment and materials valued at $US 120,000, 5.41 per cent. The imports mainly came from Hong Kong ($US 1.66 million, accounting for 74.77 per cent of the total import); and Japan ($US 490,000, accounting for 22.07 per cent).

Utilization of foreign capital

2 contracts were signed and approved for the use of foreign capital. The contract value amounted to $US 6.1 million, an increase of 369.23 per cent over $US 1.3 million in 1989. The foreign capital was loan from the Swiss and German Governments, respectively used for importing key equipment in Qinghai Mafang Flour Mill and reconstruction of earthquake disaster area in Hainan

Tibetan autonomous Prefecture.

Foreign economic cooperation

2 contracts were signed for economic aid, involving medical and health programme and railway construction. The recipient countries included Burundi and Tanzania. Both were fulfilled on schedule. In 1990, 12 persons were sent and remained abroad at the end of the year.

In 1990, the Province received 23 aid programmes with the value of $US 2.9534 million provided by UNICEF, UNFPA, Canadian Government, etc.

21. SHAANXI PROVINCE

Situated in the middle reaches of the Yellow River some 800 km west of the East China coast, Shaanxi Province spreads over an area of 205,600 sq km and has a population of 31,910,000, according to a year-end count in 1989. The provincial capital of Xi'an, where the terra-cotta warriors and battle steeds of Emperor Qin Shihuang have been excavated, is an ancient Chinese capital and an industrial city now building aircraft and TV tubes.

The province abounds in coal, petroleum, molybdenum, antimony and mercury. Its coal reserve estimated at 146.4 billion tonnes is the third largest in China after that of Shanxi Province and Inner Mongolia. Such rare animals as the giant panda and golden-haired monkey are found in the southern part of the province bordering Sichuan Province.

Foreign trade

The total export and import volume in Shaanxi Province in 1990 was $US 541.88 million, an increase of 28.27 per cent over $US 422.44 million in 1989.

The total export commodity purchasing volume was RMB 1.84206 billion yuan, an increase of 34.63 per cent over RMB 1.36823 billion yuan.

The total export volume reached $US 460.59 million, an increase of 47.30 per cent over $US 312.68 million in 1989, accounting for 5.89 per cent of the Province's GNP and 0.09 per cent of the total export volume of the country.

Table 32. Export commodity pattern

Classified by agriculture, light and heavy industries				*Classified the standard of international trade*			
Category	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export value*		*Category*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export value*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Agricultural and sideline products	45.39	9.85	20.74	Primary products	95.87	20.81	36.95
Light industrial products	275.69	59.86	56.71				
Heavy industrial products	139.51	30.29	22.55	Industrial manufactured products	364.72	79.19	63.05

There were 20 items of export commodities worth of $US 233.30 million, accounting for 50.65 per cent of the total export value; 7 items of export commodities each with the export value over $US 10 million were: cotton, cotton polyester fibre cloth, cotton yarn, garments, medicines, steam coal, mulberry silk, etc., with the total value of $US 152.57 million, accounting for 33.12 per cent of the total export volume.

The commodities were exported to 77 countries and regions. The major markets for export were concentrated in 10 countries and regions including Hong Kong, Japan and Germany.

Table 33. Major markets for export

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export value*
Hong Kong	140.12	30.42
Japan	68.92	14.96
United States	27.39	5.95
Germany	13.05	2.83
Former Soviet Union	11.13	2.42
Belgium	10.15	2.20
Singapore	9.47	2.06
United Kingdom	8.96	1.95
the Netherlands	8.78	1.91
France	5.53	1.20
Total	**303.50**	**65.89**

The total import volume amounted to $US 81.29 million, down 25.94 per cent from $US 109.76 million in 1989, of which, the import value of means of production was $US 60.73 million, making up 74.71 per cent of the total import value; the means of livelihood, $US 20.56 million, making up 25.29 per cent. Classified by the standard of international trade, primary products amounted to $US 21.60 million, accounting for 26.57 per cent of the total import value; industrial manufactured products, $US 59.69 million, making up 73.43 per cent.

9 major import commodities were: electronic computers, chemical raw material, cotton, viscose staple rayon, thin copper plate, electronic industrial equipment, telecommunications equipment, western medicines, T.V. sets and sound equipment, etc., with a total amount of $US 66.16 million, accounting for 81.39 per cent of the total import value.

The import commodities came from 17 countries and regions. The major markets were: Japan, with value of $US 40.93 million; Hong Kong, with a value of $US 22.21 million; Germany, with a value of $US 3.41 million; Italy, with a value of $US 3.19 million; the United States, $US 2.14 million; and Belgium, $US 1.44 million. The total value was $US 73.32 million, accounting for 90.20 per cent of the total import value.

Utilization of foreign capital

29 contracts of foreign investment were approved and signed in 1990, with a total value of $US 197.71 million, down 25.06 per cent from $US 263.84 million in 1989. Of the total, 5 contracts were foreign loans, with a value of $US 187.15 million; and 24 were foreign direct investment, with a value of $US 10.56 million.

The actually utilized foreign capital amounted to $US 115.66 million, down 27.84 per cent from $US 160.29 million in 1989, of which, $US 68.38 million was from foreign loans, $US 41.88 million was foreign direct investment, and $US 5.40 million was other foreign investment.

Among the 24 foreign directly invested projects, 21 were joint ventures, 1 was contractual joint venture, 2 were solely foreign-owned enterprises, 20 were productive projects, and 4 were non-productive enterprises. The industries these projects involved were in textiles, electronics, food, restaurant and drink, decorating, forwarding and light industry.

Investors were mainly from: Hong Kong, 17 projects worth of $US 9.19 million; Japan, 5 projects worth of $US 970,000; and the United States, 2 projects worth of $US 400,000.

By the end of 1990, 76 foreign-funded enterprises were put into operation, accounting for 45 per cent of the total approved. The sales volume of the whole year was RMB 547.35 million yuan, with a profit of RMB 31.95 million yuan, an export value of $US 21.56 million.

Technology import and export

16 contracts for import of technology and equipment were signed in 1990, with a contract value of $US 8.53 million, dropped by 72.42 per cent compared with $US 30.93 million in 1989. The actually utilized capital was $US 14.74 million, down 32.91 per cent from $US 21.97 million in 1989. The imported technology and equipment were from: Japan, Hong Kong, the United States, Germany and so on. The industries involved were in machinery and electronics, light industry, textiles and energy, etc.. 8 imported projects were completed and put into operation in that same year, and the annual output value could be increased by RMB 242.98 million yuan, profits by RMB 27.34 million yuan, tax revenue by RMB 12.93 million yuan.

6 contracts for export of technology and technological products were signed with a contract value of $US 14.89 million, 4.1 times more than $US 2.92 million in 1989.

Foreign economic cooperation

In 1990, 16 contracts were signed for foreign contracting engineering and labour service cooperation with a total value of $US 32.06 million, 9.69 times more than $US 3 million in 1989; the turnover fulfilled was $US 24.22 million, down 2.77 per cent from $US 24.91 million in 1989; in that same year, 1,217 labour service personnel were dispatched abroad, and there were 900 people working abroad by the end of that year. They were mainly dispatched to Japan, Hong Kong, Cameroon, etc. The major contracting engineering projects were in the fields of construction, electric power, medical treatment, water conservancy and agriculture, etc.

There were 6 aid projects in foreign countries undertaken by Shaanxi, of which, the new projects were: the project of consulting services on electric power prospecting and electric power development in Antigua and Barbuda; the survey, designing and purchasing of equipment and materials for the project of farmland water conservancy and irrigation in Defa, the Niger, had been completed. In that same year, 50 people were dispatched to the foreign countries, and there were 10 people working abroad by the end of that year.

26 projects financed from international organizations and for bilateral assistance had been performed (14 were newly signed in 1990). The amount from foreign assistance was more than $US 3.70 million. The funds mainly came from UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, Canada, Sweden and European Community, etc. The industries involved were in water conservancy, agriculture, culture and education, health, medical treatment, pharmaceuticals, family planning, milk, dairy products, professional training, and so on.

Establishing the "Chinese Food Center" in Malaysia was newly approved. It mainly handled medicinal meals. The Chinese side invested $US 1.50 million.

22. SHANXI PROVINCE

Shanxi, China's banner coal producer, is situated on the middle reaches of the Yellow River in North China. It has a verified coal reserve of 257 billion tonnes, which is mined and then moved out of Shanxi province by trains and lorries, or converted into electricity at "pit-head" power plants and carried by high-voltage transmission lines to Beijing, Tianjin and other industrial cities in North China. Shanxi produces 1/3 of China's annual total coal output. The provincial capital is Taiyuan, a big industrial city.

Total area: 156,300 sq km

Population: 27,930,000 at end of 1989

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total export and import value of Shanxi Province was $US 521.12 million, up 12.82 per cent over $US 461.89 million in 1989.

The export commodity purchasing value was RMB 2.17273 billion yuan, increasing 14.22 per cent over RMB 1.90228 billion yuan in 1989. The variety of commodities purchased for export was 496, of which, industrial and mineral products were RMB 1.67834 billion yuan, representing 77.25 per cent of the export purchase value while agricultural and sideline products were RMB 494.39 million yuan, taking up 22.75 per cent

The export value totalled $US 458.11 million, up by 14.52 per cent over $US 400.01 million in 1989, taking up 5.83 per cent of the Province's GNP and 0.88 per cent of the national export.

The structure of export commodities was: farm and sideline products amounting to $US 45.81 million, representing 10 per cent of the total export; light industrial products, $US 103.57 million, 22.61 per cent; heavy industrial products, $US 308.73 million, 67.39 per cent. Compared with that in 1989, the proportion of farm and sideline products, heavy industrial products decreased by 2.82 percentage points and 7.06 percentage points respectively, while that of light industrial products increased by 9.88 percentage points. If the exports were divided according to the international trade standard classification, the export of primary products was $US 314.64 million, taking up 68.68 per cent of the total while manufactured industrial products was $US 143.47 million, 31.32 per cent.

The Province exported 486 varieties of products, among which, 50 items with an export value exceeding $US 1 million, totalling $US 379.23 million which represented 82.78 per cent of the total export value. 11 kinds of commodities with export value exceeding $US 5-10 million, included maize, aluminium, pig iron, cotton yarn, mulberry silk, flange plate, ferro-silicon, mung bean furfural, walnut meat and frozen rabbit. Their total export value was $US 300.92 million, taking up 65.69 per cent. 3 kinds of commodities with export value exceeding $US 10 million were coal, coke and cotton cloth. Their export value totalled $US 228.2 million, representing 49.81 per cent. In 1990, the export of machinery and electronic products reached $US 36.4 million, representing 7.95 per cent of the total export and increasing by 39.46 per cent over $US 26.1 million in 1989.

The Province exported commodities to 82 countries and regions. The markets with export value over $US 5 million covered Hong Kong, $US 147.74 million, taking up 32.25 per cent of the total export; Japan, $US 136.74 million, 29.85 per cent; the United States, $US 22.55 million, 4.92 per cent; Germany, $US 19.5 million, 4.26 per cent; the former Soviet Union, $US 14.81 million, 3.23 per cent; the Netherlands, $US 10.39 million, 2.27 per cent; France, $US 10.33 million, 2.25 per cent; Singapore, $US 7.96 million, 1.74 per cent; United Kingdom, $US 6.22 million, 1.36 per cent; and Taiwan Province, $US 5.67 million, 1.24 per cent. The exports to the above-mentioned countries and regions amounted to $US 381.91 million, taking up 83.37 per cent.

The total import value reached $US 63.01 million, increasing 1.83 per cent over $US 61.88 million in 1989. Among them, direct import value was $US 44.04 million and the value for import by trust was $US 18.97 million.

The structure import commodities were means of production, $US 42.02 million, 66.69 per cent; means of livelihood, $US 20.99 million, 33.31 per cent. Divided by the international trade standard classification, the import of primary products was $US 15.19 million, 22.11 per cent; and industrial manufactured goods, $US 47.82 million, 75.89 per cent. The major import commodities covered light industrial products, machinery products, petro-chemical products, pharmaceuticals and health care products, complete sets of equipment and technology, instruments, metals and minerals, cereals, oils and foodstuffs textiles, arts and crafts, amounting to $US 47.94 million, 76.08 per cent of the Province's import.

The imports mainly came from 19 countries and regions, such as Hong Kong, $US 16.27 million, accounting for 36.94 per cent of direct imports; Japan, $US 8.75 million, 19.87 per cent; the United States, $US 5.63 million, 12.78 per cent; Germany, $US 5.38 million, 12.22 per cent; Australia, $US 1.8 million, 4.09 per cent; Sweden, $US 1.65 million, 3.75 per cent; Taiwan Province, $US 1.08 million 2.45 per cent.

Utilization of foreign capital

29 contracts of utilizing foreign capital were approved with a total value of $US 52.59 million, up by 1.85 times over $US 18.45 million in 1989. Among them, 2 projects were in form of foreign loans with a value of $US 36.4 million; 25 projects in foreign direct investment, $US 12.02 million; and 2 in other forms of foreign investment, $US 4.17 million.

The actual use of foreign capital was $US 12.1 million, increasing by 23.34 per cent against $US 9.81 million in 1989, of which foreign loans were, $US 8.7 million and foreign direct investment was $US 3.4 million.

Of the 25 projects involving foreign direct investment, 23 were joint ventures and 2 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises. Among them, 22 were production-oriented and 3 were non-productive ones. If dividing them by lines, 8 projects were for light industry, and 4 were for metallurgy and food industry respectively, one each for coal, chemical industry, textiles, garments, machinery and electronic industry respectively, and 3 for other sectors.

The sources of foreign investment were: Hong Kong, 20 projects; the United States, 2; one each from Thailand, Japan and Canada respectively.

By the end of 1990, 56 foreign-invested enterprises have been put into operation and a total output value of RMB 195 million yuan were realized. The turnover was RMB 107.24 million yuan and foreign exchanges earned were $US 15.10 million.

Technology import and export

There were 12 contracts signed for technology and equipment import with contract value of $US 11.98 million, down by 21.02 per cent compared with $US 15.1688 million in 1989.

Among the imported items, 5 were for machinery, 3 were for light industry, and 4 were for electronics. The sources of the imports were: Italy, 3 items, $US 4.45 million; Hong Kong, 3 item, $US 3.86 million; Spain, 1 item, $US 1.13 million; Sweden, 1 item, $US 990,000; Germany, 2 items, $US 740,000; Japan, 1 item, $US 570,000; and Switzerland, 1 item, $US 240,000.

Foreign economic corporation

11 contracts for contracted projects and labour service were signed with contract value of $US 1.86 million, increasing by a large extent compared with that in 1989. The turnover was $US 1.18 million, down by 77.82 per cent against that in 1989; 122 labour service personnel were dispatched abroad and 87 still remained outside China by the end of 1990, scattering in countries and regions including Hong Kong, the former Soviet Union, Germany, Iraq, Central Africa, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Mauritius, Cameroon, Yemen, Zambia. The contracted projects were: houses and buildings maintenance of Primary School in San Tome and Principe, Construction of Office Building of Cooperation Ministry as well as Embassy Building Construction.

5 projects involving aid to other countries were completed, among which, 1 was construction and maintenance, 1 for agriculture and 3 for engineering supervision and management. The recipient countries were San Tome and Principe, Central Africa, Chad, Zambia and Equatorial Guinea. 27 people in aid to foreign countries were sent abroad and 27 remained there at the end of the year. Furthermore, 143 sets (items) of machinery and electronic products were provided for 15 projects in 14 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

3 overseas enterprises were set up with approval in Mongolia, Thailand and Australia, involving $US 1.3 million from Chinese side.

23. SHANDONG PROVINCE

With an 80 million-plus population, Shandong, situated on the coast where the Yellow River empties into the sea, is China's third most populous province. The province has an area of 153,000 sq km. It abounds in coal, petroleum, iron and other minerals. The Shengli Oilfield, the second biggest in China, is located in the province, a big producer of wheat, cotton, maize and other crops. Its peanut output is the biggest in China. The provincial capital is Jinan.

Foreign trade

The total export and import value of Shandong Province in 1990 was $US 4.186 billion, an increase of 3.92 per cent over $US 4.028 billion in 1989.

The total value of commodities purchased for export came to RMB 11.14 billion yuan, an increase of 11.07 per cent over RMB 10.03 billion yuan in 1989.

The total export value amounted to $US 3.496 billion, up 14.14 per cent against $US 3.063 billion in 1989. It accounted for 12.76 per cent of the Province's GNP and 6.71 per cent of the nation's total export, ranking the fourth in the nation.

The export commodity composition was: $US 1.201 billion of farm and sideline products, making up 34.3 per cent of the total export, down 1.6 percentage points over 1989 in proportion; $US 988 million of light industrial products, making up 28.3 per cent, down 0.5 percentage point; $US 1.037 billion of heavy industrial products, making up 37.4 per cent, up 1.9 percentage points in proportion. Classified according to international trade standards, the export of primary products was $US 1.748 billion, making up 50 per cent of the total export; that of finished industrial products was $US 1.748 billion, making up 50 per cent.

Commodities each with the export value exceeding $US 10 million included: maize, beans, edible oils, frozen pork, aquatic products, vegetables, canned goods, beer, vermicelli, ground nut products, feedstuffs, fluecured tobacco, timber, Chinese crude drugs, silk, cotton, cotton yarn, cotton piece good, cotton manufactured goods, silks and satins, garments, drawnworks, carpets, footwear, colour TV sets, grass and willow plaited products, rolled steel, hardwares, cement, graphite, coal, crude oil, dyestuff, rubber products, medicines, machine tools, auto spare parts, ceramics and so on, totalling 55 varieties. Their export value came to $US 2.75 billion, accounting for 78.66 per cent of the total export.

The commodities were exported to 142 countries and regions. The major markets were: Japan, $US 920 million, making up 26.32 per cent of the total export; Hong Kong and Macau, $US 590 million, making up 16.88 per cent ; EC, $US 400 million, making up 11.44 per cent; Singapore, $US 350 million, making up 10.01 per cent; the United States, $US 260 million, making up 7.44 per cent; Republic of Korea, $US 180 million, making up 5.15 per cent; former Soviet Union and East Europe, $US 160 million, making up 4.58 per cent.

The value of imported commodities that arrived in China was $US 690 million, down 28.87 per cent against $US 970 million in 1989. Among them, means of production was $US 660 million, taking up 95.65 per cent of the total import; while means of subsistence was $US 30 million, taking up 4.35 per cent. Classified according to international trade standard, the import of primary products was $US 290 million, taking up 42.03 per cent of the total import and that of finished industrial products was $US 400 million, taking up 57.97 per cent.

The major imports were: complete-set of equipments and technologies, light industrial machineries, computers, cars and motorcycles, medical apparatus and instruments, TV sets and audio equipments, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, rubber and products, chemical fertilizer, wool, synthetic fibres, animal fats and vegetable oils (oilseeds).

The imports came from 24 countries and regions. The major sources were: Japan, $US 150 million, taking up 21.74 per cent of the total; Hong Kong, $US 120 million, taking up 17.39 per cent; the United States, $US 98.60 million, taking up 14.29 per cent; Germany, $US 59 million, taking up 8.55 per cent; Singapore, $US 35.80 million, taking up 5.19 per cent; France, $US 34.60 million, taking up 5.01 per cent; Italy, $US 28 million, taking up 4.06 per cent.

Utilization of foreign capital

The Province signed 663 contracts for utilizing foreign capital with a contract value of $US 407.01 million, down 10.40 per cent against $US 454.26 million in 1989. Of these contracts, 18 were for foreign loans with a value of $US 140.94 million, 366 for foreign direct investment with a value of $US 23.83 million; 297 for other foreign investment with a value of $US 33.24 million.

$US 259.68 million of foreign funds was actually used, down 12.89 per cent against $US 298.11 million in 1989, in which, $US 73.98 million was foreign loans; $US 150.84 million was foreign direct investment and $US 34.86 million was other foreign investment.

In 366 projects of foreign direct investment, 309 were equity joint ventures, 17 were contractual joint ventures and 40 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises. 95 per cent of these projects were productive ones and 5 per cent were non-productive. In term of lines, 308 were industrial projects, 2 were transportation projects, 2 were catering projects, 2 were construction project, 3 were projects for public health and welfare, and 4 were projects of literature and education.

Investors came from 17 countries and regions including Hong Kong, 99 projects, involving $US 119.55 million of investment; Taiwan Province, 48 projects, $US 31.65 million; Japan, 31 projects, $US 26.25 million; the United States, 47 projects, $US 25.42 million; and Republic of Korea, 12 projects, $US 22.07 million.

Up to end of 1990, 387 foreign-invested enterprises were put into operation or production. An output value of RMB 2.026 billion yuan and a turnover of RMB 1.878 billion yuan was fulfilled in the year. RMB 116 million yuan of taxes and profits was realized. The export earning came to $US 137 million.

Technology import and export

162 contracts were signed on the import of technologies and equipments with a contract value of $US 350 million, 2.5 times more than $US 99.72 million in 1989. 80.77 per cent of it was paid for equipments, 9.51 per cent for technologies and 9.49 per cent for other items. $US 88.62 million was actually used, up 1.78 per cent over $US 87.07 million in 1989. The projects were mainly imported from Japan, the United States, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Switzerland, Hong Kong and other countries and regions, mainly involving the sectors as textiles, chemical industry, chemical fibres, machinery, plastic products, oil processing, building material, non-metal mines, electronics, post and telecommunication, printing, tobacco processing, food industry and environment protection, etc.

In 1990, 29 imported projects were put into production. After these projects started production, RMB 400 million yuan of output value and RMB 80.54 million yuan of taxes and profits could be increased. $US 55.23 million could be earned from export.

In 1990, 31 contracts were signed on technology export with a contract value of $US 28 million.

Foreign economic cooperation

91 contracts were signed for contracting projects and supplying labour service with a contract value of $US 33.77 million, 1.4 times more than $US 13.89 million in 1989; $US 17.12 million of turnover was fulfilled, up 71.23 per cent over $US 10 million in 1989. 1,462 people were abroad by the end of the year. Sectors of cooperation covered engineering construction, seamen service, medical and health care, fruit tree plantation, water supply project, ocean fishing, food service and garment processing, etc. The projects contracted scattered in the countries and regions of the United States, Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa, Gambia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Zanzibar, Yemen, Greece, Japan, the former Soviet Union, and Hong Kong, etc.

The Province undertook 5 projects of foreign aid, covering fruit tree cultivation, medical and health care, cane weaving technique, dam project and water supply project, etc. The recipient countries were Ecuador, Western Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Yemen, Mauritania, etc.

The Province carried out 28 projects utilizing aid provided by international organizations or through bilateral agreements with a total value of $US 19.60 million. The aid was used in agriculture, animal husbandry, cultural and educational projects, etc.

6 non-trade enterprises were set up abroad with a Chinese investment of $US 4.894 million.

24. SHANGHAI

Shanghai, situated not far south of the Yangtze River Estuary, is one of the world's largest ports and China's biggest manufacturing center. It turns out a long catalogue of products, including steel, aircraft, automobiles, ocean-going ships, machinery, electronic products, electrical household appliances and countless consumer items. It has several economic and technical development zones, and is going to open up the 177 sq km new Pudong Development Zone.

Shanghai is the nation's biggest foreign-trade port, and it is trading with upwards of 160 countries and regions around the globe.

Greater Shanghai consisting of 12 urban districts and nine countries spreads over an area of 6,340 sq km and has population of 12,764,000.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total export and import volume of Shanghai City was $US 7.427 billion, a decrease of 5.36 per cent from $US 7.848 billion in 1989.

The value of purchased goods for export was RMB 18.418 billion yuan, an increase of 6.89 per cent over RMB 17.23 billion yuan in 1989.

The total export was $US 5.317 billion (including export of the corporations under the central ministries and commissions, the total export of the whole city was $US 5.524 billion), an increase of 5.66 per cent over $US 5.032 billion in 1989, accounting for 34.46 per cent of the City's GNP and 10.21 per cent of the total export of the nation, and ranking the third in the country.

Export goods structure was: agricultural and sideline products, $US 662 million, accounting for 12.45 per cent of the total export; heavy industrial products, $US 1.268 billion, 23.85 per cent; and light industrial products, $US 3.387 billion, 63.70 per cent. As compared with 1989, the export of agricultural and sideline products decreased by 2.46 percentage points, that of heavy industrial products increased by 0.62 percentage points, and that of light industrial products increased by 1.84 percentage points.

There were 101 kinds of commodities each with export value over $US 10 million, totalling $US 3.129 billion, accounting for 58.85 per cent of the total export. Among them, the following 12 items with an export value of over $US 50 million were: cotton polyester blended fabrics, cotton cloth, steel products, hardware, toys, petroleum products, medicine raw materials, silk piece goods, chemical raw materials, tea, bicycles, and tools, totalling $US 1.129 billion, accounting for 21.23 per cent of the total export.

The export commodities were sold to 167 countries and regions.

The total import value was $US 2.11 billion, a decrease of 25.07 per cent from $US 2.816 billion in 1989, of which, $US 2.028 billion was for means of production, taking up 96.11 per cent: and $US 82 million for means of livelihood, 3.89 per cent.

There were 12 kinds of import commodities each with a volume of over $US 50 million, summing to $US 1.292 billion, accounting for 61.23 per cent of the total import. These commodities were steel products, chemical raw materials, auto parts, cotton, knitwear, light industry machinery and their parts and accessories, synthetic fibre, cellulose fibre, complete sets of equipment and import of technology, vegetable oil and animal fat, wool, and non-ferrous metal.

The import commodities came from 52 countries and regions.

Utilization of foreign capital

269 contracts on using foreign capital were signed and approved, involving $US 588 million, a decrease of 51.08 per cent from $US 1.202 billion in 1989.

Out of the 201 foreign direct investment projects, 190 projects were industrial productive with foreign capital of $US 360.25 million, accounting for 94.53 per cent and 96.16 per cent of the total number of foreign direct investment projects and the total value respectively.

By the end of 1990, Shanghai had altogether approved 910 foreign investment enterprises, 742 of which were equity joint ventures, involving $US 1.442 billion; 126 were contractual joint ventures, $US 1.152 billion; and 42 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises, $US 288 million. The foreign investment enterprises were mainly distributed in 8 fields: 717 were industrial projects, 106 were house property, public utilities and consulting projects, 22 were construction projects, and others were commerce and catering, farming, forestry, water conservancy, communications, post and telecommunications, health and sports projects.

Foreign direct investment were from 24 countries and regions. The major investors came from Hong Kong involving in 444 projects, valued at $US 772.54 million; the United States, 122 projects, $US 715.43 million; Japan, 128, $US 407 million; Germany, 11, $US 154.36 million; and Singapore; 30, $US 79.18 million.

Till the end of 1990, 527 foreign investment enterprises had already started production, accounting for 57.91 per cent of the total approved. Of the 527 enterprises, 294 were export-oriented enterprises, and 57 were technologically advanced enterprises. The export earning of the foreign investment enterprises amounted to $US 299 million.

Economic and technological development zone

In April 1990, the State Council decided to develop and open Shanghai Pudong New Area. Pudong New Area is a delta zone of about 350 square kilometres east of Huangpu River, south-west of the mouth of Yangze River, and north of Chuanyang River. It is the largest development zone in China. In September, 9 policies and regulations for encouraging foreign investment in Pudong New Area were promulgated, marking the beginning of a new phase in development and construction of Pudong New Area. Till the end of 1990, there were 55 foreign investment enterprises in Pudong New Area. The contract value was $US 264 million. Out of the 55 enterprises, 18 were approved after April 1990.

Besides Pudong New Area, the original 3 economic and technological development zones had also made stable progress.

Technology import and export

193 contracts on import of technology and equipment were signed with a value of $US 148 million, a decrease of 43.30 per cent from $US 261 million in 1989.

To calculate according to value, the import from the United States took up 29.96 per cent; Japan, 26.0 per cent; Hong Kong, 8.83 per cent Italy, 6.76 per cent and Germany, 6.01 per cent.

In 1990, 69 import projects were completed and put into production. The output value was $US 948 million.

39 contracts on technology export were signed with a value of $US 69.47 million.

Foreign economic cooperation

78 contracts for contracting engineering projects and labour service cooperation were signed with a value of $US 60.1 million, a decrease of 16.46 per cent from $US 71.94 million in 1989. The business turnover was $US 51.13 million, a decrease of 16.42 per cent from $US 61.39 million in 1989. 989 people for labour service were dispatched abroad, a decrease of 51.23 per cent from that in 1989. They were distributed in 65 countries and regions. 2,041 people were still abroad at the end of the year.

The City undertook 9 foreign aid projects. 9 countries including Sudan, Surinam, Ethiopia, Burkina, Faso, Benin, Egypt, etc. received the aids. 150 people were sent abroad, and 97 people were still abroad at the end of the year.

The City accepted 2 aid projects from the United Nations organization and Japan, valuing $US 10.7 million. 28 international economic aid projects of various kinds were undertaken in 1990.

The City funded 7 productive enterprises abroad in 1990 and the Chinese side invested $US 9.89 million.

Table 34. Major export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export*
Hong Kong	1,029.61	19.36
Japan	759.08	14.28
United States	745.33	14.02
Germany	229.76	4.32
Singapore	182.11	3.43
Former Soviet Union	173.64	3.27
Italy	127.01	2.39
United Kindom	115.07	2.16
Australia	102.37	1.93
Canada	91.79	1.73

Table 35. Major import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total import*
Hong Kong	529.83	25.11
Germany	345.35	16.37
United States	280.72	13.30
Japan	158.89	7.53
Australia	107.80	5.11
United Kingdom	48.19	2.28
Singapore	37.30	1.77
Italy	29.95	1.42
Malaysia	28.46	1.35
Switzerland	22.27	1.06

Table 36. Economic and technological development zones in 1990

Name of economic and technological zones	*Number of foreign funded enterprises*	*Use of foreign capital ($US million)*	*Foreign exchange earning ($US million)*
Minhang	68	147.69	67.50
Caohe	29	193.03	19.22
Hongqiao	10	381.95	6.86

Table 37. Utilization of foreign capital

Project	*1990*			*1989*		
	Number of contracts	*Contract value ($US million)*	*Used value ($US million)*	*Number of contracts*	*Contract value ($US million)*	*Used value ($US million)*
Total	**269**	**588.05**	**779.70**	**326**	**1,201.80**	**1,169.09**
Foreign loans	21	196.97	588.52	52	835.34	746.97
Business credit	15	148.21	543.22	46	642.81	672.27
Export credit	6	48.76	7.98	4	31.54	36.90
Other forms			37.32	2	150.99	37.80
Foreign direct investment	201	374.63	177.19	199	359.75	422.12
Equity joint ventures	159	198.00	107.17	175	185.91	327.52
Contractual joint ventures	12	40.25	67.46	15	26.29	94.60
Wholly-foreign owned enterprises	30	136.38	2.02	9	147.55	
Other foreign investment	47	16.45	13.99	75	16.71	

25. SICHUAN PROVINCE

This most populous province in China, which has a population of 107.143 million of 1/10 of the Chinese population, sprawls over an area of 570.00 sq km on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River in South-west China. It is an important producer of rice and industrial crops. In the center of the province is a flat alluvial plain.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total export and import volume of Sichuan was $US 1.363 billion, an increase of 6.24 per cent over $US 1.283 billion in 1989.

The total export purchasing volume was RMB 5.686 billion yuan, an increase of 16.3 per cent over RMB 4.889 billion yuan in 1989.

The total export volume was $US 1.116 billion, an increase of 17.6 per cent over $US 949 million in 1989, accounting for 5.85 per cent and 2.14 per cent of the Province's GNP and the total export volume of the whole country respectively.

The structure of the export commodities was: agricultural and sideline products, valuing $US 104.92 million and accounting for 9.4 per cent of the total export; light industrial products, $US 573.86 million, 51.4 per cent; and heavy industrial products $US 437.42 million, 39.2 per cent. By SITC system, primary products valued $US 389.43 million, accounting for 34.9 per cent of the total export, and manufactured industrial products, $US 726.77 million, 65.1 per cent.

The export commodities were sold to 112 countries and regions. The first ten major export markets were Hong Kong, Japan, Germany, the former Soviet Union, the United States, Italy, Thailand, Singapore, the Netherlands and France, totalling $US 891.17 million, accounting for 79.84 per cent of the total export.

The total import volume was $US 247 million, a decrease of 25.93 per cent from $US 333.49 million in 1989. Of which, $US 193.08 million was for means of production, accounting for 78.17 per cent of the total import; and $US 53.92 million for means of livelihood, 21.83 per cent. By SITC system, $US 41.05 million was for primary products, accounting for 16.62 per cent of the total import; and $US 205.95 million for manufactured industrial products, 83.38 per cent.

The main import goods were: steel products, automobiles, and motorcycles (accessories), chemical raw materials, cotton, complete sets of equipment, electronic components, metal ores, kinescope, pharmaceutical raw materials, palm oil, light industrial machinery, power equipment, medical apparatus, video recorders, etc., totalling $US 184.9 million, and accounting for 74.86 per cent of the total import.

The import commodities came from 26 countries and regions. The main import markets were the following 10 countries and regions: Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, the United States, Germany, Mozambique, Singapore, Canada, Italy and the United Kingdom, totalling $US 223.12 million, accounting for 90.33 per cent of the total import value.

Utilization of foreign capital

172 contracts on utilizing foreign capital were signed and approved, valuing $US 317.04 million, an increase of 2.5 times over $US 90.5 million in 1989. Of them, 10 were foreign loans with a total value of $US 137.79 million; 134 were foreign direct investment, $US 100.56 million; and 28 were foreign investment in other forms, $US 78.69 million.

In 1990, the actually used foreign funds was $US 183.36 million, an increase of 19 times over $US 9.09 million in 1989, of which, $US 158.57 million was foreign loans, $US 16.04 million was foreign direct investment, and $US 8.75 million was other foreign investment.

Among the 134 foreign direct investment projects, 68 were equity joint ventures, 35 were contractual joint ventures, and 31 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises. 127 were productive enterprises, and 7 were non-productive projects. They were involved in such trades as communications, chemical industry, pharmacy, building material, electromechanics, light industry and textile, garments, etc.

The foreign direct investment came from the following countries and regions: Hong Kong, France, the United States, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan Province and the Republic of Korea.

By the end of 1990, 280 foreign-invested enterprises went into operation. $US 35.21 million was earned from export in 1990.

Technology import and export

53 contracts on import of technology and equipment were signed with a total value of $US 57.86 million, an increase of 60.19 per cent over $US 36.12 million in 1989. $US 43.53 million was actually used, a decrease of 0.91 per cent from $US 43.93 million in 1989. The import projects came from 11 countries and regions such as Japan, Germany, the United States, France, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Italy, Australia, and Hong Kong. They were involved in such trades as light industry and textile, electromechanics, communications, machinery, electronics, and pharmacy.

Foreign economic cooperation

110 contracts for contracting projects and labour service cooperation were signed with a total contract value of $US 228.85 million, an increase of 38.10 per cent over $US 165.71 million in 1989. The business turnover was $US 166.18 million , an increase of 53.60 per cent over $US 108.19 million in 1989. 3,631 people for contracting projects and labour service were dispatched abroad, and 5,375 people were still working abroad at the end of the year. They were sent to 52 countries and regions including the former Soviet Union, Pakistan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Yemen, Nepal, Germany, etc. The contracting projects were installation of the 210,000 KW generator sets and construction of a 300,000-ton chemical fertilizer plant in Bangladesh, and erection of 500,000 KW power transmission line in Pakistan.

The Province undertook 9 foreign aid projects, involving in road construction, geological prospecting, building, agriculture, telecommunications, etc. Countries that received aids were Nepal, Benin, Kenya, Vanuatu, Ethiopia, Mali, etc. 457 people were dispatched abroad for foreign aid projects, and 767 people were abroad at the end of the year.

The province received 37 foreign aid projects with $US 5.2 million of foreign-invested funds from the United Nations and other countries. Among them, 4 were provided by UNFPA, 19 by UNICEF, 5 by UNDP, 1 by WHO, 5 by other countries, and 3 by friendly non-governmental organizations.

13 enterprises were set up abroad. The Chinese side invested $US 5.74 million.

Table 38. List of commodities each with the export value of over $US 10 million

Classified by value	*Name of commodities*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total export*
Over $US 15 million (10 kinds)	Raw silk, steel products, frozen pork, silk piece goods, electronic components, chemical raw material, garments, Chinese crude drugs, aluminium plates, ferroalloy	368.07	32.98
Between $US 10-15 million (7 kinds)	Canned pork, antibiotics, canned vegetable, mulberry silkworm cocoon, vegetable, cotton grey cloth, feather and down	85.98	7.70

26. TIANJIN

Bijing. Tianjin is at once a big manufacturing center and an important foreign-trade port though which passes a good part of north China's seaborne commerce. With newly added dockside facilities, Tianjin's new harbour, now handles 24 million tonnes of cargo a year. The city has also a large-sized economic and technological development zone where many foreign-funded operations have been, or are being established. Tianjin and the adjacent counties, over which it exercises jurisdiction, have an area of 11,305 sq km and a population of 8,523,500 at year-end in 1989.

Foreign trade

The total value of export and import in Tianjin in 1990 was $US 2.21 billion, decreasing by 0.18 per cent over $US 2.214 billion in 1989.

The export commodity purchasing value was RMB 6.487 billion yuan, increasing by 17.33 per cent over RMB 5.529 billion yuan in 1989.

The export value was $US 1.786 billion (including the export of the companies of central ministries and commissions in Tianjin, the total export value of the city was $US 1.92 billion) up 5.93 per cent as compared with $US 1.686 billion in 1989,representing 28.76 per cent of the city's GNP and 3.43 per cent of the total national export value, ranking the eighth.

The structure of the export commodities was: agricultural and sideline products, with total amount of $US 301 million, accounting for 16.85 per cent of the total export value; light industrial products, $US 812 million, 45.47 per cent; heavy industrial products, $US 673 million, 37.68 per cent. As compared with that in 1989, the proportion of agricultural and sideline products, and heavy industrial products in the total exports increased by 0.6 percentage points and 1.78 percentage points respectively, and the proportion of light industrial products decreased by 2.48 percentage points. If divided according to the international trade standard classification, the export value of primary products was $US 343 million, accounting for 19.2 per cent of the total; and of industrial manufactured products was $US 1.443 billion, 80.8 per cent.

There were 40 kinds of commodities each with the export value over $US 10 million, including garments, carpets synthetic blending fabrics, cotton cloth, colour TV sets, cotton knitwear, dyestuffs, prawn, refractories material, Chinese herbs, machinery equipment, chemical raw materials. The total value was $US 1.015 billion, taking up 56.83 per cent.

The markets for the export commodities were over 158 countries and regions.

The import value totalled $US 424 million, down by 19.7 per cent over $US 528 million in 1989. The structure of import commodities was: means of production, with the import value of $US 354 million, accounting for 83.49 per cent of the total; means of livelihood, $US 70 million, 16.51 per cent. If divided by the International Trade Standard Classification, primary products, with the total amount of $US 114 million, took up 26.89 per cent of the import value; and industrial manufactured products, $US 310 million, 73.11 per cent.

The main import commodities were TV set and audio systems equipment, $US 45.31 million; cotton, $US 44.24 million; rolled steel, $US 42.93 million; raw materials for chemical industry, $US 26.86 million; synthetic fabrics and cotton knitwear, $US 25.23 million, animal oils and vegetable oils, $US 24.92 million; wool, $US 17.47 million; electronic computers, $US 12.55 million and motorcar and motorcycle, $US 13.07 million. The import value reached $US 252.58 million, accounting for 59.57 per cent of the total import commodities coming from 36 countries and regions.

Utilization of foreign capital

136 contracts for the utilization of foreign capital were approved and the contract value was $US 178.54 million, down by 15.84 per cent as compared with $US 212.14 million in 1989. Among them, 2 projects were in the form of foreign loans with the value of $US 45 million; 129 projects were in foreign direct investment with $US 131.65 million; 5 projects were in other forms of foreign investment with $US 1.89 million.

The actual utilization of foreign investment was $US 83.63 million, decreasing by 74.85 per cent against $US 160.36 million in 1989. Among them were, foreign loans, $US 46.7 million; foreign direct investment, $US 34.93 million; other foreign investment, $US 2 million.

Among the 129 projects with foreign direct investment, 70 were equity joint ventures, 2 were contractual joint ventures and 57 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises. Of these projects, 118 were industrial productive enterprises and 11 projects were in commerce, service trade, transportation and agriculture, etc.

The investment were mainly from countries and regions, such as Hong Kong, 67 projects; Japan, 12 projects; the United States, 13 projects, Taiwan Province; 17 projects; and Republic of Korea, 5 projects.

By the end of 1990, 550 foreign-invested enterprises were approved with the total contract value of $US 582.63 million. Among them, 431 were equity joint ventures, 25 were contractual joint ventures and 94 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises. Of these projects, 447 were industrial productive enterprises, 55 were in line of commerce and service trade, 10 in transportation, 10 in agriculture, 11 in building industry and 17 in other fields. At present, 236 foreign-invested enterprises started operation in the city. The total annual turnover reached RMB 2.058 billion yuan and foreign exchange earning was $US 90.98 million.

Economic and technological development zone

Capital contribution worth RMB 32.06 million yuan was completed in the year, mainly for perfecting the complementary facilities in the industrial and living areas, including the construction of road, water supply and drainage network, and on-the-ground building.

The development zone has realized a total social output value of RMB 919.17 million yuan, industrial output value of RMB 780.6 million yuan and foreign exchange earnings of $US 63.7 million.

The zone approved 57 contracts for the utilization of foreign capital with the value of $US 95.17 million and 127 enterprises of such kind have been put into operation. The total industrial output for the year was RMB 688.6 million yuan. The total export value was $US 45.92 million.

Technology import and export

127 contracts on import of technology and equipment were signed with a total value of $US 91.17 million, up by 2 times over $US 30.89 million in 1989.

The imports mainly came from 15 countries and regions, such as the United States, $US 30.12 million; Germany, $US 10.79 million; Austria, $US 10.73 million; Japan $US 10.21 million; France, $US 6.55 million; totalling $US 68.4 million, accounting for 75.02 per cent of the total value for technology and equipment imports.

The import of technology and equipment has gone into fields like machinery, electronics, metallurgy, chemical industry, textiles, food industry, light industry, pharmaceuticals, post and telecommunications, etc. 96 projects were completed and put into operation in 1990, with output value of RMB 248 million yuan.

18 contracts on the technology export were signed with the contract value of $US 19.37 million, increasing 241 times against $US 80,000 in 1989.

Foreign economic cooperation

198 contracts for projects and labour service abroad were signed with contract value of $US 57.38 million, up 1.2 times over $US 26.23 million in 1989. Business turnover was $US 28 million, up 43.52 per cent against $US 19.51 million in 1989. 3,176 labour service personnel remained abroad by the end of the year, covering countries and regions such as Japan, the United States, Hong Kong, Singapore, Germany and former Soviet Union.

455 sets of mechanical and electrical equipment were provided for 31 projects in 23 recipient countries.

4 overseas enterprises were established last year, involving $US 5.6 million investment from Chinese side. The main projects were Seagull Precision Timer Corporation Ltd. and a fishery company, in Indonesia, the Pacific Shipping Company Ltd. in Panama and Friendship Corporation in the former Soviet Union.

Table 39. Main markets for Tianjin's export

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Hong Kong	351.63	19.69
Japan	244.93	13.71
United States	227.46	12.74
Germany	101.23	5.67
Former Soviet Union	62.55	3.50
Singapore	57.74	3.23
The Netherlands	46.96	2.63
United Kingdom	42.66	2.38
France	35.29	1.98
Italy	34.21	1.92

Table 40. Main import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Hong Kong	183.80	43.35
Japan	104.75	24.71
United States	20.70	4.88
France	13.49	3.18
Germany	11.68	2.75
New Zealand	10.88	2.57
United Kingdom	8.30	1.96
Australia	6.52	1.54
Malaysia	5.00	1.18
Italy	4.03	0.95

27. TIBET AUTONOMOUS REGION

Spreading over an area of 1,228,400 sq km north of Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal.

The population at year-end in 1989 was 2,150,000. Lhasa is the regional capital.

Highland barley and other crops are cultivated in the sheltered valleys of eastern Tibet, while sheep, cattle and yak, an ox-like, hairy animal, are pastured on the vast grasslands in northern Tibet. Many mineral deposits have been discovered, and the ones with the biggest reserves are chromite, copper, boron and gypsum. There are also deposits of lithium, known as the aristocrat of metals used in nuclear reactions and metallurgy. Tibet has the biggest reserve of geothermal energy in China, some of which are being harnessed to generate electricity.

Tibet, which had no industry a few decades ago, produced goods worth RMB 330 million in 1989. Cement production reached 120,000 tonnes, almost enough to meet local needs.

Foreign trade

In 1990, the total value of import and export of Tibet Autonomous Region reached $US 30.2192 million, a decrease of 1.. per cent compared to the $US 30.67 million in 1989.

The purchase value of export commodities amounted to RMB 69.18 million yuan, a decrease of 37.34 per cent against RMB 110.41 million yuan in 1989.

The total value of export was $US 13.94 million, a decrease of 10.35 per cent against $US 15.55 million in 1989, accounting for 2.97 per cent of GNP in Tibet Autonomous Region, 0.03 per cent of national export value.

Table 41. List of export commodities structure

Classified by agriculture, light and heavy industries				*Classified by standard of international trade*			
Category	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export value*		*Category*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total export value*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Agricultural and sideline products	12.78	91.67	91.44	Primary products	12.81	91.92	95.88
Light industrial products	1.10	7.92	3.99				
Heavy industrial products	0.06	0.41	4.57	Industrial manufactured products	1.13	8.08	4.12

The commodities each with export value exceeding $US 1 million were sheep wool, dehaired goatwool, cordiceps sinensis, totalling $US 11.29 million, making up 80.99 per cent of the total export value.

The commodities were mainly exported to the following countries and regions: Hong Kong, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the United States.

The total import value amounted to $US 16.28 million, up 7.67 per cent over $US 15.12 million of 1989, among which, $US 9.98 million of means of production, made up 61.28 per cent of the total import value; $US 6.30 million of means of livelihood, made up 38.72 per cent. Classified by standard of international trade, the primary products reached $US 250,000, making up 1.51 per cent of the total import value; $US 16.03 million for industrial manufactured products, accounting for 98.49 per cent.

The imported goods were mainly as follows: $US 5.29 million for automobile and its components, making up 32.51 per cent of the total import value; $US 3.11 million for steel products, accounting for 19.10 per cent; $US 1.73 million for pesticide, occupying 10.64 per cent; $US 1.08 million for textile products, making up 6.63 per cent.

The main import markets were Japan, Nepal, Hong Kong, and Brazil with total value of $US 15.89 million, making up 97.62 per cent of the total import value.

In 1990, the total value of import and export in Tibet's border trade amounted to $US 9.02 million, a decrease of 18.15 per cent compared with $US 11.02 million in 1989. The main export commodities were animal by-products, native produce, textile products, and light industrial products. The main import goods were cereals, oils and foodstuffs, articles for minority nationality, household electrical appliances, etc.

Utilization of foreign capital

In 1990, 1 contract was approved to utilize foreign investment with a value of $US 150,000. This project was processing of animal by-products. The investment came from Nepal.

Foreign economic cooperation

Tibet Autonomous Region accepted 5 projects of international aid with a total value of $US 6.78 million. Among them, 3 projects were from the United Nations Children's Fund and other international organizations with a total value $US 5.40 million; and 2 projects were from the bilateral aid with a total value of $US 1.38 million. The above-mentioned projects have been performed completely.

28. XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION

Spreading over an immense area of 1.6 million sq km, or 1/6 the total territory of China, this autonomous region in far west China has a population of 14,541,600, of whom 6,827,300 are Uygur, 5,531,600 are Han, and 1,087,900 are Kazak. The rest numbering 1,094,800 is made up of people of the Hui, Mongolian, Kirgiz, Tajik, Xibe, Manchu, Tatar, Russian and other ethnic groups. The regional capital is Urumqi, a city situated in almost the very center of the Euro-Asian landmass and more than 2,500 km from the east Chinese coast.

Xinjiang is a vast land which abounds in minerals. The principal minerals are petroleum, coal, aluminium and non-ferrous metals of all kinds. Rich petroleum reserves have been found in Xinjiang's Junggar and Tarim basins. The region produces plenty of melons, seedless raisins, wool and long-stapled cotton and has extensive tracts of grassland.

Foreign trade

Xinjiang's total export and import value in 1990 was $US 410.86 million, a decrease of 15.53 per cent over 1989's $US 486.39 million.

Goods purchased for export totalled RMB 889.01 million yuan, up 16.96 per cent as against RMB 760.1 million yuan in 1989.

The total export value reached $US 335.91 million, a decrease of 6.93 per cent compared with 1989's $US 360.94 million. The export value took up 6.38 per cent of the Autonomous Region's GNP of RMB 25.188 billion yuan and 0.65 per cent of the total export value of the whole country.

There were 43 items of major products each with an annual export value exceeding $US 1 million each. Among the 43 varieties, there were 12 items each with export value over $US 5 million. They were cotton, cotton yarn, cashmere sweater, woolen sweater, cotton cloth, casings, canned tomato ketchup, carpet, lithium carbonate, licorice root ointment, cotton polyester frocks and down clothes, totalling $US 217.97 million which took up 64.89 per cent of the total export value. Commodities were exported to 42 countries and regions.

Table 42. Composition of export commodities

Classified according to agricultural industrial product				*Classified according to international trade standard*			
Item	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*		*Item*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Agricultural & sideline products	182.42	54.31	57.2	Primary products	201.41	59.96	60.00
Agricultural & sideline manufactured products	104.41	31.08	28.5				
Industrial & mineral products	49.08	14.61	14.3	Industrial manufactured products	134.50	40.04	40.00

Table 43. Major export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Japan	106.05	31.57
Former Soviet Union	72.81	21.68
Hong Kong	57.68	17.17
Germany	13.34	3.97
America	13.15	3.92
Czechoslovakia	11.26	3.35

Imported goods were $US 74.95 million, a decrease of 40.26 per cent as against $US 125.46 million in 1989. Of the imported goods, means of production totalled $US 66.26 million, making up 88.41 per cent of the total imports; and materials of livelihood reached $US 8.69 million, making up 11.59 per cent. According to the classification for international trade standard, primary products were $US 1.76 million, taking up 2.34 per cent of the total imports, whereas the industrial manufactured products amounted to $US 73.20 million, making up 97.66 per cent.

Major imports covered 10 varieties, such as, ammonium phosphate, diammonium phosphate, thick steel plate, thin steel plate, section steel, auto parts, urea, kinescope, medical appliances, etc., totalling $US 62.52 million, making up 83.42 per cent of the import value.

Commodities imported came from 13 countries and regions.

Table 44. Major import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Former Soviet Union	47.36	63.19
Hong Kong	14.39	19.20
Japan	8.77	11.70
United States	1.54	2.05

Xinjiang's total trade with the former Soviet Union was $US 120.17 million, almost the same as that of 1989, making up 29.25 per cent of Xinjiang's total trade. Of the total with the former Soviet Union, the export was $US 72.81 million, and import was $US 47.36 million.

1990 saw the total border trade of $US 71.38 million: that with the former Soviet Union was $US 69.81 million (of which, the export was $US 34.65 million), and that with Pakistan was $US 1.57 million (of which, the export totalled $US 1.14 million). Of the border trade, the major exports were thermos bottles, garments, knitwear, woolen sweater, etc. and major imports were chemical fertilizers, steel products, automobiles, etc.

Utilization of Foreign Capital

In 1990, 9 contracts were signed and approved for utilization of foreign capital with a contracted foreign investment of $US 264.46 million, 6.6 times more than 1989's $US 34.76 million. Of the said contracts, 2 were foreign loans with a value of $US 206.06 million: 6 were involved with foreign direct investment totalling $US 57.61 million; 1 was involved in other foreign investment valuing $US 79,000. The actual utilization of foreign capital amounted to $US 17.21 million, a decrease of 61.59 per cent as against $US 44.735 million in 1989. Of the total actually-utilized foreign capital, foreign loans involved $US 10.54 million; foreign direct investment, $US 5.95 million; and other foreign investment, $US 72,000.

Of the 6 contracts with foreign direct investment, 5 were joint ventures and 1 was wholly foreign-owned enterprise. Sectors invested were production-oriented, and mainly covered: textile industry, 4; building materials, 1; and fodder, 1. The foreign capital came from Canada and Spain.

In 1990, the export value of foreign-invested enterprises that were in operation was $US 19.61 million, constituting 5.84 per cent of Xinjiang's total export.

Technology import and export

8 contracts were signed for introduction of technology and import of equipment with a contracted value of $US 5.73 million, a decrease of 40.35 per cent compared with $US 9.60 million in 1989. The projects mainly imported from Japan, the United States, Germany, Italy and the former Soviet Union.

Foreign economic cooperation

19 contracts were signed involving contracting projects and labour service, with a contracted value of SF4.09 million and SF4.09 million, and the turnover was realized in the year. 1,100 technicians and labour service workers were sent abroad, and 290 remained working abroad in the end of the year.

Projects executed were: residence and hotel construction and maintenance projects in the former Soviet Union and a cement factory in Mongolia.

In 1990, 2 non-productive enterprises were set up in the former Soviet Union with Chinese capital of $US 1.20 million.

In 1990, Xinjiang received an amount of $US 1.25 million from the United Nations Population Fund for women's participation and development and 2 aid given gratis from the Japanese Government involving 1.519 billion Japanese Yen.

29. YUNNAN PROVINCE

Yunnan, a very mountainous province in southwestern Chian, has a common border of 4,060 km with Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam. It covers an area of 394,000 sq km with 36.48 million people of the Han nationality and the Yi, Bai, Hani, Zhuang, Dai, Miao and 18 other ethnic minorities.

Foreign trade

The import and export volume of Yunnan Province in 1990 totalled $US 751.14 million, decreased by 6.35 per cent from $US 802.09 million in 1989.

The value of products purchased for export was RMB 2.344 billion yuan, increased by 12.69 per cent over RMB 2.08 billion yuan in 1989.

The export volume totalled $US 562.41 million, increased by 4.41 per cent over $US 538.63 million in 1989, accounting for 6.91 per cent of the Province's GNP and 1.08 per cent of the national export value.

Table 45. Export commodity structure

Classified by agriculture, light and heavy industries				*Classified by international trade standard*			
Category	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*		*Category*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Agricultural & sideline products	65.53	11.65	18.6	Primary products	233.37	41.49	31.3
Light industrial products	288.10	51.23	48.7				
Heavy industrial products	208.78	37.12	32.7	Industrial manufactured products	329.04	58.51	68.7

There were 51 items of commodities, with export value of each item exceeding $US 1 million. The total value of these commodities amounted to $US 367.68 million, accounting for 65.38 per cent of the total. Of them, the export value of cigarette exceeding $US 30 million, amounted to $US 140.95 million, accounting for 25.06 per cent of the total. The export value of tin, tea, machine tools, heavy calcium and shouldering tin ranged from $US 10-30 million respectively, totalling $US 87.88 million and accounting for 15.63 per cent of the total. The export value of phosphorous ore, jade ornaments, garments, kidney beans, calcium magnesium phosphate, phosphor, flue-cured tobacco, antimony ingots and telescopes ranged from $US 5-10 million, totalling $US 58.03 million and accounting for 10.32 per cent of the total.

The commodities were exported to 69 countries and regions, 9 countries more than that of 1989.

Table 46. Main export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Myanmar	142.73	25.38
Hong Kong	96.28	17.12
Japan	68.45	12.17
United States	22.12	3.93
Former Soviet Union	19.12	3.40
Singapore	9.33	1.66
Thailand	9.28	1.65
United Kingdom	8.18	1.45

The total import volume was $US 188.73 million, a decrease of 28.36 per cent from $US 263.46 million in 1989. Of the total, means of production were valued at $US 89.06 million, accounting for 47.19 per cent of the total: means of livelihood $US 99.67 million, 52.18 per cent. Classified by international trade standard, the value of primary products amounted to $US 78.57 million, accounting for 41.63 per cent of the total; and the value of industrial manufactured products was $US 110.16 million, 58.37 per cent.

Major imports were agricultural products with the value of $US 68 million, accounting for 36.03 per cent of the total; tobacco and cigarette subsidiary materials, $US 22.4 million, 11.90 per cent; technology and complete equipment, $US 22.37 million, 11.85 per cent; various kinds of machinery, $US 14.05 million, 7.45 per cent; and raw materials for arts and crafts $US 10.14 million, 5.40 per cent.

The commodities were imported from 22 countries and regions.

Table 47. Main import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of the total*
Myanmar	72.92	38.64
Hong Kong	29.43	15.59
United States	21.64	11.47
Germany	12.36	6.55
Japan	11.14	5.90
Finland	7.83	4.15
France	6.81	3.61
Australia	6.58	3.49
United Kingdom	6.17	3.27

Yunnan's total import and export value of the border trade was $US 202.72 million, a decrease of 20.38 per cent from $US 254.62 million in 1989. Of the total, the export value amounted to $US

127.92 million, and the import value amounted to $US 74.80 million. The total import and export value of the border trade with Myanmar reached $US 195.72 million, accounting for 96.54 per cent of the total border trade value (export value, $US 123.52 million and import value, $US 72.20 million). The total import and export value of the border trade with the Lao People's Democratic Repubic was $US 7 million, accounting for 3.46 per cent of the total (export value, $US 4.4 million and import value, $US 2.6 million).

Utilization of foreign capital

36 contacts on using foreign capital were signed and approved with the contract value of $US 4.51 million, an increase of 3.38 per cent over $US 4.3626 million in 1989. Of the total, 11 were contracts of foreign direct investment with the total value of $US 2.53 million; 25 were of other foreign investment with the total value of $US 1.98 million.

The foreign investment actually utilized was $US 7.38 million, a decrease of 6.25 per cent from $US 7.872 million in 1989, of which, the amount of foreign direct investment was $US 2.61 million, and other foreign investment was $US 4.77 million.

Among 11 projects of foreign direct investment, 7 were equity joint ventures, and 4 were exclusively foreign-owned enterprises. All of them were productive. Of these projects, 2 were involved in plantation, 2 in chemical industry, 1 in garment processing, casting, photographic plate making and food processing, respectively. The investors mainly came from Hong Kong, Taiwan Province, Singapore and the United States.

Technology import and export

14 contracts of technology and equipment import were signed and approved with the contract value of $US 63.926 million, increased by 1.23 times over $US 28.6271 million in 1989. The foreign exchange actually used amounted to $US 22.38 million, decreased by 30.90 per cent from $US 32.39 million in 1989. The major projects were involved in cigarette packing line, cigarette machine, tray filler, soft packing machine, compound filler up production line, printing machinery, etc., 3 of them were introduced from Germany with the value of $US 29.18 million; 4 from the United Kingdom, $US 24.00 million; and 1 from Italy, $US 5.90 million.

Foreign economic cooperation

23 contracts of foreign engineering contracting and labour service were signed and approved with the contract value of $US 6.8674 million, a decrease of 2.05 per cent from $US 7.0113 million in 1989. The turnover was $US 4.5161 million, an increase of 30.81 per cent over $US 3.4525 million in 1989. At the end of the year, 10 people remained abroad. Yunnan mainly undertook the construction of a teaching building of a university and Point Monies Bridge in Mauritius, the water treatment project in Pakistan, the second resident building in Maldives, and the runway transformation project of Nam Tha Airport in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Yunnan Province undertook 5 projects of foreign aid in Mauritius, Cameroon and Maldives. 23 people for foreign aid were sent abroad. At the end of the year, 35 people remained abroad.

The Province received 11 assistant projects from international organizations and bilateral-aid projects with the value of $US 17 million.

8 enterprises were approved to be set up in Mauritius, Bolivia, Myanmar, the United States, Tanzania and Australia. The total Chinese investment amounted to $US 2.1 million.

30. ZHEJIANG PROVINCE

Lying on the East China coast south of the Yangtze River Estuary, Zhejiang Province is a land of rice and fish, and is well-known for its silk and tea. Off its long coastline are 2,164 islands, the most famous ones being the Zhoushan – one of China largest fishing grounds. The important ports along the coast are Ningbo and Wenzhou. The province occupies an area of 101,800 sq km and has a population exceeding 40,000,000. The provincial capital is Hangzhou, a tourist center with its picturesque West Lake.

Foreign trade

The total export and import volume of Zhejiang Province in 1990 was $US 2.55 billion, an increase of 9.49 per cent over $US 2.329 billion in 1989.

The export commodities purchasing value was RMB 13.891 billion yuan, an increase of 27 per cent over RMB 10.938 billion yuan in 1989.

The export value was $US 2.259 billion, an increase of 20.22 per cent over $US 1.879 billion in 1989, accounting for 13.16 per cent of the province's GNP and 4.34 per cent of the total export of the whole country, and ranking the sixth in China.

Table 48. Structure of export commodities

By agriculture, light and heavy industries				*By SITC system*			
Item	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total export*		*Category*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total export*	
		1990	*1989*			*1990*	*1989*
Agricultural & sideline products	305.71	13.5	14.4	Primary products	627.52	27.8	32.1
Light industrial products	1,645.94	72.9	69.1				
Heavy industrial products	307.69	16.5	16.5	Manufactured industrial products	1,631.82	72.2	67.9

The export commodities were sold to 134 countries and regions. Of them, 21 countries bought commodities valuing more than $US 10 million each, totalling $US 1.955 billion, and accounting for 86.54 per cent of the total export.

Table 49. Commodities each with export value over $US 5 million

Classification by value	*Name of commodities*	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total export*
Over $US 100 million (4 kinds)	Garments, silk and satins, mulberry silk, tea.	630.29	27.90
Between $US 50-100 million (3 kinds)	Cotton cloth, aquatic products, canned goods.	234.46	10.38
Between $US 10-50 million (30 kinds)	Hardware, cotton knitwear, cotton manufactured goods, vegetables, petroleum products, cotton/polyester blended fabrics, straw products, wool knitwear, B/W TV sets, gasoline, tools, leather garments, down products, colour bulbs, small-sized complete sets of equipments, art shoes, silk knitwear, fluorspar in lumps (in powder), artificial silk products, cement, locks, nylon umbrellas, bearings, cotton yarn, rabbit hair, pesticide, and toys.	630.86	27.93
Total		**1,495.61**	**66.21**

Table 50. Major export markets

Country/region	*Export value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total export*
Hong Kong	659.83	29.21
Japan	345.19	15.28
United States	226.63	10.03
Germany	137.20	6.07
Former Soviet Union	94.94	4.20
Italy	67.53	2.99
Singapore	67.46	2.99
France	53.50	2.37
Switzerland	36.78	1.63
Morocco	36.76	1.63
Total	**1,725.82**	**76.40**

The total import value was $US 290.81 million, a decrease of 35.39 per cent from $US 450.12 million in 1989, of which, $US 277.96 million was for means of production, accounting for 95.58 per cent of the total import; and $US 12.85 million was for means of livelihood, accounting for 4.42 per cent. By SITC system, $US 105.44 million was for primary products, accounting for 36.26 per cent of the total; and $US 185.37 million for manufactured industrial products, 63.74 per cent.

Major import commodities were: chemical raw materials valuing $US 38.77 million; cotton, $US 36.46 million; complete sets of equipment and various kinds of machinery, $US 18.40 million;

electronic computers and various kinds of instruments, $US 18.13 million; synthetic fibre, $US 15.63 million; ores, $US 11.27 million; and rubber, $US 10.24 million. The sum was $US 148.9 million, accounting for 50.12 per cent of the total import value.

Table 51. Major import markets

Country/region	*Import value ($US million)*	*Percentage of total import*
Hong Kong	135.19	46.49
Japan	58.52	20.12
United States	29.40	10.11
Germany	16.03	5.51
Australia	10.99	3.78
Taiwan Province	7.30	2.51
Malaysia	4.51	1.55
The Netherlands	3.63	1.25
Macau	3.50	1.20
Singapore	3.02	1.04
Total	**272.09**	**93.56**

Utilization of foreign capital

317 contracts on using foreign capital were signed and approved. Contract value was $US 164.91 million, a decrease of 48.34 per cent form $US 319.23 million in 1989, of which, $US 30.02 million were foreign loans, $US 133.13 million were foreign direct investment for 294 projects, and $US 1.76 million were other foreign investment for 23 projects.

The actually used foreign funds was $US 79.17 million, a decrease of 71.77 per cent from $US 280.45 million in 1989, of which, foreign loans was $US 30.02 million, foreign direct investment was $US 48.44 million, and foreign investment in other forms was $US 710,000.

Among the 294 foreign direct investment projects, 249 were Chinese-foreign equity joint ventures, 15 were contractual joint ventures, and 30 were wholly foreign-owned enterprises. Or 287 were productive enterprises and 7 were non-productive projects. To classify by trade, 92 were for textile and garments, 50 for machinery and electronics, 35 for arts and crafts, 20 for light industry, 11 for chemical industry, 5 for culture and education, 5 for instruments and meters, 4 for building materials, 3 for transportation and storage, 2 for agriculture, 1 for scientific research and technical service, and 76 for others.

The investment came from 16 countries and regions. The major investors were Hong Kong involving in 169 projects, valuing $US 69.8 million; Taiwan Province, 60 projects, $US 30.09 million; Singapore, 5 projects, $US 12.41 million; the United States, 22 projects, $US 6.92 million; Japan, 18 projects, $US 4.5 million; Canada, 3 projects, $US 1.15 million; and Macau, 3 projects, $US 740,000.

By the end of 1909, 407 foreign investment enterprises went into operation. The business turnover was RMB 2.36 billion yuan, the profit was RMB 90.07 million yuan, and the export earning was $US 149 million.

Technology import and export

143 contracts on import of technology and equipment were signed with a value of $US 72.12 million, an increase of 1.13 times over $US 33.81 million in 1989.

10 contracts on export of technology were signed with a value of $US 17.21 million. Major exports were power machinery, electric power generating equipment, pharmaceutical equipment, heavy machinery, etc.

Foreign rconomic vooperation

The Province signed 68 contracts for contracting engineering projects and labour service cooperation, valuing $US 24.05 million, an increase of 25.20 per cent over $US 19.21 million in 1989. The business turnover was $US 15.43 million, a decrease of 17.71 per cent from $US 18.75 million in 1989. 2,700 people were dispatched abroad in 1990, and 1,352 people were still abroad at the end of the year. Most of them were sent to countries and regions such as Kuwait, Iran, Yemen, Japan, Hong Kong, Austria, Germany, Fiji, Sierra Leone and Australia, and coastal countries of West Africa. Main contracting projects were construction of villas and apartment buildings in Kuwait City, Chinese Gardens in Japan, Esfahan Hydropower Station in Iran, and Fiji hydroelectric project, etc.

The Province undertook 10 foreign aid projects, involving in hydropower, construction, agriculture, etc. More than 100 people were sent abroad for foreign aid. Countries that received aids were Fiji, Sierra Leone, Myanmar, Mali, Uganda, and Central Africa. The 47 km 11KV power transmission line of Power Network in Fiji and the Myanmar Cultural Theatre were completed.

The Province received 18 foreign aid projects with $US 2.61 million of foreign funds from international organizations and other countries, of which, $US 2.11 million was from international organizations and $US 500,000 was from other countries.

2 overseas enterprises were approved and established. The Chinese side invested $US 760,000. By the end of 1990, 10 enterprises went into operation, with a total Chinese investment of $US 4.99 million. These enterprises scattered in Canada, the United Arab Emirates, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Australia, etc.

PART TWO

Annex I (under chapter I)

1.1 Administrative Division of China
(by the end of 1990)

Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions	*Number of prefectures*	*Number of cities*			*Number of counties*	*Districts under city's administration*
		Total	*Equivalent to prefecture*	*Equivalent to county*		
Total 31	151	464	185	279	1903	651
Beijing Municipality	–	–	–	–	8	10
Tianjin Municipality	–	–	–	–	5	13
Hebei Province	8	23	10	13	126	33
Shanxi Province	6	13	6	7	93	18
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	8	17	4	13	71	16
Liaoning Province	–	20	14	6	38	56
Jilin Province	2	22	6	16	25	18
Heilongjiang Province	4	25	10	15	54	63
Shanghai Municipality	–	–	–	–	9	12
Jiangsu Province	–	26	11	15	49	42
Zhejiang Province	2	25	9	16	51	19
Auhui Province	7	18	9	9	63	33
Fujian Province	3	16	6	10	54	17
Jiangxi Province	5	16	6	10	74	15
Shandong Province	5	34	11	23	76	34
Henan Province	5	26	12	14	104	39
Hubei Province	7	30	8	22	49	27
Hunan Province	6	26	8	18	78	29
Guangdong Province	–	19	18	1	76	41
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	8	12	5	7	76	21
Hainan Province	–	3	2	1	16	3
Sichuan Province	10	23	11	12	169	36
Guizhou Province	7	9	2	7	73	6
Yunnan Province	15	11	2	9	114	4
Tibet Autonomous Region	6	2	1	1	76	1
Shaanxi Province	6	12	4	8	85	14
Gansu Province	9	13	5	8	67	10
Qinghai Province	7	3	1	2	37	4
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	2	4	2	2	16	6
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	13	16	2	14	71	11
Taiwan Province	–	–	–	–	–	–

Notes:

1. The total number of cities is 467 if Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai are included.
2. Number of prefectures excludes prefecture–level cities. Number of counties does not include county–level cities.

1.2 Population growth in 1970 and 1990

Year	*TFR*	*Birth rate (1%)*	*Natural growth rate (1%)*
1970	5.81	33.59	25.95
1990	2.31	21.06	4.39

1.3 Population growth in China and other countries (1990)

	TFR	*Birth rate (%)*	*Natural growth rate (%)*	*Death rate (%)*
China	2.3	21	14	7
World	3.5	27	18	10
Developed nations	2.0	15	5	9
Developing nations	4.0	31	21	10
Developing nations (excluding China)	4.6	35	24	11

1.4 Changes in age composition in China

	International accepted norms							
	Young type	*Adult type*	*Ageing type*	*1953 Census*	*1964 Census*	*1982 Census*	*1987 1% sample survey*	*1988 Birth-control sample survey*
Juvenile coefficient	40% plus	30–40%	below 30%	36.20%	40.70%	33.59%	28.68%	28.0%
Ageing pop. coefficient	below 5%	5–10%	10% plus	4.41%	3.56%	4.91%	5.46%	5.3%
Ageing people juvenile ratio	below 15%	15–30%	30% plus	12.2%	8.7%	14.6%	19.0%	19.0%
Age median	below age 20	Age 20-30	Age 30% plus		Age 20.9	Age 22.9	Age 24.2	Age 23.5

1.5 Some important data of the 1990 census

Item		*Unit*	*4th Census of 1990*	*3rd Census of 1982*	*Comparison between 1990 & 1982*
Total pop.[1]		person	1,133,682,501	1,008,175,288	+12.45%
Natural pop. changes[2]	Birth rate	%	20.98	20.91	+0.07%
	Death rate	%	6.28	6.36	–0.08%
	Natural growth rate	%	14.70	14.55	0.15%
Number of persons per family		person	3.96	4.41	–0.45 person
Sex ratio (female = 100)		%	106.6	106.3	+0.3%
Nationalities	Han	person	1,042,482,187	940,880,121	+10.8%
	Various nationalities	person	91,200,314	67,295,167	+35.52%
Education qualifications of every 1,000,000 people	College	person	1,422	615	+131.22%
	Senior school	person	8,039	6,779	+18.59%
	Junior school	person	23,344	17,892	+30.47%
	Primary school	person	37,057	35,237	+5.17%
Illiterates, semi–literates[3]		person	180,030,060	22,996,4474	–21.71%
	proportion to total pop.	%	15.88	22.81	–6.93%
City pop. town pop.[4]		person	296,512,111	206,588,582	
	Proportion to total pop.	%	26.23	20.60	

Notes:

(1) This is the total population on Chinese mainland, including members of armed forces on active service, and excluding the Chinese population figures for Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau.

(2) The 1990 Census figures shown here are those for the 12 months prior to the start of the Census, and those of the 1982 Census are figures for 1981.

(3) These illiterates and semi–literates are people aged 15 and above.

(4) The city population in the 1990 Census is the population in urban districts in cities, where these districts have been set up, and that in streets in cities without urban districts. Town population is the population of neighbourhoods in towns under the jurisdiction of cities where urban districts have not been set up, and the population of neighbourhoods in towns under the jurisdiction of county administrations. The city population in the 1982 census in the population of centers which had been designated as cities (excluding the population of cities under the jurisdiction of county administrations). Town population is that of towns over which county administrations exercise jurisdiction.

1.6 Population and its composition (year-end figure), 1952-1990

10 thousand

Year	*Total*	*By sex*				*By residence*			
		Male		*Female*		*Urban*		*Rural*	
	Population	*Population*	*Proportion (%)*	*Population*	*Proportion (%)*	*Population*	*Proportion (%)*	*Population*	*Proportion (%)*
1952	57,482	29,833	51.90	27,649	48.10	7,163	12.5	50,319	87.50
1957	64,653	33,469	51.77	31,184	48.23	9,949	15.40	54,704	84.60
1962	67,295	34,517	51.29	32,778	48.71	11,659	17.30	55,636	82.70
1965	72,538	37,128	51.18	35,410	48.82	13,045	18.00	59,493	82.00
1970	82,992	42,686	51.43	40,306	48.57	14,424	17.40	68,568	82.60
1975	92,420	47,564	51.47	44,856	48.53	16,030	17.30	76,390	82.70
1976	93,717	48,257	51.49	45,460	48.51	16,341	17.40	77,376	82.60
1977	94,974	48,908	51.50	46,066	48.50	16,669	17.60	78,305	82.10
1978	96,259	49,567	51.49	46,692	48.51	17,245	17.90	79,014	82.10
1979	97,542	50,192	51.46	47,350	48.54	18,492	19.00	79,047	81.00
1980	98,705	50,785	51.45	47,920	48.55	19,140	19.40	79,565	80.60
1981	100,072	51,519	51.48	48,553	48.52	20,171	20.16	79,901	79.84
1982	101,654	52,352	51.50	49,302	48.50	21,480	21.13	80,174	78.87
1983	103,008	53,152	51.60	49,856	48.40	22,274	21.62	80,734	78.38
1984	104,357	53,848	51.60	50,509	48.40	24,017	23.01	80,340	76.99
1985	105,851	54,725	51.70	51,126	48.30	25,094	23.71	80,757	76.29
1986	107,507	55,581	51.70	51,926	48.30	26,366	24.52	81,141	75.48
1987	109,300	56,290	51.50	53,010	48.50	27,674	25.32	81,626	74.68
1988	111,026	57,201	51.52	53,825	48.48	28,661	25.81	82,365	74.19
1989	112,704	58,099	51.55	54,605	48.45	29,540	26.21	83,164	73.79
1990	114,333	58,964	51.52	55,429	48.48	30,191	26.41	84,142	73.59

Notes:

1. Figures in this table refer to population of 30 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities on the mainland, including servicemen.
2. 1949–1981 urban population refers to population living in areas under the administration of cities and towns. Rural population refers to population of counties but excluding those living in towns of a county. Fast increase in urban population in 1984 is due to increase of number of towns after adjustment of criterion of town in 1984.
3. Figures for years since 1982 were listed based on the 4th (1990) National Population Census.

1.7 Birth rate, death rate and natural growth rate of the population, 1952-1990

Unit:%

Year	*National*			*Urban*			*Rural*		
	Birth rate	*Death rate*	*Natural growth rate*	*Birth rate*	*Death rate*	*Natural growth rate*	*Birth rate*	*Death rate*	*Natural growth rate*
1952	37.00	17.00	20.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
1957	34.03	10.80	23.23	44.48	8.47	36.01	32.81	11.07	21.74
1962	37.01	10.02	26.99	35.46	8.28	27.18	37.27	10.32	26.95
1965	37.88	9.50	28.38	26.59	5.69	20.90	39.53	10.06	29.47
1970	33.43	7.60	25.83	–	–	–	–	–	–
1975	23.01	7.32	15.69	14.71	5.39	9.32	24.17	7.59	16.58
1976	19.91	7.25	12.66	13.12	6.60	6.52	20.85	7.35	13.50
1977	18.93	6.87	12.06	13.38	5.51	7.87	19.70	7.06	12.64
1978	18.25	6.25	12.00	13.56	5.12	8.44	18.91	6.42	12.49
1979	17.82	6.21	11.61	13.67	5.07	8.60	18.43	6.39	12.04
1980	18.21	6.34	11.87	14.17	5.48	8.69	18.82	6.47	12.35
1981	20.91	6.36	14.55	16.45	5.14	11.31	21.55	6.53	15.02
1982	22.28	6.60	15.68						
1983	20.19	6.90	13.29						
1984	19.90	6.82	13.08						
1985	21.04	6.78	14.26						
1986	22.43	6.86	15.57						
1987	23.33	6.72	16.61						
1988	22.37	6.64	15.73						
1989	21.58	6.54	15.04						
1990	21.06	6.67	14.39						

Notes:

1. Figures in this table exclude changes or floating people.
2. Figures for years since 1981 are calculated based on 1982 and 1990 national population censuses.

1.8 Natural resources in minority nationality autonomous areas, 1990

Item	*Unit*	*1990*	*Percentage to national total (%)*
Total surface area	10 thousand sq. m.	691.19	64.5
Grassland in pastoral and semi–pastoral areas	10 thousand hectares	30,000.00	94.0
Forest area	10 thousand hectares	4,787.00	38.4
Forest growing stock	100 million cu. m.	52.40	57.3
Hydropower resources	10 thousand kw.	35,000.00	51.8

1.9 Population in minority nationality autonomous areas, 1990

Province	*Population (10 thousand)*	*Minority population (10 thousand)*	*Percentage of minority population to the total population in minority areas (%)*
Total	**15060.57**	**6668.63**	**44.4**
Hebei	184.80	89.80	48.6
Inner Mongolia	2112.53	382.61	18.1
Liaoning	440.97	223.43	50.7
Jilin	315.42	112.00	35.5
Heilongjiang	23.00	3.80	16.5
Zhejiang	17.19	1.72	10.0
Hubei	419.99	185.44	44.2
Hunan	499.01	318.31	63.8
Guangdong	41.70	13.13	31.5
Guangxi	4149.92	1618.00	39.0
Hainan	212.91	91.59	43.0
Sichuan	803.54	415.44	51.7
Guizhou	1314.23	696.85	53.0
Yunnan	1866.79	984.57	52.7
Tibet	215.91	208.41	96.5
Gansu	262.60	140.22	53.4
Qinghai	271.09	150.76	55.6
Ningxia	454.81	151.55	33.3
Xinjiang	1454.16	901.00	62.0

1.10 Geographic distribution of minority nationalities

Nationality	*Main geographic distribution*	*Nationality*	*Main geographic distribution*
Mongolian	Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Xinjiang	Naxi Jingpo Kirgiz	Yunnan Yunnan Xinjiang
Hui	Ningxia, Gausu, Henan, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Yunnan, Hebei, Shandong, Anhui, Liaoning, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shaanxi, Guizhou, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Sichuan	Tu Daur Mulam	Qinghai, Gansu Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang Guangxi
Tibetan	Tibet, Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan	Qiang	Sichuan
Uygur	Xinjiang	Blang	Yuannan
Miao	Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guangxi, Hubei	Salar Maonan	Qinghai Guangxi
Yi	Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou	Gelo	Guizhou
Zhuang	Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong	Xibe	Liaoning Xinjiang
Buoyei	Guizhou, Yunnan	Achang	Yunnan
Korean	Jilin, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia	Pumi	Yunnan
Manchu	Liaoning, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Beijing	Tajik Nu	Xinjiang Yunnan
Dong	Guizhou, Hunan, Guangxi, Hubei	Ozbek	Xinjiang
Yao	Guangxi, Hunan, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou	Russian	Xinjiang, Heilongjiang
Bai	Yunnan, Hunan, Guizhou	Ewenki	Inner Mongolia
Tujia	Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou	De'ang	Yunnan
Hani	Yunnan	Baoan	Gansu
Kazak	Xinijang	Yugu	Gansu
Dai	Yunnan	Jing	Guangxi
Li	Hainan, Guizhou	Tatar	Xinjiang
Lisu	Yunnan, Sichuan	Dulong	Yunnan
Va	Yunnan	Oroqen	Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia
She	Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong	Hezhe	Heilongjiang
Gaoshan	Taiwan, Fujian	Moinba	Tibet
Lahu	Yunnan	Lhoba	Tibet
Shui	Guizhou, Guangxi	Jino	Yunnan
Dongxiang	Gansu, Xinjiang		

1.11 Main economic indicators of minority nationality autonomous areas

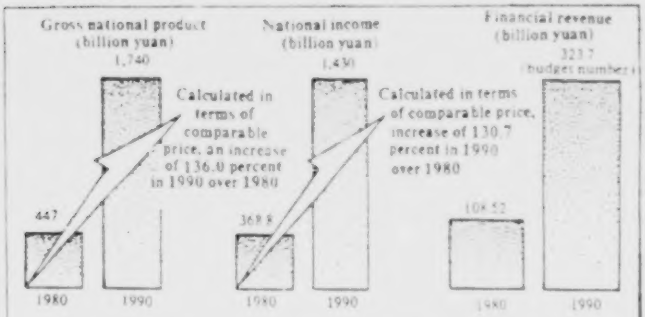
Item	*Unit*	*1952*	*1978*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
I. Gross output value of industry and agriculture[1]	¥ 100 million	57.90	367.70	801.00	1204.20	1290.2
Gross agricultural output value [1]	¥ 100 million	46.50	155.60	368.30	431.20	475.2
Gross industrial output value [1]	¥ 100 million	11.40	212.10	432.70	773.00	815.0
II. Agriculture						
Cultivated area	10 thousand hectares	1348.00	1640.00	1747.00	1752.00	1763
Irrigated area	10 thousand hectares	363.00	601.00	685.00	737.00	764
Grain production	10 thousand tons	1582.00	3124.00	4006.00	4662.00	5373
Cotton production	10 thousand tons	3.14	5.97	19.36	24.80	47.4
Large domestic animals (year–end)	10 thousand head	2439.00	3807.00	4749.00	5230.00	5286
Goats and sheep (year–end)	10 thousand head	4030.00	9580.00	9757.00	11284.00	1136.2
Hogs (year–end)	10 thousand head	1137.00	3260.00	4533.00	5435.00	5665
III. Industry						
Steel output	10 thousand tons	–	128.50	232.50	320.00	368.3
Pig iron output	10 thousand tons	0.90	168.20	258.10	362.90	417.0
Coal output	10 thousand tons	178.00	6081.00	8597.00	13927.00	10155
Crude oil output	10 thousand tons	5.20	577.70	804.90	1133.00	1265
Electricity generation	100 million kwh	0.80	174.00	398.00	675.60	738.5
Timber output	10 thousand cu.m	233.0	1212.00	1826.00	1763.00	1761
Cloth output [2]	100 million m	0.35	3.73	5.42	7.79	7.371
IV. Transport, posts and telecommunications						
Railways open to traffic	km	3787.00	9018.00	12495.00	12900	13064
Highways	10 thousand km	2.59	20.80	25.41	29.3	29.2
Postal routes	10 thousand km	13.13	94.75	90.40	92.9	88.0
V. Domestic trade						
Total value of retail sales	¥ 100 million	17.90	150.80	411.60	752.98	780.57
Total value of net domestic purchases	¥ 100 million	4.80	103.30	237.70	554.75	610.89
VI. Public health						
Health institutions	–	1176.00	23934.00	30432.00	31081.00	31973
Hospital and sanatorium beds	–	5711.00	253520.00	312137.00	388892.00	359382
Medical personnel	10 thousand	1.79	27.94	4237.00	47.83	48.37

Notes:

1. Figures of 1952 are at 1952 constant prices, those of 1978 are at 1970 constant prices and those after 1985 are at 1980 constant prices.
2. Cloth output after 1985 includes cloth blend with chemical fibers.

Annex 2 (under chapter II)

2.1 Economic and social development in the 1980s (State Statistical Bureau)

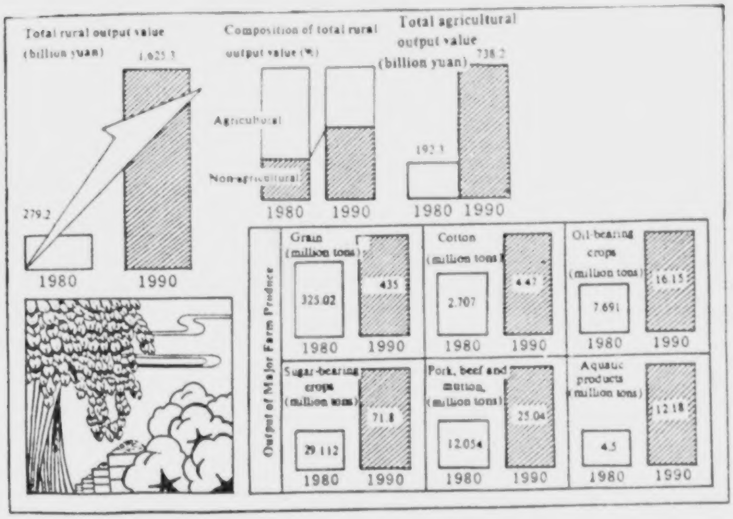


World Rank in Output of Major Products

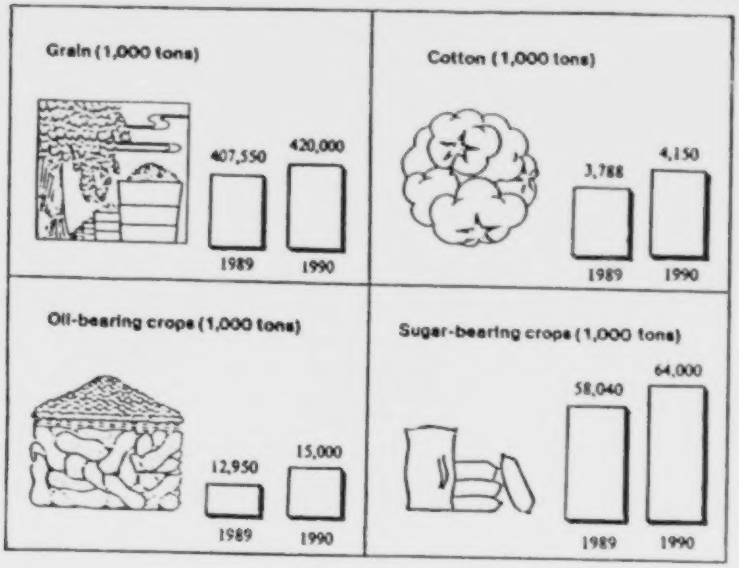
	Cereals	Cotton	Pork, beef and mutton	Steel	Coal	Crude oil	Electricity
1980	2 (1981)	2 (1981)	3 (1981)	5	3	6	6
1989	1	1	1	4	1	6	4

Source: "Beijing Review," April 1991.

2.2 Agricultural output value in 1980 and 1990

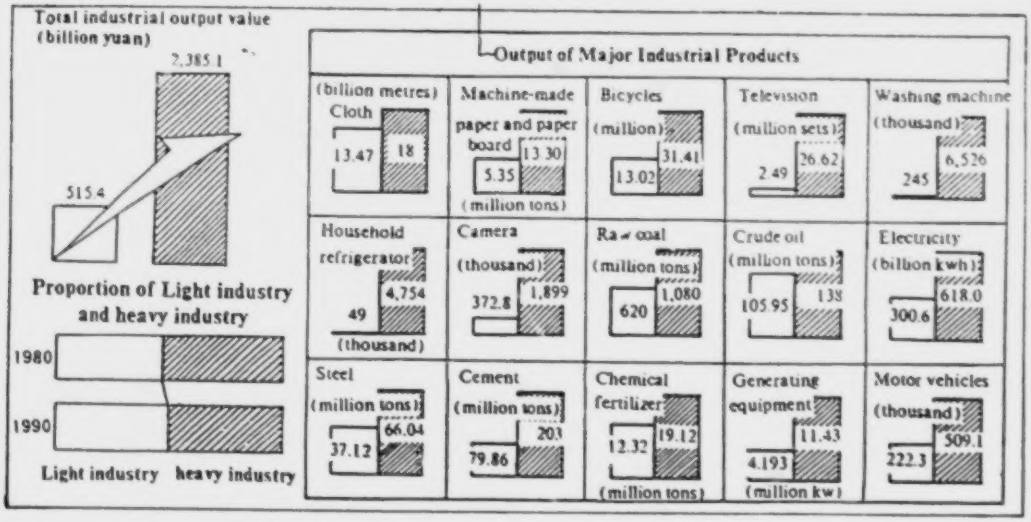


2.3 Major agricultural production in 1989 and 1990



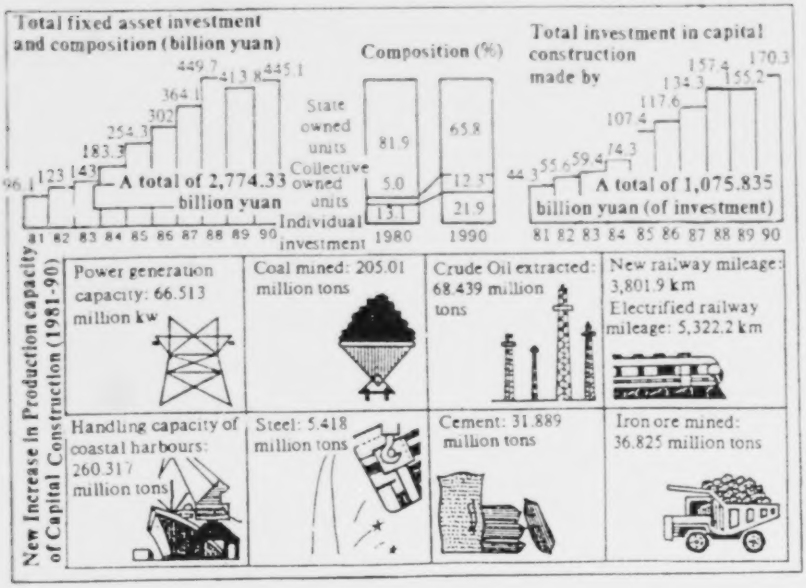
Source: "Beijing Review". April 1991.

2.4 Industrial output value in 1980 and 1990



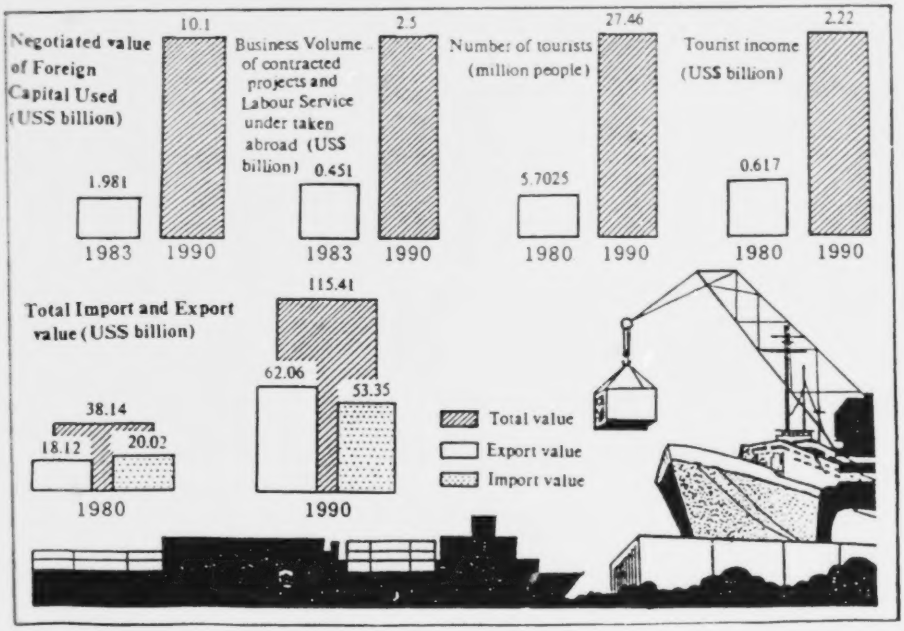
Source: "Beijing Review", April 1991.

2.5 Industrial production for major items in 1989 and 1990



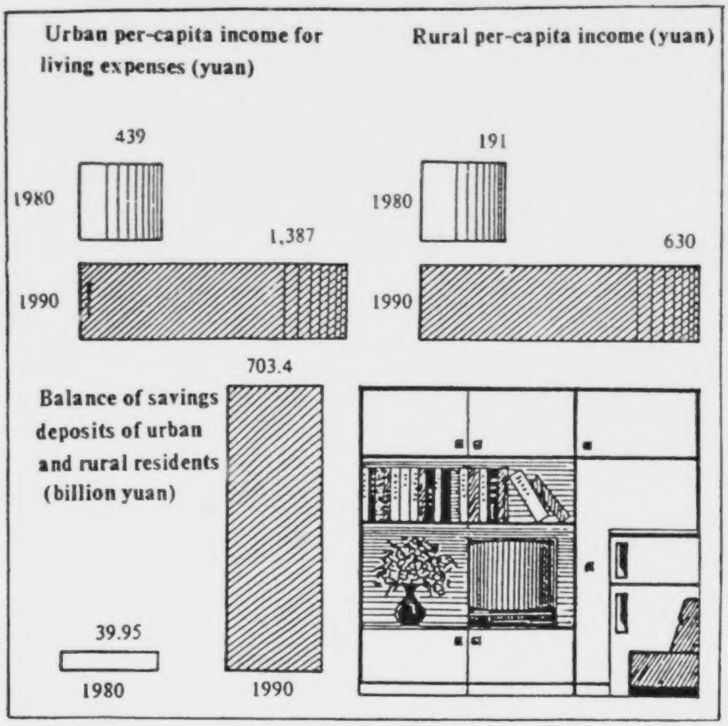
Source: "Beijing Review", April 1991.

2.6 A comparison of foreign capital used in 1983 and 1990 and of foreign trade in 1980 and 1990

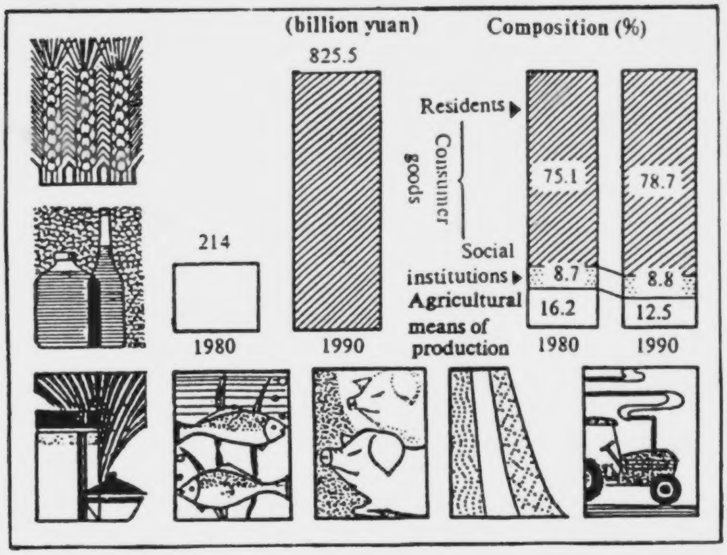


Source: "Beijing Review", April 1991.

2.7 Per capita income in 1980 and 1990



2.8 Total retail sales value of commodities in 1980 and 1990



Source: "Beijing Review", April 1991.

2.9 Financial revenue and expenditure, value and indexes, 1952-1990

Year	*Total revenue (¥ 100 million)*	*Total expenditure (¥ 100 million)*	*Balance (¥ 100 million)*	*Indexes (previous year = 100)*	
				Total revenue	*Total expenditure*
1952	183.7	176.0	7.7	138.0	143.7
1957	310.2	304.2	6.0	107.9	99.5
1962	313.6	305.3	8.3	88.1	83.2
1965	473.3	466.3	7.0	118.5	116.9
1970	662.9	649.4	13.5	125.8	123.5
1975	815.6	820.9	-5.3	104.2	103.8
1976	776.6	806.2	-29.6	95.2	98.2
1977	874.5	843.5	30.9	112.6	104.6
1978	1,121.1	1,111.0	10.3	128.2	131.7
1979	1,103.3	1,273.9	–170.7	98.4	114.7
1980	1,085.2	1,212.7	–127.5	98.4	95.2
1981	1,089.5	1,115.0	–25.5	100.4	91.9
1982	1,124.0	1,153.3	–29.3	103.2	103.4
1983	1,249.0	1,292.5	–43.5	111.1	112.1
1984	1,501.9	1,546.4	–44.5	120.2	119.6
1985	1,966.4	1,844.8	21.6	124.3	119.3
1986	2,260.3	2,330.8	–70.6	107.9	112.4
1987	2,368.9	2,448.5	–79.5	104.8	105.0
1988	2,128.0	2,076.6	–78.6	110.9	110.5
1989	2,947.7	3,040.2	–92.3	112.2	112.3
1990	3,244.8	3,395.2	–150.4	110.1	111.7
The period of rehabilitation	382.0	366.6	15.4	–	–
1953-1957	1,345.6	1,345.6	9.3	11.0	11.6
1958-1962	2,116.7	2,288.7	–172.5	0.2	0.1
1963-1965	1,215.1	1,204.9	10.2	14.7	15.2
1966-1970	2,529.1	2,518.7	10.5	7.0	6.8
1971-1975	3,919.7	3,919.6	0.1	4.2	4.8
1976-1980	4,960.7	5,247.3	–286.6	5.9	8.1
1981-1985	6,830.8	6,952.0	–121.2	11.5	8.8
1986-1990	1,344.9	13,921.3	–471.4	9.1	10.4

Notes:

1. Figures for different planning periods refer to the average annual increase rate.
2. Both revenue and expenditure of 1986 are more than the actual figures and not completely comparable with previous years because certain income reducing items are relisted for expenditure.
3. Figures of 1990 are the executing number of budget.

2.10 Gold and foreign exchange reserves, 1952-1990

Year	*Gold (10 thousand oz)*	*Foreign exchange ($US 100 million)*	*Stock of State foreign exchange*	*Foreign exchange balance of Bank of China*
1952	500	1.39	–	–
1957	500	1.28	–	–
1965	500	2.82	–	–
1970	700	1.91	–	–
1975	1,280	8.99	–	–
1978	1,280	15.57	–	–
1979	1,280	21.54	8.40	13.14
1980	1,280	22.62	–12.96	35.58
1981	1,267	47.73	27.08	20.65
1982	1,267	111.25	69.86	41.39
1983	1,267	143.42	89.01	54.41
1984	1,267	144.20	82.20	62.00
1985	1,267	119.13	26.44	92.69
1986	1,267	105.14	20.72	84.42
1987	1,267	152.36	29.23	123.13
1988	1,267	175.48	33.72	141.76
1989	1,267	170.22	55.50	114.72
1990	1,267	285.94	110.93	175.01

2.11 Incomings and outgoings of State debts and borrowings, 1952-1990

¥ 100 million

Year	*Incomings*[1]	*Government domestic bonds and treasury bill*[2]	*Foreign borrowings*	*Outgoings*[1]	*Repaid capital with interest in government domestic bonds*	*Repaid capital with interest in foreign borrowings*	*Repaid capital with interest in PBC*[3] *borrowings*
1952	9.78	–	9.78	3.92	0.58	0.23	3.11
1957	6.99	6.84	0.15	8.26	2.18	6.08	–
1962	–	–	–	10.37	3.95	6.42	–
1965	–	–	–	6.36	5.66	0.70	–
1970	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1975	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1976	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1977	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1978	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1979	35.31	–	35.31	–	–	–	–
1980	43.01	–	43.01	28.58	–	24.40	4.18
1981	73.08	–	73.08	62.86	–	57.89	5.00
1982	83.86	43.83	40.03	55.52	–	49.62	5.40
1983	79.41	41.58	37.83	42.47	–	36.56	5.41
1984	77.34	42.53	34.81	28.91	–	22.74	6.17
1985	89.85	60.61	29.24	39.56	–	32.59	6.47
1986	138.25	62.51	75.74	50.19	7.98	34.49	7.68
1987	169.55	63.07	106.48	79.83	23.18	51.96	4.69
1988	270.78	132.17	138.61	76.75	28.44	42.58	5.73
1989	82.97	138.91	144.06	72.36	19.30	45.83	7.23
1990	358.61	195.87	162.74	189.45	112.81	68.21	8.43

Notes:

1. For certain years the total of incomings (or outgoings) is larger than the sum of incomings (or outgoings) by items. This is due to the omission of certain items in the table.
2. 1981 incomings of treasury bill. ¥ 4,866 million in total which made up for the budget deficit in 1980 and 1981 was not included in the incomings of debts for the year.
3. PBC means the People's Bank of China.

2.12 Total investment in fixed assets, 1985-1990

Item	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
I. Total investment (¥ 100 million)	2,543.19	3,019.62	3,640.86	(4,496.54) 4,446.59	4,137.73	4,449.29
1. By ownership						
State-owned units	1,680.51	1,978.05	2,297.99	2,762.76	2,534.48	2,918.64
Capital construction	1,074.37	1,176.11	1,343.10	1,574.31	1,551.74	1,703.81
Technical updating and transformation	449.14	619.21	759.59	980.55	788.78	830.19
Other investment in fixed assets	157.00	183.18	196.30	207.90	194.97	199.17
Commercial housing						185.57
Collective-owned units	327.46	391.74	547.01	711.71	569.99	529.48
Urban	128.23	146.39	181.30	254.97	185.63	163.38
Rural	199.23	245.35	365.71	456.74	384.36	366.10
Individual investment	535.22	649.38	795.86	1,022.08	1,032.26	1,001.17
Urban	56.79	74.56	100.51	156.85	140.23	124.70
Rural	478.43	574.82	695.35	865.23	892.03	876.47
2. By source of finance						
State budget	407.80	440.63	475.54	402.68	344.87	287.65
Domestic loans	510.27	638.31	835.94	914.59	689.81	870.88
Foreign investment	91.48	132.16	175.37	254.51	282.35	278.26
Self-raised funds	1,533.64	1,488.51	1,745.18	2,416.94	2,413.06	2,329.49
Other	–	320.00	408.83	457.87	407.62	583.01
3. By nature of work						
Construction and installation projects	1,655.46	1,992.72	2,377.56	2,908.56	2,812.57	2,962.84
Purchase of equipment and instruments	718.08	823.28	997.00	1,221.02	1,048.71	1,148.39
Other	169.65	203.62	266.30	317.00	276.45	338.08
4. By purpose of construction						
Productive construction	1,544.10	1,839.33	2,291.81	2,828.70	2,571.97	2,768.28
Non-productive construction	999.09	1,180.28	1,349.16	1,617.89	1,565.76	1,681.01
Of which: Residential buildings	641.63	729.35	872.06	1,067.02	1,063.84	1,164.48
II. Floor space of buildings (10 thousand sq.m)						
Floor space under construction	148,859	188,184	174,597	168,951	131,788	137,171
Floor space completed	122,084	151,184	141,963	135,943	105,749	107,793
Of which: Residential buildings	90,972	117,667	107,697	104,801	83,197	86,289

Notes:

1. Other investments include those in oilfield maintenance and development, in expanding projects of mining, their investment, and in other infrastructural construction.
2. Figure of 1988 in bracket includes the investment in special economic zones in Guangdong Province.
3. Figure of 1989 does not include those investments valued between ¥ 20,000- ¥ 50,000 which are not under the State plan.

2.13 Change of investment in capital construction compared with the previous year, 1989 and 1990

Item	*1989*	*1990*	*Changes of 1990 over 1989*	
			Value	*± %*
I. **Total investment (¥ 100 million)**	1,551.74	1,073.81	152.07	9.8
(1) By source of finance				
State budget	323.33	363.59	40.26	12.5
Domestic loans	293.00	378.62	85.62	29.2
Foreign investment	221.45	224.05	2.60	1.2
Self-raised funds	495.03	529.92	34.89	7.0
Other	218.91	207.62	–11.29	–5.2
(2) By administrative relationship				
Ministerial projects	747.87	836.39	88.52	11.8
Ministerial supplied projects	89.84	82.76	–7.08	–7.9
Local projects	714.03	784.66	70.63	9.9
(3) By nature of work				
Construction and installation projects	998.73	1,045.37	46.64	4.7
Purchase of equipment and instruments	380.94	453.76	72.82	19.1
Other	172.07	204.69	32.62	19.0
(4) By type of construction				
New construction	708.49	822.96	114.47	16.2
Expansion	569.54	610.99	41.45	7.3
Reconstruction	105.42	116.13	10.71	10.2
(5) By purpose of construction				
Productive construction	1,064.07	1,235.58	171.51	16.1
Non-productive construction	487.67	468.23	–19.44	–4.0
Of which: Residential buildings	189.39	170.32	–19.07	–10.1
(6) By size				
Large and medium projects	729.70	896.31	166.61	22.8
Small projects	686.59	702.56	15.97	2.3
(7) By sector of national economy				
Agriculture	50.65	67.22	16.57	32.7
Industry	822.48	952.60	130.12	15.8
Of which: Energy industry	446.38	558.27	111.89	25.1
Heavy industry	699.39	830.81	131.42	18.8
Light industry	123.09	121.79	–1.30	–1.1
Transport, posts and telecommunications	166.51	207.16	40.65	24.4
Education and scientific research	102.42	104.34	1.92	1.9
II. **Newly-increased fixed assets (¥ 100 million)**	1,179.03	1,362.61	183.58	15.6
III. **Construction projects**				
Projects under construction	66,382	67,041	1,459	2.2
Of which: Large and medium size	969	1,063	94	9.7
Projects completed	35,370	36,502	1,132	3.2
Of which: Large and medium size	95	152	57	60.0
IV. **Floor space of construction (10 thousand sq.m)**				
Floor space under construction	24,744.18	23,236.54	–1,507.64	–6.1
Of which: Residential buildings	9,749.94	1,259.90	–490.04	–5.0
Floor space completed	11,611.55	11,245.93	–365.62	–3.1
Of which: Residential buildings	5,064.20	4,824.78	–239.42	–4.7

Notes:

1. Figures in this table for "by source of finance" are calculated based on proportions of group figures in the "by source of finance" of capital construction finance allocations.
2. Floor space of construction in 1989 excludes purchase floor space of commercial housing.

2.14 Newly increased production capacity through capital construction, 1990

Name of production capacity	*Unit*	*Quantity*	*Name of production capacity*	*Unit*	*Quantity*
Coal mining	10 thousand tons	2,336.10	Salt	10 thousand tons	26.03
Installing capacity of			Machine-made paper		
Power generating equipment	10 thousand kw	915.55	and paper-board	10 thousand tons	5.43
Petroleum extraction	10 thousand tons	374.17	Cotton spindles	10 thousand	38.50
Natural gas extraction	100 million cu.m	1.19	Wool spindles	10 thousand	0.18
Iron-ore mining	10 thousand tons	325.00	Chemical fiber	10 thousand tons	3.89
Iron smelting	10 thousand tons	21.00	New railway lines	km	381.33
Steel smelting	10 thousand tons	10.50	Length of electrified		
Cement	10 thousand tons	283.10	railway	km	566.80
Timber felling	100 million cu.m	34.55	Seaports handling		
Synthetic ammonia	10 thousand tons	4.75	capacity	10 thousand tons	3,017.44
Chemical fertilizer	10 thousand tons	51.59	New highways	km	3,043.73
Sulphuric acid	10 thousand tons	6.02	Long-distance		
Caustic soda	10 thousand tons	5.00	cables	km	776.23
Plastics	10 thousand tons	3.72	New microware		
Machine-made suger	10 thousand tons	11.08	circuits	km	4,529.90

2.15 Bank credit receipts (year-end figure), 1985-1990

¥ 100 million

Item	*1985*		*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
	Excluding construction bank	*Including construction bank*					
Domestic deposits	3,936.48	4,273.03	5,381.87	6,572.05	7,425.62	9,013.85	11,644.83
Enterprise deposits	1,495.42	2,071.53	2,643.36	3,125.55	2,936.58	3,084.85	3,997.68
Budgetary deposits	326.43	368.37	311.45	306.98	270.88	437.99	380.40
Capital construction deposits	281.50	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits of government agencies and organizations	325.76	325.76	395.97	449.20	392.67	483.97	614.78
Urban saving deposits	1,057.81	1,057.81	1,471.45	2,064.02	2,659.16	3,734.80	5,192.58
Rural deposits	449.56	449.56	559.64	626.30	669.55	716.32	850.26
Other deposits	–	–	–	–	496.78	555.92	609.13
Bonds	–	–	–	–	75.55	69.91	91.99
Liabilities to international monetary institutions	78.18	78.18	124.23	185.63	148.63	138.10	185.71
Currency in circulation	987.83	987.83	1,218.36	1,454.48	2,134.03	2,344.02	2,644.37
Funds of banks	612.00	777.82	861.65	940.02	1,073.81	1,196.93	1,315.83
Current balance to profit and loss accounts	60.92	70.30	78.37	121.56	123.12	118.90	165.87
Other	215.79	243.71	540.49	702.43	560.49	935.59	789.28
All receipts	5,891.20	6,430.87	8,205.57	9,976.37	11,541.25	13,617.90	16,837.88

2.16 Bank credit payments (year-end figure), 1985-1990

¥ 100 million

Item	*1985*		*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
	Excluding construction bank	*Including construction bank*					
Loans	5,365.84	5,905.51	7,590.40	9,032.35	10,551.33	12,409.27	15.166.4
Loans to industrial production enterprises	1,165.08	1,165.08	1,649.85	2,043.61	2,085.09	2,724.63	3,559.43
Loans to industrial supply and marketing enterprises and materials supply departments	380.83	380.83	477.05	493.47	520.96	582.15	652.95
Commercial loans	2,649.30	2,949.30	3,092.42	3,506.14	4,100.61	4,775.07	5,768.48
Construction loans	–	267.07	369.41	466.52	494.71	601.26	671.45
Loans to collective and individual industrial and commercial units in urban areas	321.28	321.28	425.54	550.03	656.21	708.55	831.26
Agricultural loans	416.63	416.63	570.37	685.83	814.21	895.05	1,038.08
Fixed assets loans	432.72	705.32	1,005.76	1,286.75	1,559.23	1,775.96	2,245.75
Other loans	–	–	–	–	320.31	346.60	398.96
Gold	12.04	12.04	12.04	12.04	12.04	12.04	12.04
Foreign exchange	93.10	93.10	77.12	182.08	158.74	264.54	599.5
Assets in international monetary institutions	88.69	88.69	100.43	178.81	187.05	191.56	258.96
Claims on the government	275.05	275.05	370.05	514.96	576.46	684.56	801.06
Other	66.48	56.48	55.93	55.93	55.93	55.93	55.92
All payments	5,291.2	6,430.87	8,205.97	9,976.17	11,541.25	13,617.90	16,837.88

2.17 Saving deposits in urban and rural areas (year-end figure), 1952-1990

¥ 100 million

Year	*Total*	*Urban areas*			*Rural peasant household*
		Sub-total	*Fixed deposits*	*Current deposits*	
1952	8.6	8.6	4.8	3.8	–
1957	35.2	27.9	19.6	8.3	7.3
1962	41.1	31.4	25.6	5.8	9.7
1965	65.2	52.3	43.4	8.9	12.9
1970	79.5	64.5	53.8	10.7	15.0
1975	149.6	114.6	94.5	20.1	35.0
1976	159.1	122.2	100.6	21.6	36.9
1977	181.6	135.1	111.7	23.4	46.5
1978	210.6	154.9	128.9	26.0	55.7
1979	281.0	202.6	166.4	36.2	48.4
1980	399.5	282.5	228.6	53.9	117.0
1981	523.7	354.1	289.4	64.7	169.6
1982	675.4	447.3	365.2	82.1	228.1
1983	892.5	572.9	463.9	108.7	319.9
1984	1,214.7	776.6	615.3	161.3	438.1
1985	1,622.6	1,057.8	841.2	216.6	564.8
1986	2,237.6	1,471.5	1,189.3	282.2	766.1
1987	3,073.3	2,067.6	1,647.9	419.7	1,005.7
1988	3,801.5	2,659.2	2,045.2	614.0	1,142.3
1989	5,146.9	3,734.8	3,102.5	632.3	1,412.1
1990	7,034.2	5,192.6	4,395.7	796.9	1,841.6

2.18 Taxes of various kinds, 1952-1990

¥ 100 miliion

Year	*Total*	*Industrial and commercial tax*	*Oil-burning tax*	*Salt tax*	*Customs duties*	*Agriculture and animal husbandry tax*	*Construction tax*
1952	9.69	61.48	–	4.05	4.81	27.03	–
1957	154.89	113.21	–	6.31	5.79	29.67	–
1962	162.07	124.84	–	9.58	4.82	22.83	–
1965	204.30	165.49	–	7.33	5.70	25.78	–
1970	281.20	232.07	–	10.15	7.00	31.98	–
1975	402.77	347.98	–	10.34	15.00	29.45	–
1976	407.92	353.70	–	10.12	15.00	29.14	–
1977	468.27	400.90	–	11.81	26.23	29.33	–
1978	519.28	451.29	–	10.83	28.76	28.40	–
1979	537.82	472.69	–	9.62	26.00	29.51	–
1980	571.70	501.35	–	9.15	33.53	27.67	–
1981	629.89	538.40	–	9.10	54.04	28.35	–
1982	700.02	604.59	9.07	9.52	47.46	29.38	–
1983	775.59	657.81	19.29	9.73	53.88	32.96	1.92
1984	947.35	770.51	18.23	10.31	103.07	34.84	10.39
1985	2,040.79	1,197.69	17.01	10.01	205.21	42.05	22.85
1986	2,090.73	1,299.69	16.20	10.86	151.62	44.52	23.57
1987	2,140.36	1,385.38	15.13	8.58	142.37	51.81	29.92
1988	2,390.47	1,577.16	14.05	8.35	155.02	73.69	26.41
1989	2,272.40	1,877.33	11.91	9.58	181.54	84.94	29.04
1990	2,814.66	1,965.53	11.40	8.51	155.08	86.62	36.59

Note: Figures for years since 1980 include income taxes of joint venture enterprises and foreign enterprises, individual income tax and value-added tax, which are not separately listed. Industrial and commercial taxes for years since 1985 include salt and construction taxes.

2.19 Economic and technical indicators of insurance business, 1989 and 1990

Item	*Unit*	*1989*	*1990*
I. Domestic business			
1. Insurance volume	¥ 100 million	16,734	19,366
(1) Enterprise equipment	¥ 100 million	12,791	14,705
(2) Transportation property	¥ 100 million	2,011	2,337
(3) Family property	¥ 100 million	1,923	2,324
2. Premium	¥ 10 thousand	1,229,086	1,557,614
(1) Insurance on enterprise property	¥ 10 thousand	238,243	278,483
(2) Insurance on transportation equipment and responsibility	¥ 10 thousand	238,470	409,479
(3) Insurance on family property	¥ 10 thousand	60,654	92,981
(4) Insurance on old-age pension	¥ 10 thousand	150,591	232,551
(5) Accident insurance	¥ 10 thousand	82,643	95,557
(6) Simple personal insurance	¥ 10 thousand	166,645	162,689
(7) Agricultural insurance	¥ 10 thousand	12,966	19,248
(8) Freight transport insurance	¥ 10 thousand	86,148	137,038
(9) Other	¥ 10 thousand	102,726	129,588
3. Number of claims	case	4,556,794	3,028,866
(1) Settled	case	4,384,609	2,777,726
(2) Unsettled	case	172,185	251,140
4. Settled reparations	¥ 10 thousand	485,119	683,047
(1) Insurance on enterprise property	¥ 10 thousand	93,633	97,858
(2) Insurance on family property	¥ 10 thousand	23,919	46,822
(3) Insurance on transportation equipment and responsibility	¥ 10 thousand	208,980	230,364
(4) Insurance on old-age pension	¥ 10 thousand	16,884	27,975
(5) Accident insurance	¥ 10 thousand	31,064	37,656
(6) Simple personal insurance	¥10 thousand	6,903	57,699
(7) Agricultural insurance	¥ 10 thousand	52,860	131,161
(8) Freight transport insurance	¥ 10 thousand	10,748	16,722
(9) Other	¥ 10 thousand	40,128	36,790
II. Overseas business			
1. Value of insurable property	$ 100 million	–	–
(1) Imported freight transport	$ 100 million	–	–
(2) Ocean-going export freight transport	$ 100 million	–	–
(3) Transport of exported freight to Hong Kong and Macau	$ 100 million	–	
(4) Ships	$ 100 million	–	–
2. Insurance volume	$ 100 million	432.25	599
(1) Imported freight transport	$ 100 million	137.73	198
(2) Ocean-going export freight transport	$ 100 million	116.54	144
(3) Transport of freight export to Hong Kong and Macau	$ 100 million	84.13	99
(4) Ship insurance	$ 100 million	93.85	158
3. Premium	$ 10 thousand	42,090	42,318
(1) Freight insurance on import transport	$ 10 thousand	9,677	6,272
(2) Freight insurance on ocean-going export transport	$ 10 thousand	9,340	10,394
(3) Freight insurance on export transport to Hong Kong and Macau	$ 10 thousand	3,632	3,861
(4) Ship insurance	$ 10 thousand	3,215	3,518
(5) Marine petroleum insurance	$ 10 thousand	1,197	952
(6) Non-water insurance	$ 10 thousand	1,355	1,555
(7) Other	$ 10 thousand	13,674	15,766

2.20 Main indicators of the national economy

	Item	*Unit*	*1952*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
I.	Population							
	Year-end population	10 thousand	57,482.00	96,259.00	98,705.00	105,851	112,704	114,333
II.	Labour force (year-end)							
	Labour resources	10 thousand persons	26,710	-	-	62,114	68,364	69,732
	Social labourers	10 thousand persons	20,729.00	40,152.00	42,361.00	49,873.00	55,329.00	56,740
	Staff and workers	10 thousand persons	1,603.00	9,499.00	104,444.00	12,358.00	13,742.00	14,059
III.	Gross national product	¥ 100 million	-	3,588.00	4,470.00	8,558.00	15,916.00	17,686
IV.	National income	¥ 100 million	589.00	3,010.00	3,688.00	7,020.00	13,176.00	14,429
V.	Total product of society	¥ 100 million	1,015.00	6,846.00	8,534.00	16,582.00	34,519.00	37,996
	Gross output value of agriculture and industry	¥ 100 million	810.00	5,634.00	7,077.00	13,335.00	28,552.00	31,586
VI.	Investment in fixed assets							
	1. Total investment in fixed assets	¥ 100 million	-	-	910.85	2,543.19	4,137.73	4,449.29
	Productive construction	¥ 100 million	-	-	-	1,544.10	2,571.97	2,768.28
	Non-productive construction	¥ 100 million	-	-	-	999.09	1,565.76	1,618.01
	Residential buildings	¥ 100 million	-	-	-	641.63	1,063.84	1,164.47
	2. Investment in fixed assets of State-owned units	¥ 100 million	43.56	668.72	745.90	1,680.51	2,535.48	2,918.64
	Investment in capital construction	¥ 100 million	43.56	500.99	558.89	1,074.37	1,551.74	1,703.81
	Investment in renovation and other fixed assets	¥ 100 million	-	167.73	187.01	606.14	987.75	1,029.26
	3. Collective-owned units	¥ 100 million	-	-	45.95	327.46	569.99	529.48
	Urban	¥ 100 million	-	-	22.95	128.23	185.63	163.38
	Rural	¥ 100 million		-	23.00	199.23	384.36	366.10
VII.	State finance							
	1. State finance revenues	¥ 100 million	183.7	1,121.1	1,085.2	1,866.4	2,947.9	3,244.8
	Central	¥ 100 million	-	164.6	209.7	707.9	1,105.5	-
	Local	¥ 100 million	-	956.5	875.5	1,158.5	1,842.4	-
	2. State finance expenditures	¥ 100 million	176.0	1,111.00	1,212.7	1,844.8	3,040.2	3,395.2
	Central	¥ 100 million	127.4	521.0	650.7	836.5	1,105.2	-
	Local	¥ 100 million	48.6	590.0	562.0	1,008.2	1,935.0	-
	3. Non-budgetary revenues	¥ 100 million	13.6	347.1	557.4	1,530.0	2,658.8	-
VIII.	Price indexes (1989 = 100)							
	General index of purchasing price of farm and sideline products	%	101.70	103.90	107.10	108.60	115.00	97.4
	General index of retail prices	%	99.60	100.70	106.00	108.80	117.80	102.1
	General index of cost-of-living prices of staff and workers	%	102.70	100.70	107.50	111.90	116.30	101.3
IX.	Wages							
	Total wage bill of staff and worlers	¥ 100 million	68.00	569.00	772.00	1,383.00	2,619.00	2,951
	Average annual wage of staff and workers	¥	445.00	615.00	762.00	1,148.00	1,935.00	2,140
X.	Standard of residents consumption	¥	76	175	227	403	691	714
	Farmers	¥	62	132	173	324	511	522
	Non-agricultural residents	¥	149	383	468	747	1,387	1,442
XI.	Agricultural production							
	1. Gross agricultural output value	¥ 100 million	461.00	1,397.00	1,923.00	3,619.00	6,535.00	7,662
	2. Output of major farm products							
	Grain	10 thousand tons	16,392.00	30,477.00	32,056.00	37,911.00	10,755.00	44,624
	Cotton	10 thousand tons	130.40	216.70	270.70	414.70	378.80	450.80
	Oil-bearing crops	10 thousand tons	419.30	521.80	769.10	1,578.90	1,295.20	1,613.2
	Sugarcane	10 thousand tons	711.60	2,111.60	2,280.70	5,154.90	4,879.50	5,762.0
	Beetroots	10 thousand tons	47.90	270.20	630.50	891.90	924.30	1,452.5
	Tea	10 thousand tons	8.20	26.80	30.40	43.20	53.50	54.6
	Fruits	10 thousand tons	244.30	657.00	679.30	1,163.90	1,831.90	1,874.4
	Pork, beef and mutton	10 thousand tons	338.50	856.30	1,205.40	1,760.70	2,326.20	3,513.5
	Aquatic production	10 thousand tons	167.00	466.00	450.00	705.00	1,152.00	1,237

Note: Figures in this table are at current prices.

2.20 Main indicators of the national economy *(continued)*

	Item	*Unit*	*1952*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
XII.	Industrial production							
	1. Gross industrial output value	¥ 100 million	349.00	4,237.00	5,154.00	9,716.00	22,017.00	23,924
	2. Output of major industrail products							
	Cloth	10 million meters	38.30	110.30	134.70	146.70	189.20	188.8
	Machine-made paper and paperboards	10 thousand tons	37.00	439.0	535.00	911.00	1,333.00	1,327
	Sugar	10 thousand tons	45.00	227.00	257.00	451.00	501.00	582
	Bicycles	10 thousand	8.00	854.00	1,302.40	3,277.70	3,676.80	3,141.6
	Sewing machines	10 thousand	6.60	486.50	767.80	991.20	956.30	723.8
	Wrist watches	10 thousand		1,351.10	2,215.50	5,431.10	7,275.60	8,071.3
	Household refrigerators	10 thousand		2.80	4.90	144.81	670.79	463.06
	TV sets	10 thousand		51.73	249.20	1,667.66	2,766.54	2,684.7
	Colour TV sets	10 thousand		0.38	3.20	435.28	940.02	1,023.0
	Household washing machines	10 thousand		0.04	24.50	887.20	825.40	662.7
	Cassette recorders	10 thousand		4.70	74.30	1,393.10	2,418.10	3,023.5
	Cameras	10 thousand		17.89	37.28	178.97	245.18	213.22
	Coal	100 million tons	0.66	6.18	6.20	8.72	10.54	10.80
	Crude oil	10 thousand tons	44.00	10,405.00	10,595.00	12,490.00	13,764.00	13,831
	Electricity	100 million kwh	73.00	2,566.00	3,006.00	4,107.00	5,848.00	6,212
	Steel	10 thousand tons	135.00	3,178.00	3,712.00	4,679.00	6,159.00	6,635
	Rolled steel (final products)	10 thousand tons	106.00	2,208.00	2,716.00	3,693.00	4,859.00	5,153
	Cement	10 thousand tons	286.00	6,542.00	7,986.00	14,595.00	21,029.00	20,971
	3. Overall labour productivity of State-owned independent accounting industrial enterprises	¥ / person	4,200	11,130.00	12,081.00	15,198.00	18,320.00	18,639
	4. Principal financial items of State-owned independent accounting industrial enterprises							
	Original value of fixed assets (year-end)	¥ 100 million	148.80	3,193.40	3,730.10	5,956.20	10,150.80	11,610.3
	Total funds	¥ 100 million	146.80	3,273.00	3,663.70	5,604.10	10,318.00	12,088.6
	Net value of fixed assets (year-end)	¥ 100 million	100.80	2,225.70	2,528.00	3,980.80	7,033.20	8,088.3
	Quota circulating funds	¥ 100 million	46.00	1,047.30	1,135.70	1,623.30	3,284.80	4,000.3
	Profits and taxes	¥ 100 million	37.40	790.70	907.10	1,334.10	1,774.10	1,503.1
XIII.	Transport, posts and telecommunications							
	1. Volume of freight traffic	100 million ton / km	762.00	9,829.00	12,026.00	18,126.00	25,591.00	26,207
	Railway	100 million ton / km	602.00	5,345.00	5,717.00	8,126.00	10,394.00	10,622
	Highway	100 million ton / km	14.00	274.00	764.00	1,693.00	3,374.00	3,358
	Waterway	100 million ton / km	146.00	3,779.00	5,053.00	7,700.00	11,176.00	11,592
	Pipeline	100 million ton / km		430.00	491.00	603.00	629.00	627
	Civil aviation	100 million ton / km		1.00	1.40	4.20	6.90	8.2
	2. Volume of passenger traffic	100 million person / km	248.00	1,743.00	2,281.00	4,437.00	6,073.00	5,628
	Railway	100 million person / km	201.00	1,093.00	1,383.00	2,416.00	3,037.00	2,613
	Highway	100 million person / km	22.70	521.00	730.00	1,725.00	2,662.00	2,620
	Waterway	100 million person / km	24.50	101.00	129.00	179.00	188.00	165
	Civil aviation	100 million person / km	0.20	28.00	40.00	117.00	187.00	230
	3. Cargo handled at principal seaports	10 thousand tons	1,440.00	19,834.00	21,731.00	31,154.00	44,214.00	43,160
	4. Service revenue of posts and telecommunications	¥ 100 Million	1.64	11.65	13.34	29.60	64.81	81.56
	Letters delivered	100 Million	8.09	28.35	33.13	46.78	57.28	54.87
	Newspapers and magazines circulated	10 thousand copies	1,363.00	11,250.00	16,431.00	30,172.00	17,704.00	1,984.1

Notes:

1. Figures except the following ones in this table are at current prices.
2. Figures for overall labour productivity of State-owned independent accounting industrial enterprises are at 1980 constant prices.
3. Figures for volume of freight traffic in highway transport include freight figures of social vehicles for years since 1979 and that of private ones since 1984.
4. Figures for cargo handled at principal seaports in 1989 and 1990 should respectively be 490.25 million tons and 482.19 million tons if they include Longkou, Weihai and some other medium-sized seaports.
5. Figures of service revenue from posts and telecommunications for years since 1981 are at 1980 constant prices and at 1970 constant ones before 1981.

2.20 Main indicators of the national economy *(continued)*

Item	Unit	*1952*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
XIV Production and consumption of energy (standard coal)							
Total production	10 thousand tons	4,871	62,770	63,735	85,546	101,639	104,049
Total consumption	10 thousand tons	—	57,144	60,275	76,682	96,934	98,000
XV Domestic trade							
1. Total value of commodity purchased	¥ 100 million	175.0	1,739.7	2,263.0	3,532.5	7,606.0	8,221.2
Industrial products	¥ 100 million	84.5	1,263.4	1,576.6	2,462.3	5,468.7	5,871.2
Agricultural and sideline products	¥ 100 million	90.1	459.9	677.0	1,033.2	2,053.7	2,258.6
2. Volume of purchases of agro-sideline products							
Grain	10 thousand tons	3,903.0	5,072.5	6,129.0	10,762.8	12,138.1	13,995.2
Cotton	10 thousand tons	108.7	209.6	261.0	431.9	330.6	409.1
Edible vegetable oil	10 thousand tons	98.0	110.5	191.0	409.8	380.7	470.3
Sugar	10 thousand tons	369.7	1,577.9	1,584.1	3,687.5	3,395.9	4,619.0
Beetroots	10 thousand tons	39.0	255.3	554.1	806.4	776.3	1,402.8
Tea	10 thousand tons	7.7	24.3	26.2	39.5	53.4	49.2
Pigs	10 thousand tons	3,742.7	10,936.5	14,250.0	16,020.8	17,583.0	18,504.5
Beef cattle	10 thousand tons	125.8	140.8	221.6	463.8	758.3	909.5
Mutton sheep	10 thousand tons	522.7	998.3	1,680.2	2,839.3	3,696.4	4,033.3
Eggs	10 thousand tons	19.4	56.0	99.1	192.2	267.5	282.4
Aquatic products	10 thousand tons	91.8	269.2	239.3	334.2	467.1	575.1
3. Total retails of commodities	¥ 100 million	276.8	1,558.6	2,140.0	4,305.0	8,101.4	8,300.1
4. Volume of retail sales of major commodities							
Grain	10 thousand tons	2,961.0	4,750.0	5,497.0	9,011.6	9,347.4	9,289.2
Edible vegetable oil	10 thousand tons	76.50	87.50	126.0	394.10	411.60	441.6
Pork	10 thousand tons	170.40	467.50	704.50	916.40	1,131.30	1,246.9
Sugar	10 thousand tons	47.10	315.60	363.50	572.50	530.80	576.6
Cloth	100 million meters	30.80	76.90	98.40	121.20	127.80	119.4
Sewing machines	10 thousand	10.00	439.80	665.00	1,103.00	710.00	552.6
Bicycles	10 thousand	33.50	809.60	1,186.00	3,111.20	3,348.70	2,760.3
TV sets	10 thousand		55.10	364.00	2,156.90	2,173.80	1,923.0
Washing machines	10 thousand		0.20	23.50	1,098.10	1,233.40	924.9
Refrigerators	10 thousand		2.00	5.50	220.00	604.40	436.0
5. Sales volume of agro-production materials							
Chemical fertilizer	10 thousand tons	29.5	4,087.5	5,531.1	6,231.8	9,378.7	10,023.6
Farm chemical	10 thousand tons	1.5	146.4	152.7	65.3	63.7	61.5
Farm machinery	10 thousand kw		1,037.1	639.8	723.4	1,014.6	898.1
XVI. Foreign trade							
Total value of exports and imports	$ 100 million	19.40	206.40	378.20	696.00	1,116.30	1,154.1
Exports	$ 100 million	8.20	97.50	182.70	273.50	524.90	620.9
Imports	$ 100 million	11.20	108.90	200.2	422.50	591.40	533.5
XVII. Education and culture							
Students enrolled in institutions of higher learning	10 thousand	19.10	85.60	114.40	170.30	208.20	206.3
Students enrolled in secondary specialized schools	10 thousand	63.60	88.90	124.30	157.10	217.70	224.4
Students enrolled in regular secondary schools	10 thousand	249.00	6,548.30	5,508.10	4,706.00	4,554.00	4,586.0
Students enrolled in primary schools	10 thousand	5,110.00	14,624.00	14,627.00	13,370.00	12,373.10	12,241.40
Newspapers issued	100 million copies	16.10	127.80	140.40	199.80	156.20	158.70
Magazines issued	100 million copies	2.00	7.60	11.20	25.60	18.20	19.10
Books published	100 million copies	7.90	37.70	45.90	66.70	58.60	55.80
XVIII. Public health							
Hospital beds	10 thousand	16.00	185.60	198.20	222.90	256.80	262.40
Professional medical personnel	10 thousand	69.00	246.40	279.80	341.10	380.90	389.80
Of whom: Doctors	10 thousand	42.50	103.30	115.30	141.30	171.80	173.30

Note: Figures for sales volume of agroproduction materials in this table refer to the sales volume of State-owned commercial departments and the supply and marketing cooperatives.

2.21 National income, 1952-1990

¥ 100 million

Year	*National income*	*Agriculture*	*Industry*	*Construction*	*Transport*	*Commerce*	*Per capita national income (¥)*
1952	589	340	115	21	25	88	104
1957	908	425	257	45	39	142	142
1962	924	444	303	32	38	107	139
1965	1,387	641	505	53	58	130	194
1970	1,926	778	789	80	74	205	235
1975	2,503	946	1,152	113	96	196	273
1976	2,427	940	1,106	120	92	169	261
1977	2,664	913	1,263	124	106	238	280
1978	3,010	986	1,487	125	118	294	315
1979	3,350	1,226	1,628	130	121	245	346
1980	3,688	1,326	1,804	185	126	247	376
1981	3,941	1,509	1,840	193	131	268	397
1982	4,258	1,723	1,948	209	147	231	422
1983	4,736	1,921	2,136	259	166	254	464
1984	5,652	2,251	2,516	303	205	377	547
1985	7,020	2,492	3,163	409	259	697	672
1986	7,858	2,720	3,573	514	320	732	743
1987	9,313	3,154	4,262	637	384	876	868
1988	11,738	3,818	5,416	783	160	1,216	1,078
1989	13,176	4,209	6,241	714	513	1,388	1,189
1990	14,429	5,000	6,610	822	705	1,292	1,271

Notes: Figures in this table are at current prices.

2.22 Composition of consumption in national income, 1952-1990

Year	Total consumption (¥ 100 million)	Total of personal consumption (¥ 100 million)	Peasant	Non-agricultural residents	Public consumption (¥ 100 million)	Total consumption = 100		Personal consumption = 100	
						Personal	Public	Peasants	Non-agricultural residents
1952	447	434	298	136	43	91.0	9.0	68.7	31.3
1957	702	649	412	237	53	92.4	7.6	63.5	36.5
1962	849	781	459	322	68	92.0	8.0	58.8	41.2
1965	982	895	581	314	87	91.2	8.8	64.9	35.1
1970	1,258	1,145	770	375	113	91.0	9.0	67.2	32.8
1975	1,621	1,450	946	504	171	89.5	10.5	65.2	34.8
1976	1,676	1,502	965	537	174	89.6	10.4	64.2	35.8
1977	1,741	1,553	974	579	188	90.0	10.0	62.7	37.3
1978	1,888	1,673	1,043	630	215	88.6	11.4	62.3	37.7
1979	2,195	1,910	1,212	698	285	87.0	13.0	63.5	36.5
1980	2,531	2,223	1,384	839	308	87.8	12.2	62.3	37.7
1981	2,799	2,473	1,572	901	326	88.4	11.6	63.6	36.4
1982	3,054	2,688	1,737	951	366	88.0	12.0	64.6	35.4
1983	3,358	2,957	1,941	1,016	401	88.1	11.9	65.6	34.4
1984	3,905	3,395	2,232	1,163	510	86.9	13.1	65.7	34.3
1985	4,879	4,240	2,728	1,512	639	86.9	13.1	64.3	35.7
1986	5,552	4,773	2,994	1,779	779	86.0	14.0	62.7	37.3
1987	6,368	5,502	3,381	2,121	884	86.4	13.6	61.5	38.5
1988	8,038	6,995	4,166	2,329	1,043	87.0	13.0	59.6	40.4
1989	8,957	7,730	4,542	3,188	1,173	86.4	13.2	58.8	41.2
1990	9,444	8,100	4,692	3,408	1,344	85.9	14.1	58.2	41.8

Note: Figures in this table are at current prices.

2.23 Gross output value of agriculture and industry, 1952-1990

¥ 100 million

Year	*Gross output value of agriculture and industry*	*Gross agricultural output value*	*Gross industrial output value*	*Light industry*	*Heavy industry*
1952	810	461	349	225	124
1957	1,241	537	704	328	317
1962	1,504	584	920	434	486
1965	2,235	833	1,402	723	679
1970	3,138	1,021	2,117	976	1,141
1975	4,467	1,260	3,207	1,413	1,794
1976	4,536	1,258	3,278	1,448	1,830
1977	4,978	1,253	3,725	1,638	2,089
1978	5,634	1,397	4,237	1,826	2,411
1979	6,379	1,698	4,681	2,045	2,636
1980	7,078	1,923	5,155	2,431	2,724
1981	7,581	2,181	5,400	2,781	2,619
1982	8,294	2,483	5,811	2,919	2,892
1983	9,211	2,750	6,461	3,135	3,326
1984	10,831	3,214	7,617	3,608	4,009
1985	13,337	3,620	9,717	4,610	5,107
1986	15,207	4,013	11,194	5,330	5,864
1987	18,489	4,676	13,813	6,656	7,157
1988	21,089	5,865	18,224	8,979	9,245
1989	28,552	6,535	22,017	10,761	11,256
1990	31,586	7,662	23,924	11,813	12,111

Note: Figures in this table are at current prices.

2.24 Retail sales of consumer goods in quantity and value, 1989 and 1990

		1989		*1990*	
Item	*Unit*	*Quantity*	*Value ¥ 100 million*	*Quantity*	*Value ¥ 100 million*
Total	–	–	7,074.23		7,250.30
1. Food	–	–	3,858.50		4,014.20
Grain	10 thousand tons	9,347.4	514.11	9,289.10	484.33
Edible vegetable oil	10 thousand tons	411.6	135.83	441.60	148.05
Hogs	10 thousand head	18,576.9	620.47	20,078.50	642.51
Pork	10 thousand tons	1,131.3	–	1,246.90	
Beef cattle	10 thousand head	624.8	34.67	607.70	32.51
Mutton sheep	10 thousand head	3,238.4	21.37	3,400.30	19.72
Fowls	10 thousand	84,688.8	74.53	85,110.20	75.32
Fresh eggs	10 thousand tons	269.2	130.40	304.90	137.54
Aquatic products	10 thousand tons	395.5	219.90	401.40	204.71
Dried and fresh vegetables	–	–	208.32		216.65
Dried and fresh fruits	–	–	120.65		135.13
Sugar	10 thousand tons	530.8	135.34	541.60	140.92
Milk powder	10 thousand tons	8.8	8.80	9.20	10.30
Sweets	10 thousand tons	68.4	27.91	58.80	29.40
Confectionery	10 thousand tons	163.1	44.04	101.10	41.45
Canned food	10 thousand cases	3,224.9	19.35	2,612.20	25.86
Cigarettes	10 thousand cases	3,127.3	656.73	3,246.0	688.74
Liquors	10 thousand tons	1,267.5	513.34	1,309.70	536.97
Salt	10 thousand tons	1,188.4	47.26	1,026.10	80.65
Tea	10 thousand tons	28.0	41.55	30.80	40.89
Soda ash	10 thousand tons	27.1	8.13	24.10	7.47
2. Clothing	–	–	1,152.18		1,182.20
Cotton cloth	100 million m	80.5	225.41	78.40	245.00
Cloth of blended cotton and chemical fibre	100 million m	34.6	144.44	29.80	140.43
Chemical fibre cloth	100 million m	12.7	98.68	12.10	101.98
Woolen fabrics	10 thousand m	27,760.3	96.33	26,540.60	107.49
Silk and satins	10 thousand m	78,559.8	81.70	72,589.20	76.80
Towels	10 thousand	71,937.5	14.22	70,498.70	14.87
Polyanide fibre socks and stockings	10 thousand pairs	79,231.3	19.61	75,032.0	18.82
Knitted underwear	100 million pieces	12.3	62.73	11.20	67.20
Bed sheets	10 thousand	8,654.0	20.49	7,416.50	17.81
Woolen blankets	10 thousand	1,799.9	30.60	1,461.50	23.38
Knitting wool	10 thousand kg	12,333.4	69.16	8,880.00	50.62
Cotton wadding	10 thousand tons	19.2	13.19	15.30	10.82
Leather shoes	10 thousand pairs	30,755.1	89.90	35,096.70	108.93
Rubber shoes	10 thousand pairs	68,080.0	63.18	62,317.80	72.88
Cloth shoes	10 thousand pairs	65,519.1	39.97	60,810.00	39.78
All plastic shoes	10 thousand pairs	20,670.1	9.27	21,985.00	10.30
3. Daily article	–	–	749.00		679.00
Matches	10 thousand cases	2,902.8	22.21	2,293.20	13.57
Soap	10 thousand cases	5,521.9	26.84	5,357.00	29.41
Detergent	10 thousand tons	105.6	37.72	109.50	40.31
Toilet soap	10 thousand cakes	12.7	13.40	11.70	15.92
Toothpaste	10 thousand boxes	14.4	10.94	15.20	12.16
Thermos bottles	10 thousand	13,122.0	17.62	12,295.30	17.41

2.24 Retail sales of consumer goods in quantity and value, 1989 and 1990 (*continued*)

Item	*Unit*	*1989*		*1990*	
		Quantity	*Value ¥ 100 million*	*Quantity*	*Value ¥ 100 million*
Sewing machines	10 thousand	710.0	17.52	530.40	13.30
Aluminum pots and pans	10 thousand	4,128.7	6.92	3,324.60	6.30
Enamel mugs	10 thousand	6,572.0	2.28	6,006.80	2.22
Enamel basins	10 thousand	7,052.5	6.97	6,996.00	7.04
Iron pans	10 thousand	9,001.5	4.34	8,497.40	4.21
Daily use pottery and porcelain	100 million pieces	36.6	33.31	31.40	34.54
Clocks	10 thousand	2,525.7	13.61	2,626.70	14.55
Wrist watches	10 thousand	4,963.7	38.42	4,065.60	27.97
Batteries	100 million	42.9	20.59	41.60	22.17
Bicycles	10 thousand	3,348.7	90.85	2,760.30	71.77
Ordinary bulbs	100 million	15.7	11.71	16.80	14.33
Electric fans	10 thousand	2,830.4	69.29	2,793.60	69.28
Washing machines	10 thousand	1,233.4	62.19	924.90	45.96
Refrigerators	10 thousand	604.4	119.20	436.00	78.27
4. Housing and building materials	–	–	302.75	–	314.95
5. Articles for cultural life and recreation	–	–	472.00	–	433.00
Television sets	10 thousand	2,173.8	302.55	1,923.00	265.59
Tape recorders	10 thousand	1,537.5	60.54	1,204.90	47.64
Radio sets	10 thousand	1,668.6	4.82	1,618.50	4.74
Cameras	10 thousand	183.2	6.90	186.00	7.25
Machine-made paper	10 thousand tons	43.0	15.78	17.90	6.71
Indigenous paper	10 thousand tons	20.4	4.56	18.10	5.61
Pens	10 thousand	19,932.1	5.58	19,473.70	7.17
Pencils	100 million	23.2	2.80	19.80	2.84
6. Books, newspapers and magazines	–	–	97.19	–	106.00
7. Medicine and medical instruments	–	–	24.11	–	291.95
8. Fuels	–	–	202.50	–	219.00
Kerosene	10 thousand tons	176.9	15.62	182.20	17.02
Coal	10 thousand tons	19,950.0	129.39	20,083.0	138.25

2.25 Total value of retail sales, 1952-1990
(By type of commodity and consumer and by urban and rural areas)

¥ 100 million

		By type of commodity and consumer				*By urban and rural areas*	
		Consumer goods			*Means of agricultural production*		
Year	*Total value of retail sales*	*Sub-total*	*Sold to residents*	*Sold to social groups*		*Urban*	*Rural*
1952	276.8	262.7	237.9	24.8	14.1	125.6	151.2
1957	474.2	441.6	395.3	46.3	32.6	238.4	235.8
1962	604.0	543.7	500.4	43.3	60.3	318.5	285.5
1965	670.3	590.1	537.1	53.0	80.2	338.9	331.4
1970	858.0	728.8	666.7	62.1	129.2	400.0	458.0
1975	1,271.1	1,046.4	922.8	123.6	224.7	606.9	664.2
1976	1,339.4	1,099.0	965.9	133.1	240.4	645.4	694.0
1977	1,432.8	1,174.3	1,036.6	137.7	258.5	687.9	744.9
1978	1,558.6	1,264.9	1,121.2	143.7	293.7	748.2	810.4
1979	1,800.0	1,476.0	1,311.7	164.3	324.0	815.2	984.8
1980	2,140.0	1,795.0	1,608.0	186.0	346.0	950.3	1,189.7
1981	2,350.0	2,002.5	1,798.5	204.0	347.5	1,026.0	1,324.0
1982	2,570.0	2,181.5	1,955.1	225.4	388.5	1,090.0	1,480.0
1983	2,849.4	2,426.1	2,169.5	256.6	423.3	1,179.4	1,670.0
1984	3,376.4	2,899.2	2,574.5	324.7	477.2	1,377.1	1,999.3
1985	4,305.0	3,801.4	3,391.4	410.0	503.6	1,788.0	2,517.0
1986	4,950.0	4,374.0	3,912.0	462.0	576.0	2,094.0	2,856.0
1987	5,820.0	5,115.0	4,562.0	553.0	705.0	2,470.0	3,350.0
1988	7,440.0	6,534.6	5,869.6	665.0	905.0	3,217.6	4,222.4
1989	8,101.4	7,074.0	6,376.4	697.8	1,027.2	3,533.9	4,567.5
1990	8,300.1	7,250.3	6,509.1	741.2	1,049.8	3,735.0	4,565.1

2.26 Mixed average retail prices of principal commodities[1]

Item	*Unit*	*1952*	*1965*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
Grain (trade grain)	ton	197.8	237.4	294.8	307.5	383.3	557.0	52.0
Edible vegetable oil	ton	860.0	1,639.8	1,646.6	1,713.5	2,179.2	3,364.8	3,426.2
Pork	100 kg	92.0	162.4	162.4	202.2	274.9	540.2	529.8
Beef	100 kg	83.0	116.0	119.2	176.0	319.6	641.4	637.9
Mutton	100 kg	89.0	116.0	117.4	164.8	286.1	637.3	614.6
Fresh eggs	100 kg	75.8	165.0	167.2	207.8	269.4	468.7	502.9
Aquatic products (dried and fresh)	ton	465.0	751.0	953.0	1,263.0	2,624.9	6,019.2	5,523.1
Fresh vegetables	ton	85.0	90.4	105.0	122.0	257.0	506.0	531.0
Salt	ton	275.0	296.0	293.0	290.0	308.0	397.7	786.0
Sugar	ton	96.0	1,380.0	1,450.0	1,477.0	1,527.4	2,549.7	2,648.0
Cigarettes[2]	case	377.0	500.0	629.0	673.0	1,129.6	2,136.8	2,720.6
Liquors	ton	1,182.0	1,450.0	2,078.0	2,038.0	2,811.2	4,410.2	5,020.0
Tea	100 kg	206.0	452.0	686.0	795.0	1,021.6	1,659.6	2,021.6
Cotton colth	meter	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.2	3.4
Chemical fibres	meter	–	–	3.9	2.4	5.6	8.9	10.0
Woolen fabric	meter	17.3	16.1	16.7	18.1	22.8	40.7	41.9
Silk and satins	meter	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.5	10.6	11.5
Knitting wool	kg	31.2	30.0	29.8	32.2	30.5	56.8	57.1
Cotton waddings	100 kg	194.0	224.0	198.0	204.0	307.5	687.0	907.2
Leather shoes	pair	10.6	11.5	10.5	11.9	17.9	29.4	33.0
Cloth shoes	pair	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.3	6.3	7.3
All plastic shoes	pair	–	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.5	4.8
Matches[3]	case	14.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	29.0	57.1	59.2
Soap	case	19.6	28.0	25.9	26.0	26.9	48.6	54.9
Toilet soap	100 cakes	35.0	50.0	43.0	44.3	50.0	105.5	136.1
Thermos bottles	unit	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.3	7.1	13.4	14.2
Sewing machines	unit	160.0	150.0	146.0	147.0	163.2	246.8	250.7
Aluminum pots and pans	piece	6.5	5.6	6.0	6.2	8.1	16.8	19.0
Enamel basins	piece	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.3	9.9	10.1
Clocks	unit	15.1	14.5	19.0	21.1	31.3	53.9	55.4
Wrist watches	unit	96.0	105.0	125.0	123.0	66.9	68.4	68.8
Bicycles	unit	180.0	157.0	159.0	161.0	168.2	271.3	269.0
Machine-made paper	ton	1,320.0	1,780.0	1,712.0	1,865.0	2,053.3	3,919.8	4,092.4
Quality fountain pens	piece	3.6	6.0	5.3	7.2	13.1	23.9	28.6
Iridium-point fountain pens	piece	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.2	3.4	3.7
Kerosene	ton	900.0	874.0	705.0	701.0	714.3	857.8	860.4
Coal	ton	19.8	28.4	30.0	31.4	41.9	65.3	68.0
Chemical fertilizers	ton	370.0	240.0	231.0	237.0	369.5	636.8	659.1
Chemical pesticides	ton	2,240.0	1,700.0	1,358.0	1,423.0	3,933.5	10,441.1	12,777.2
Timber	cubic meter	80.0	100.0	109.0	149.0	313.3	661.9	632.3

Note:

1. Mixed average prices, including the state-fixed retail prices and negotiated prices, are obtained by dividing the value of retail sales of each commodity by the quantity sold. Therefore, any fluctuation of prices or changes in consumption structure will have influences on a particular mixed average retail price.
2. One case contains 50 thousand cigarettes.
3. One case is equal to 1,000 boxes.

2.27 Mixed average purchasing prices of principal farm products

¥

Item	*Unit*	*1952*	*1965*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
Grain (trade grain)	ton	138.4	229.2	263.4	360.6	416.1	7,499.5	7,160.0
Edible vegetable oil	10 thousand kg	605.6	1,450.0	1,746.4	2,640.8	2,701.2	4,317.8	44,249.0
Pig	100 kg	35.4	65.2	81.0	81.0	182.1	359.3	245.9
Beef cattle	100 kg	42.7	85.2	87.7	87.7	290.6	529.1	519.1
Alutton sheep or goats	100 kg	51.8	94.1	86.5	86.5	232.7	452.0	412.2
Fresh eggs	100 kg	62.0	128.0	137.8	137.8	226.6	416.8	435.5
Aquatic products	ton	248.0	510.0	438.0	438.0	2,045.8	4,655.2	4,305.6
Tea	100 kg	88.0	182.0	239.4	239.4	414.2	647.8	636.4
Sugarcane	ton	21.4	29.2	36.2	36.2	66.6	131.1	135.2
Beetroots	ton	26.6	54.0	60.5	60.5	88.7	138.2	160.8
Honey	100 kg	118.0	194.0	201.4	201.4	187.4	313.7	318.8
Apples	ton	303.0	355.0	309.0	309.0	754.2	1,371.9	1,480.5
Citrus and oranges	ton	187.0	264.0	367.0	367.0	1,076.8	1,204.3	1,349.5
Ginned cotton	100 kg	183.0	204.0	227.8	227.8	321.8	495.1	634.1
Cured tobacco	100 kg	69.8	101.0	124.0	124.0	181.8	241.5	216.0
Jute and ambary hemp unprocessed	100 kg	66.4	74.0	113.6	113.6	96.2	161.9	159.1
Hemp	100 kg	87.0	145.2	160.4	160.4	172.1	231.5	227.3
Ramie	100 kg	105.0	164.6	183.2	234.2	797.5	252.6	246.2
Mulberry cocoons	100 kg	143.2	262.0	276.8	340.8	464.0	964.0	1,376.3
Tussah cocoons	100 kg	42.2	96.6	100.0	130.0	127.4	357.1	336.8
Fresh vegetables	100 kg	5.4	7.2	8.2	10.4	19.8	27.1	41.6
Cattle hide	piece	9.4	13.0	14.9	24.2	65.7	81.2	84.2
Sheep skins	piece	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.5	9.4	26.6	18.8
Goat skins	piece	2.1	2.0	3.0	4.1	12.2	17.1	14.6
Sheep wool	100 kg	208.0	218.0	340.0	343.0	504.3	907.1	663.8
Goat skins	100 kg	132.0	192.0	214.0	241.0	253.5	489.8	516.9
Cashmere	100 kg	698.0	760.0	820.0	1,111.0	2,994.2	18,268.9	12,954.5
Bamboo	piece	2,876.0	6,837.0	7,997.0	9,535.0	16,650.0	27,340.0	31,460
Raw lacquer	100 kg	252.0	494.0	900.0	1,260.0	1,295.5	2,008.8	2,636
Non-edible vegetable oil	ton	630.0	1,957.0	1,300.0	2,569.8	2,939.4	4,539.7	3,873.7

2.28 Basic statistics of urban utilities

Item	*Unit*	*1957*	*1965*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
Annual supply of running water	100 million tons	9.6	26.30	78.8	88.3	128	393.7	382.3
Of which: Used for everday life	100 million tons	5.5	10.30	27.6	33.9	51.9	93.1	100.1
Tap water consumption per capita	ton	16.2	19.70	44	46.6	55.1	62.9	67.9
Population with access to tap water	%	56.6	74	81	81.4	81	87.9	89.2
Public motor vehicles (buses and trolley buses)								
Total number of vehicles	—	6,174	11,060	25,839	32,098	45,155	59,671	62,215
Vehicles per 10,000 population	—	1	1.60	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.8
Length of paved road	km	18,259	24,000	26,966	29,482	38,282	96,078	94,820
Paved road per 10,000 population	km	3	3.40	3.4	3.3	3.3	6.7	4.8
Area of paved road	10 thousand sq.m	14,422	21,000	22,539	25,255	35,872	88,873	89,160
Area of paved road per 10,000 population	10 thousand sq.m	2.4	3	2.9	2.8	3.1	6.2	6
Length of sewer pipes	km	10,107	12,855	19,556	21,860	31,556	54,510	57,787
Sewer pipes per 10,000 population	km	1.4	2	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.8	3.9
Gas and liquefied petroleum gas for public use								
Gas work gas supply	10 thousand cu.m	20,475	69,628	172,541	195,491	249,754	841,297	1,747,605
Of which: For household use	10 thousand cu.m	12,696	32,000	66.59	83,281	107,060	204,709	274,127
Length of gas pipes	km	2,137	2,412	4,717	5,619	10,567	14,448	16,312
Volume sold of natural gas	10 thousand cu.m	—		69,078	58,937	162,099	591,173	642,698
Non-productive consumption of liquefied gas	10 thousand tons	—	0.01	17.9	27	54.7	125.9	142.8
Population with access to gas	%	1.5	3	13.9	16.8	22.4	38.6	42.2
Vegetation in cities								
Green-covered area	hectare	—	26,080	81,735	85,543	159,291	381,129	474,613
Green-covered area per 10,000 population	hectare	—	4.30	10.6	9.6	13.7	26.4	32.2
Parks and zoos: Number	—	—	585	616	679	1,026	1,827	1,970
Area	hectare	—	13,903	15,229	16,192	21,896	38,314	40,081
Sanitation and hygiene								
Disposal of garbage	10 thousand tons	—	—	—	3,132	4,477	6,291	6,767
Disposal of night soil	10 thousand tons	—	—	—	1,643	1,731	2,603	2,385
Public toilets per 10,000 population	—	—	—	6.6	5.8	6.6	6.7	6.6

Note:

1. Figures for years since 1986 cover public utilities of the whole society, while figures for years before 1985 only cover public utilities under management of urban construction departments.
2. Public utilities possessed by per capita are calculated on basis of non-agricultural population in urban areas.

2.29 Commodity composition of exports (customs statistics), 1989 and 1990

$US 100 million

Item	Value		Composition (%)	
	1989	*1990*	*1989*	*1990*
TOTAL EXPORTS	525.38	620.91	100.00	100.00
I. Primary goods	150.78	158.86	28.70	25.59
Food and live animals chiefly for food	61.45	66.09	11.70	10.64
Of which: Live animals chiefly food	3.95	4.30	0.75	0.69
Meat and meat products	6.57	7.91	1.25	1.27
Fish, shell-fish, molluscs and their products	10.39	13.70	1.98	2.21
Grain and grain products	7.19	6.14	1.37	0.99
Vegetables and fruits	16.23	17.59	3.09	2.83
Coffee, tea, cocoa, condiments and their products	5.68	5.34	1.08	0.86
Beveragas and tobacco	3.14	3.42	0.60	0.55
Of which: Beverages	1.73	1.71	0.33	0.28
Non-food raw materials	42.11	35.37	8.02	5.70
Of which: Raw leather and untanned leather and furs	1.22	1.53	0.23	0.25
Oil seeds and oil-containing fruits	6.45	6.19	1.23	1.00
Textile fibres (excluding wool-polyester fibre) and their waste materials	15.46	10.96	2.95	1.77
Animal and vegetable raw materials	8.44	8.09	1.61	1.30
Mineral fuels, lubricants and other related materials	42.70	52.37	8.22	8.44
Of which: Coal, coke and briquettes	6.80	7.55	1.30	1.22
Petroleum, petroleum products and other related materials	35.82	44.72	6.82	7.20
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.86	1.61	0.16	0.26
Of which: Vegetable oil	0.83	1.55	0.16	0.25
II. Manufactured goods	374.60	462.05	71.30	74.41
Chemicals and related products	32.01	37.30	6.10	6.01
Of which: Organic chemicals	6.90	8.38	1.31	1.35
Inorganic chemicals	7.94	8.43	1.51	1.36
Medicinals and dressings	5.49	6.22	1.05	1.00
Products of light and textile industry, rubber products, minerals and iron products	108.97	125.76	20.74	20.25
Of which: Yarn, fabrics, manufactured goods and related products	69.94	69.99	13.33	11.27
Non-metal mineral products	7.92	13.16	1.51	2.12
Metal products	12.10	14.37	2.31	2.31
Machinery and transport equipment	38.74	55.88	7.38	9.00
Of which: Power machinery and equipment	2.50	2.71	0.48	0.44
Special industrial machinery	3.65	5.36	0.70	0.86
Telecommunications equipment, receiving, recording and playback equipment	11.40	17.38	2.17	2.80
Power machinery, electric appliances and parts	8.20	12.19	1.56	1.96
Other transport equipment	1.82	2.52	0.35	0.41
Miscellaneous products	107.55	126.86	20.47	20.43
Of which: Clothing and garments	61.30	68.48	11.68	11.03
Footwear	10.96	16.07	2.09	2.59
Cameras, optical products and timepieces	3.21	5.58	0.61	0.90
Other miscellaneous products	22.83	26.46	4.35	4.26
Products not classified elsewhere	87.33	116.25	16.64	18.72

2.30 Commodity composition of imports (customs statistics), 1989 and 1990

$US 100 million

Item	*Value*		*Composition (%)*	
	1989	*1990*	*1989*	*1990*
TOTAL IMPORTS	591.42	533.45	100.00	100.00
I. Primary goods	117.54	98.53	19.88	18.74
Food and live animals chiefly for food	41.92	33.35	7.09	6.25
Of which: Grain and grain products	29.83	23.53	5.04	4.41
Sugar, sugar products and honey	4.41	3.90	0.75	0.73
Beverages and tobacco	2.02	1.57	0.34	0.29
Of which: Tobacco leaves and products	1.72	1.30	0.29	0.24
Non-food raw materials	48.35	41.07	8.18	7.70
Of which: Rubber	4.81	3.65	0.81	0.68
Cork and timber	6.36	5.08	1.08	0.95
Textile fibres (excluding wool-polyester fibre) and their waste materials	22.86	18.41	3.87	3.45
Metal ores and scraps	7.88	9.50	1.33	1.78
Mineral fuels, lubricants and other related materials	16.50	12.72	2.79	2.39
Of which: Coal, coke and briquettes	0.91	0.74	2.15	0.14
Petroleum, petroleum products and other related materials	14.65	10.54	2.48	1.98
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	8.75	9.82	1.48	1.84
Of which: Vegetable oil	8.39	9.47	1.42	1.78
II. Manufactured goods	473.86	434.92	80.12	81.53
Chemicals and related products	75.56	66.48	12.77	12.46
Of which: Organic chemicals	14.05	11.31	2.38	2.12
Inorganic chemicals	4.69	2.15	0.79	0.40
Manufactured fertilizers	23.64	26.03	4.00	4.88
Artificial resin, plastic and rubber materials, cellulose resin and others	22.05	14.99	3.73	2.81
Chemical materials and related products	4.98	4.74	0.84	0.89
Products of light and textile industry, rubber products, minerals and iron products	123.35	89.06	20.86	16.70
Of which: Paper, paperboard and related products	6.34	7.45	1.01	1.40
Yarn, fabrics, manufactured goods and related products	28.45	27.49	4.81	5.15
Non-metal mineral products	5.20	4.53	0.88	0.85
Iron and steel	57.97	28.52	9.00	5.35
Non-ferrous metals	11.14	5.79	1.88	1.09
Machinery and transport equipment	182.07	168.45	30.79	31.58
Of which: Special industrial machinery	56.73	50.00	9.89	9.37
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	6.49	7.06	1.10	1.32
Telecommunications equipment, receiving, recording and playback equipment	17.93	18.78	3.03	3.52
Power machinery, electric appliances and parts	23.96	20.50	4.05	3.84
Land vehicles	14.36	12.78	2.43	2.40
Other transport equipment	15.24	16.80	2.58	3.15
Miscellaneous products	20.73	21.03	3.50	3.94
Of which: Instruments and meters for specialised, scientific or control purposes	8.16	7.88	1.38	1.48
Cameras, optical products and timepieces	3.98	3.62	0.67	0.68
Other miscellaneous products	6.69	7.59	1.13	1.42
Products not classified elsewhere	72.15	89.90	12.20	16.85

2.31 Gross industrial output value, 1952-1990

Unit: ¥ 100 million

Year	*Total*	*State-owned enterprises*	*Collective-owned enterprises*	*Private-owned enterprises*	*Others*
1952	349.00	265.83	11.38	71.79	–
1957	704.00	564.19	133.97	5.84	–
1962	920.00	807.76	112.24	–	–
1965	1,402.00	1,262.78	439.22	–	–
1970	2,117.00	1,854.70	262.30	–	–
1975	3,207.00	2,600.56	666.44	–	–
1976	3,278.00	2,567.66	710.34	–	–
1977	3,725.00	2,869.37	855.63	–	–
1978	4,237.00	3,289.18	947.82	–	–
1979	4,681.30	3,673.60	1,007.70	–	–
1980	5,154.26	3,915.60	1,213.36	0.81	24.49
1981	5,399.78	4,037.10	1,329.38	1.90	31.40
1982	5,811.22	4,326.00	1,442.42	3.40	39.40
1983	6,460.44	4,739.40	1,663.14	7.50	50.40
1984	7,617.30	5,262.70	2,263.09	14.81	76.70
1985	9,716.47	6,302.12	3,117.19	179.75	117.41
1986	11,194.26	6,971.12	3,751.54	308.54	163.06
1987	13,812.90	8,250.09	4,781.74	502.39	278.77
1988	18,224.58	10,351.28	6,587.49	790.49	495.32
1989	22,017.06	12,342.91	7,858.05	1,057.66	758.94
1990	23,924.36	13,063.75	8,522.73	1,290.32	1,047.56

Note: Figures in this table are at current prices.

2.32 Composition of gross industrial output value (total = 100), 1952-1990

Unit: %

Year	*State-owned enterprises*	*Collective-owned enterprises*	*Private-owned enterprises*	*Others*
1952	76.17	3.26	20.75	–
1957	80.14	19.03	0.83	–
1962	87.80	12.20	–	–
1965	90.07	9.93	–	–
1970	87.61	12.39	–	–
1971	85.91	14.09	–	–
1972	84.88	15.12	–	–
1973	84.02	15.98	–	–
1974	82.41	17.59	–	–
1975	81.09	18.91	–	–
1976	87.33	21.67	–	–
1977	77.03	22.97	–	–
1978	77.63	22.37	–	–
1979	78.47	21.53	–	–
1980	75.97	23.54	0.02	0.47
1981	74.76	24.62	0.04	0.58
1982	74.44	24.82	0.06	0.68
1983	73.36	25.74	0.12	0.78
1984	69.09	29.71	0.19	1.01
1985	64.86	32.08	1.85	1.21
1986	62.27	33.51	2.76	1.46
1987	59.73	34.62	3.64	2.02
1988	56.80	36.15	4.34	2.71
1989	56.06	35.69	4.80	3.45
1990	54.60	35.62	5.40	4.38

Note: Figures in this table are at current prices.

2.33 Number and total output value of different type of industrial enterprises, 1985-1990

Item	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
I. Number of enterprises (10 thousand)	518.53	670.67	747.41	810.56	798.07	795.78
State-owned enterprises	9.37	9.68	9.76	9.91	10.23	10.44
Collective-owned	174.21	182.30	181.93	185.30	174.70	166.85
Of which:						
Township	21.71	24.60	23.79	23.77	23.43	22.87
Village	63.26	62.91	70.80	73.38	72.16	68.08
Urban-rural jointly-run enterprises	74.17	79.38	71.92	72.38	62.95	59.66
Of which:						
City-town jointly-run enterprises		3.33	3.63	3.72	3.54	3.09
Rural cooperative-run enterprises	74.17	76.05	68.29	68.26	59.41	56.57
Urban-rural individual enterprises	334.78	478.45	555.33	614.81	612.42	617.60
City-town	33.01	36.74	49.15	45.28	42.49	43.25
Rural	301.77	441.72	506.18	569.53	569.93	574.35
Others	0.17	0.24	0.39	0.45	0.72	0.88
II. Total output value different type industries (¥ 100 million)	9,716.47	11,194.26	13,812.99	18,224.58	22,017.06	23,924.36
State-owned	6,302.12	6,971.12	8,250.09	10,351.28	12,342.91	13,063.75
Collective-owned	3,117.19	3,751.54	4,781.74	6,587.49	7,858.05	8,522.73
Township	760.55	981.08	1,284.19	1,846.69	2,193.84	2,441.41
Village	662.72	838.49	1,165.35	1,703.63	2,117.68	2,394.02
Urban-rural jointly-run	151.75	247.79	316.46	439.38	496.30	539.00
Of which:						
City-town jointly-run		20.56	30.31	39.27	50.03	54.53
Rural-cooperative-run	151.75	227.23	286.15	400.11	446.27	484.47
Urban-rural individual industry	179.75	308.54	502.39	790.49	1,057.66	1,290.30
City-town	33.39	29.13	50.27	68.48	89.70	107.24
Rural	146.36	279.41	452.12	722.00	967.96	1,183.06
Others	117.41	263.06	278.77	495.32	758.44	1,047.56

2.34 Output of major industrial products, 1952-1990

Year	*Chemical fibres (10 thousand tons)*	*Yarn (10 thousand tons)*	*Cloth (100 million meters)*	*Knitting wool (10 thousand tons)*	*Woolen piece goods (10 thousand m)*	*Gunny bags (100 million)*	*Silk (10 thousand tons)*	*Machine-made paper and paper-boards (10 thousand tons)*	*Sewing machines (10 thousand)*	*Bicycles (10 thousand)*
1952	–	65.6	38.3	0.20	423	0.67	0.56	37	6.6	8.0
1957	0.02	84.4	50.5	0.57	1,817	7.83	0.99	91	27.8	8.06
1962	1.36	54.8	25.3	0.78	3,242	0.44	0.47	112	77.9	137.1
1965	5.01	130.0	62.8	1.10	4,240	1.25	0.91	173	123.8	183.8
1970	10.09	205.2	91.5	2.17	5,776	1.84	1.67	241	235.2	368.8
1975	15.48	210.8	94.0	2.66	6,943	1.91	2.31	341	356.7	623.2
1976	14.61	196.0	88.4	2.78	7,072	1.88	2.28	341	363.8	668.1
1977	18.98	223.0	101.5	3.11	7,870	2.45	2.69	377	424.2	742.7
1978	28.46	238.2	110.3	3.78	8,885	2.90	2.97	439	486.8	854.0
1979	32.63	263.5	121.5	4.44	9,017	3.44	2.97	493	586.8	1,009.5
1980	45.03	292.6	134.7	5.73	10,095	4.10	3.54	535	767.8	1,302.4
1981	52.73	317.0	142.7	7.65	11,308	2.29	3.74	540	1,039.1	1,464.0
1982	51.70	335.4	153.5	9.25	12,669	5.00	3.71	589	1,286.0	2,420.0
1983	54.07	327.0	148.8	10.21	14,291	5.51	3.69	661	1,087.2	2,758.2
1984	73.49	321.9	137.0	11.0	18,049	5.48	3.76	756	934.9	2,861.4
1985	94.78	353.5	146.7	12.59	21,816	6.27	4.22	911	991.2	3,227.7
1986	101.73	397.8	164.7	14.91	25,187	7.60	4.72	999	989.4	3,568.3
1987	117.50	436.8	173.0	20.47	26,538	8.59	5.19	1,141	970.0	4,116.7
1988	130.12	465.7	187.9	22.50	28,609	9.31	5.10	1,270	983.2	4,140.1
1989	148.09	476.7	189.2	25.00	27,962	7.84	5.23	1,353	956.3	3,676.8
1990	165.42	462.6	188.8	23.80	29,505	7.41	5.66	1,372	760.96	3,141.6

2.34 Output of major industrial products, 1952-1990 *(continued)*

Year	*Watches (10 thousand)*		*Fine aluminum products for daily use (10 thousand tons)*	*Bulbs (100 million)*	*Synthetic detergents (10 thousand tons)*	*Salt (10 (thousand tons)*	*Sugar (10 thousand tons)*	*Cigarettes (10 thousand cases)*	*Canned food (10 thousand tons)*	*Beer (10 thousand tons)*
	Total	*Of which: Wrist watches*								
1952	–	–	–	0.26	–	495	45	265	1.3	–
1957	0.04	0.04	0.28	0.69	–	828	86	446	6.2	5
1962	81.80	76.10	0.92	2.20	2.4	994	34	244	7.3	10
1965	108.30	100.80	1.14	1.92	3.0	1,147	146	478	12.2	9
1970	358.10	347.60	1.91	3.86	9.3	1,109	135	783	19.3	16
1975	809.00	782.20	3.98	5.20	22.3	1,481	174	992	35.1	27
1976	949.60	911.40	4.10	5.03	21.7	1,401	165	982	35.2	30
1977	1,152.80	1,104.30	5.24	6.17	25.7	1,710	182	1,211	44.2	35
1978	1,410.80	1,351.10	5.65	7.59	32.4	1,953	227	1,182	48.8	40
1979	1,750.40	1,707.00	5.49	8.50	39.7	1,477	250	1,303	50.1	52
1980	2,267.50	2,215.50	5.80	9.46	39.3	1,728	257	1,520	57.2	69
1981	2,906.60	2,872.40	5.68	9.66	47.8	1,832	317	1,704	68.4	91
1982	3,313.20	3,301.00	6.01	10.73	56.9	1,638	338	1,885	78.5	117
1983	3,478.10	3,649.00	6.78	12.49	67.7	1,613	377	1,938	84.5	163
1984	3,807.10	3,798.20	7.34	14.12	81.0	1,642	380	2,132	109.0	224
1985	5,447.10	5,431.10	7.26	15.33	100.5	1,479	451	2,370	142.5	310
1986	7,332.00	7,317.40	8.79	16.09	117.5	1,761	525	2,596	164.1	413
1987	6,159.40	6,142.40	10.58	16.83	119.2	1,764	506	2,881	161.5	540
1988	6,788.90	6,661.80	8.99	18.27	131.9	2,264	461	3,096	220.9	656
1989	7,559.70	7,275.60	8.22	20.80	146.6	2,829	501	3,195	232.5	643
1990	8,671.30	8,352.60	7.85	24.54	151.4	2,023	582	3,298	157.1	492

2.34 Output of majro industrial products, 1952-1990 *(continued)*

Year	*Household refrigerators (10 thousand)*	*Household washing machines (10 thousand)*	*Electric fan (10 thousand)*	*Recorders (10 thousand)*	*Radio sets (10 thousand)*	*Television sets (10 thousand)*	*Cameras (10 thousand)*	*Coal (100 million tons)*	*Crude oil (10 thousand tons)*	*Natural gas (100 million cubic meters)*
1952	–	–	–	–	1.7	–	–	0.66	44	0.08
1957	0.16	–	–	–	35.2	–	0.01	1.31	146	0.70
1962	0.09	–	–	0.1	90.3	0.36	2.05	2.20	575	12.10
1965	0.30	–	–	0.5	81.5	0.44	1.72	2.32	1,131	11.00
1970	0.52	–	–	1.4	323.1	1.05	4.04	3.54	3,065	28.70
1975	1.80	–	–	3.2	935.6	17.78	18.49	4.82	7,706	88.50
1976	2.12	–	–	4.1	969.1	18.45	22.50	4.83	8,716	101.00
1977	2.46	–	–	5.0	1,049.4	28.46	24.66	5.50	9,364	121.20
1978	2.80	0.04	137.8	4.7	1,167.7	51.73	17.89	6.18	10,405	137.30
1979	3.18	1.80	233.1	16.5	1,380.7	132.85	23.81	6.35	10,615	145.10
1980	4.90	24.50	723.7	74.3	3,003.8	249.20	37.28	6.20	10,595	142.70
1981	5.56	128.10	1,049.9	154.6	4,057.2	539.41	62.30	6.22	10,122	127.40
1982	9.99	253.30	918.6	347.1	1,723.9	592.01	74.23	6.66	10,212	119.30
1983	18.85	365.90	1,045.7	497.7	1,998.9	684.01	92.56	7.15	10,607	122.10
1984	54.74	578.10	1,770.7	776.4	2,220.3	1,003.81	126.18	7.89	11,461	124.30
1985	144.81	887.20	3,174.6	1,393.1	1,600.3	1,667.66	178.97	8.72	12,490	129.30
1986	225.02	893.40	3,528.7	1,756.8	1,589.5	1,459.40	202.54	8.94	13,069	137.60
1987	401.34	990.20	3,660.7	1,978.0	1,763.8	1,934.37	256.70	9.28	13,414	138.90
1988	757.63	1,046.80	4,495.5	2,540.4	1,548.9	2,505.07	312.26	9.80	13,705	142.60
1989	470.79	825.40	4,991.9	2,418.1	1,834.7	2,766.54	245.18	10.54	13,764	150.50
1990	463.06	662.70	5,799.3	3,023.5	2,103.0	2,684.70	213.22	10.80	13,831	153.00

2.34 Output of major industrial products, 1952-1990 *(continued)*

Year	Electricity (100 million kwh)		Pig iron (10 thousand tons)	Steel (10 thousand tons)	Rolled steel (10 thousand tons)	Ferroalloy (10 thousand tons)	Cement (10 thousand tons)	Plate glass (10 thousand cases)	Timber (10 thousand cubic meters)*	Sulphuric acid (10 thousand tons)
	Total	Of Which: Hydro-power								
1952	73	13	193	135	106	1.7	286	198	1,233	19.0
1957	193	48	594	535	415	10.5	686	430	2,787	63.2
1962	458	90	805	667	455	19.7	600	367	2,375	96.8
1965	676	104	1,077	1,223	880	33.9	1,634	599	3,978	234.0
1970	1,159	205	1,706	1,779	1,188	59.5	2,575	928	3,782	291.4
1975	1,958	476	2,449	2,390	1,622	76.9	4,626	1,262	4,703	484.7
1976	2,031	486	2,233	2,046	1,466	65.9	4,670	1,261	4,573	450.8
1977	2,234	476	2,505	2,374	1,633	73.2	5,565	1,481	4,967	537.5
1978	2,566	406	3,479	3,178	2,208	93.9	6,524	1,784	5,162	661.0
1979	2,820	501	3,673	3,448	2,497	117.3	7,390	2,083	5,439	699.8
1980	3,006	582	3,802	3,712	2,716	99.4	7,986	2,466	5,359	764.3
1981	3,093	655	3,417	3,560	2,670	79.9	8,290	2,701	4,942	780.7
1982	3,277	744	3,551	3,716	2,902	88.9	9,520	3,154	5,041	817.5
1983	3,514	864	3,738	4,002	3,072	108.8	10,825	3,647	5,232	869.6
1984	3,770	868	4,001	4,347	3,372	127.5	12,302	4,190	6,385	817.2
1985	4,107	924	4,384	4,679	3,693	149.4	14,595	4,942	6,323	676.4
1986	4,495	945	5,064	5,220	4,058	159.7	16,606	5,202	6,502	763.1
1987	4,973	1,000	5,503	5,628	4,386	184.6	18,625	5,803	6,408	983.3
1988	5,452	1,092	5,704	5,943	4,689	208.4	21,014	7,293	6,218	1,111.3
1989	5,848	1,183	5,820	6,159	4,859	238.2	21,029	8,442	5,802	1,153.3
1990	6,212	1,267	6,238	6,638	5,153	244.2	20,971	8,067	5,571	1,196.9

*Note:** Since 1984, figures are not comparable with previous years because they include timber used by rural collectives for production and approved cutting of wood by peasants from collective forests for housing construction.

2.34 Output of major industrial products, 1952-1990 *(continued)*

Year	*Soda ash (10 thousand tons)*	*Caustic soda (10 thousand tons)*	*Chemical fertilizers (10 thousand tons)**			*Chemical pesticides (10 thousand tons)*	*Ethylene (10 thousand tons)*	*Calcium carbide (10 thousand tons)*	*Plastics (10 thousand tons)*	*Outer tyres (10 thousand)*
				Of which						
			Total	*Nitrogenous*	*Phosphate*					
1952	19.2	7.9	3.9	3.9	–	0.2	–	1.1	0.2	42
1957	50.6	19.8	15.1	12.9	2.2	6.5	–	4.9	1.3	88
1962	51.9	29.0	46.4	33.8	12.6	8.8	0.08	19.4	4.0	128
1965	88.2	55.6	172.6	103.7	68.8	19.3	0.30	44.0	9.7	232
1970	107.7	89.2	243.5	152.3	90.7	32.1	1.51	69.6	17.6	425
1975	124.3	128.9	524.7	370.9	153.1	42.2	6.47	98.3	33.0	700
1976	111.7	121.5	524.4	381.5	141.8	39.1	13.35	96.3	34.5	676
1977	107.7	138.6	723.8	550.9	170.8	45.7	30.27	98.9	52.4	772
1978	132.9	164.0	869.3	763.9	103.3	53.3	38.03	123.8	67.9	939
1979	148.6	182.6	1,065.4	882.1	181.7	53.7	43.49	140.7	79.3	1,169
1980	161.3	192.3	1,232.1	999.3	230.8	53.7	48.99	152.0	89.8	1,146
1981	165.2	192.3	1,239.0	985.7	250.8	48.4	50.48	151.3	91.6	729
1982	173.5	207.3	1,278.1	1,021.9	253.7	45.7	56.49	167.5	100.3	864
1983	179.3	212.3	1,378.9	1,109.4	266.6	33.1	65.37	180.8	112.1	1,271
1984	188.0	222.2	1,460.2	1,221.0	236.0	29.9	64.80	184.6	118.0	1,569
1985	201.1	235.3	1,322.2	1,143.8	176.0	21.1	65.21	195.3	123.4	1,926
1986	214.6	251.8	1,395.7	1,159..2	234.0	20.3	69.52	215.0	132.1	1,924
1987	236.3	273.9	1,672.2	1,342.3	325.9	16.1	93.72	241.2	152.6	2,333
1988	260.9	300.5	1,740.2	1,365.3	369.2	17.9	123.21	225.6	190.4	2,991
1989	304.2	321.1	1,802.5	1,424.1	372.8	20.8	139.57	246.1	205.8	3,226
1990	379.5	335.4	1,879.7	1,463.6	411.4	22.8	157.21	228.0	227.0	3,209

Note: * Calculated on the basis of 100% effectiveness.

2.34 Output of major industrial products, 1952-1990 *(continued)*

Year	*Mining equipment (10 thousand tons)*	*Power generating equipment (10 thousand kw)*	*Metal-cutting machine tools (10 thousand)*	*Motor vehicles (10 thousand)*	*Tractors (14.7 kw and over) (10 thousand)*	*Small tractors (10 thousand)*	*Railway locomotives*	*Railway passenger coaches*	*Railway wagons (10 thousand)*
1952	0.18	0.6	1.37	–	–	–	20	6	0.58
1957	5.29	19.8	2.80	0.79	–	–	167	454	0.73
1962	3.45	15.2	2.25	0.97	0.71	0.01	1	70	0.16
1965	4.00	68.3	3.96	4.05	0.96	0.36	146	160	0.29
1970	9.63	291.8	13.89	8.72	3.19	5.14	573	576	1.38
1975	19.61	496.5	17.49	13.98	7.84	20.94	526	804	1.57
1976	16.15	400.2	15.70	13.52	7.37	24.00	327	556	0.80
1977	18.45	318.1	19.87	12.54	9.93	32.05	293	538	0.64
1978	24.29	483.8	18.32	14.91	11.35	32.42	521	784	1.70
1979	26.37	621.2	13.96	18.57	12.56	31.75	573	856	1.60
1980	16.25	419.3	13.36	22.23	9.77	21.79	512	1,002	1.06
1981	11.49	139.5	10.26	17.56	5.28	19.89	398	1,159	0.88
1982	15.82	164.5	9.98	19.63	4.03	29.83	486	1,153	1.06
1983	20.16	274.0	12.10	23.98	3.70	49.77	589	1,230	1.58
1984	25.81	467.4	13.35	31.64	3.97	68.86	658	1,200	1.81
1985	31.43	563.6	16.72	43.72	4.50	82.25	746	1,447	1.93
1986	30.06	722.4	16.37	36.98	2.86	77.45	818	1,522	2.06
1987	29.72	941.1	17.22	47.18	3.71	110.60	909	1,791	2.16
1988	38.36	1,109.3	19.17	64.47	4.72	133.57	844	1,980	2.33
1989	32.56	1,174.0	17.87	58.35	3.98	111.81	680	2,000	2.41
1990	31.38	1,225.4	13.45	51.40	3.94	110.14	855	1,866	1.86

2.35 Position changes of China's major industrial products in the world

Item	*1949*	*1957*	*1965*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*
Steel	26	9	8	5	5	4	4
Coal	9	5	5	3	3	2	1
Crude oil	27[1]	23	12	8	6	6	6
Electricity	25	13	9	7	6	5	4
Cement		8	8	4	3	1	1
Sulphuric acid		14	3	3	3	3	
Chemical fertilizer		33	8	3	3	3	
Chemical fiber		26[2]		7	5	5	4
Cloth		3	3	1	1	1	1
Sugar			8	8	10	6	6
TV sets				8	5	3	1

Notes:

1. Figure refers to 1950 figure.
2. Figure refers to 1960 figure.

2.36 Total production and consumption of energy and their composition, 1952-1990

Year	*Total energy production (equivalent to 10 thousand tons of standard fuel)*	*Proportion of total energy production (%)*				*Total domestic consumption (equivalent to 10 thousand tons of standard fuel)*	*Proportion of total energy consumption (%)*			
		Coal	*Crude oil*	*Natural gas*	*Hydro-power*		*Coal*	*Crude oil*	*Natural gas*	*Hydro-power*
1952	4,871	96.7	1.3	–	2.0	–	–	–	–	–
1957	9,861	94.9	2.1	0.1	2.9	9,644	92.3	4.6	0.1	3.0
1962	17,185	91.4	4.8	0.9	2.9	16,540	89.2	6.6	0.9	3.2
1965	18,824	88.0	8.6	0.8	2.6	18,901	86.5	10.3	0.9	2.7
1970	30,990	81.6	14.1	1.2	3.1	29,291	80.0	14.7	0.9	3.5
1975	48,754	70.6	22.6	2.4	4.4	45,425	71.9	21.1	2.5	4.6
1976	50,340	68.5	24.7	2.7	4.1	47,831	69.9	23.0	2.8	4.3
1977	56,396	69.6	23.7	2.9	3.8	52,354	70.3	22.6	3.1	4.1
1978	62,770	70.3	23.7	2.9	3.1	57,144	70.7	22.7	3.2	3.4
1979	64,562	70.2	23.6	3.0	3.3	58,588	71.3	21.8	3.3	3.6
1980	63,735	69.4	23.8	3.0	3.8	60,275	72.2	20.7	3.1	4.0
1981	63,227	70.2	22.9	2.7	4.2	59,447	72.7	20.0	2.8	4.5
1982	66,778	71.3	21.8	2.4	4.5	62,067	73.7	18.9	2.5	4.9
1983	71,270	71.6	21.3	2.3	4.8	66,040	74.2	18.1	2.4	5.3
1984	77,855	72.4	21.0	2.1	4.5	70,904	75.3	17.4	2.4	4.9
1985	85,546	72.8	20.9	2.0	4.3	76,682	75.8	17.1	2.2	4.7
1986	88,124	72.4	21.2	2.1	4.3	80,850	76.8	17.2	2.3	4.7
1987	91,266	72.6	21.0	2.0	4.4	86,632	76.2	17.0	2.1	4.7
1988	95,801	73.1	20.4	2.0	4.5	92,997	76.1	17.1	2.1	4.7
1989	101,687	74.1	19.3	2.0	4.7	96,934	76.2	17.0	2.1	4.7
1990	104,049	74.1	19.0	2.0	4.9	98,000	75.6	17.0	2.1	5.3

2.37 Daily average consumption of China's various energy sources, 1980-1989

Item	*Unit*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total	10 thousand-ton standard	165.1	180.9	194.3	210.1	221.5	237.4	254.8	265.6
Coal	10 thousand tons	167.2	188.3	205.4	223.6	238.2	254.2	272.2	283.4
Coke	10 thousand tons	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.8	14.4	15.7	16.5	17.4
Crude oil	10 thousand tons	25.2	24.9	25.2	26.1	28.0	29.3	30.7	31.8
Fuel oil	10 thousand tons	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.3
Gasoline	10 thousand tons	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.1
Kerosene	10 thousand tons	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
Diesel oil	10 thousand tons	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	7.1	7.5
Natural gas	10 thousand cu.m.	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Electricity	100 million kwh	8.2	9.6	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.7	15.0	16.1

Chemical products	*Output*		*Increase over 1989 (%)*
Chemical fertilizer (in terms of standard fertilizer)	90,720,000	tons *	4.1
Insecticide and pesticide	218,000	tons	9.5
Soda ash	3,740,000	tons	26.8
Caustic soda	3,327,000	tons	3.3
Sulfuric acid	11,506,000	tons	2.8
Benzene	658,000	tons	15.2
Methanol	624,000	tons	7.6
Concentrated nitric acid	300,000	tons	1.3
Glacial acetic acid	343,000	tons	20.8
Dyestuff	123,000	tons	6
Paint	730,000	tons	7.4
Polyvinyl chloride	770,000	tons	11.4
Rubber tire	28,665,000	pieces	0.1

* Topping the target set by the State Council for an increase of 3 million tons.

2.38 Gross agricultural output value and composition by contributing branch, 1978-1990

¥ 100 million

Year	*Gross agricultural output value*	*Crop cultivation*	*Forestry*	*Animal husbandry*	*Fishery*	*Sideline occupation*
1978	1,397.00	1,071.64	48.06	206.27	45.96	22.07
1979	1,697.60	1,267.30	60.70	285.60	58.00	26.00
1980	1,922.60	1,378.15	81.38	354.23	75.99	32.85
1981	2,180.62	1,537.35	98.89	402.17	98.52	43.69
1982	2,483.26	1,750.27	110.04	455.80	115.93	51.22
1983	2,750.00	1,941.40	127.20	484.16	134.02	63.22
1984	3,214.13	2,195.12	161.61	586.17	186.18	85.05
1985	3,619.49	2,279.80	188.68	796.94	227.96	126.11
1986	4,013.01	2,498.30	201.17	873.54	275.62	164.36
1987	4,675.70	2,837.93	221.98	1,065.78	325.15	224.86
1988	5,865.27	3,276.88	275.30	1,597.57	393.05	322.47
1989	6,534.73	3,674.46	284.92	1,797.41	429.09	348.85
1990	7,662.09	4,481.74	330.27	1,964.07	475.45	410.56

Note: Figures in this table are calculated at current prices.

2.39 Per capital output of major agricultural products

Item	*Unit*	*1949*	*1952*	*1957*	*1965*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
Grain	kg/person	209.00	288.00	306.00	272.00	319.00	327.00	363.00	369.00	393
Cotton	kg/person	0.80	2.30	2.60	3.90	2.30	2.80	4.00	3.40	4.00
Oil-bearing crops	kg/person	4.80	7.40	6.60	5.10	5.50	7.90	15.10	11.70	14.20
Sugar	kg/person	5.20	13.40	18.70	21.50	24.90	29.70	57.90	52.60	63.60
Pork, beef and mutton	kg/person	–	6.00	6.30	8.70	9.00	12.30	16.80	20.80	22.10
Aquatic products	kg/person	0.90	3.00	4.90	4.20	4.90	4.60	6.80	10.40	10.90

2.40 Output of major farm products, 1952-1990

10 thousand tons

Year	*Grain*	*Rice*	*Wheat*	*Corn*	*Soybeans*	*Tubers*
1952	16,392	6,843	1,813	1,685	952	1,633
1957	19,505	8,678	2,364	2,144	1,005	2,192
1962	16,000	6,299	1,667	–	651	2,345
1965	19,453	8,772	2,522	2,366	614	1,986
1970	23,996	10,999	2,919	3,303	871	2,668
1975	28,452	12,556	4,531	4,722	724	2,857
1976	28,631	12,581	5,039	4,816	664	2,666
1977	28,273	12,857	4,108	4,939	726	2,967
1978	30,477	13,693	5,384	5,595	757	3,174
1979	33,212	14,375	6,273	6,004	746	2,846
1980	32,056	13,991	5,521	6,260	794	2,873
1981	32,502	14,396	6,964	5,921	933	2,597
1982	35,450	16,160	6,847	6,056	903	2,705
1983	38,728	16,887	8,139	6,821	976	2,925
1984	40,731	17,826	8,782	7,341	970	2,848
1985	37,911	16,857	8,581	6,383	1,050	2,604
1986	39,151	17,222	9,004	7,086	1,161	2,534
1987	40,298	17,426	8,590	7,924	1,247	2,820
1988	39,408	16,911	8,543	7,735	1,165	2,697
1989	40,755	18,013	9,081	7,893	1,023	2,730
1990	44,624	18,933	9,823	9,682	1,100	3,743

2.40 Output of major farm products, 1952-1990 (*continued*)

10 thousand tons

Year	*Cotton*	*Oil-bearing crops*	*Peanuts*	*Rapeseed*	*Sesame*	*Jute, ambary hemp*
1952	130.4	419.3	231.6	93.2	48.1	15.3
1957	164.0	419.6	257.1	88.8	31.2	15.1
1962	75.0	200.3	110.0	48.8	25.5	6.6
1965	209.8	362.5	192.8	108.5	25.6	14.0
1970	227.7	377.2	214.8	96.5	26.3	15.7
1975	238.1	452.1	227.0	153.5	20.8	35.0
1976	205.5	400.8	187.3	134.8	22.9	36.6
1977	204.9	401.7	197.8	117.9	24.1	43.1
1978	216.7	521.8	237.7	186.8	32.2	54.4
1979	220.7	643.5	282.2	240.2	41.7	54.5
1980	270.7	769.1	360.0	238.4	25.9	54.9
1981	296.8	1,020.5	382.6	406.5	51.0	63.0
1982	359.8	1,181.7	391.6	565.6	34.2	53.0
1983	463.7	1,055.0	395.1	428.7	34.9	51.0
1984	625.8	1,191.0	481.5	420.5	47.6	74.6
1985	414.7	1,578.4	666.4	560.7	69.1	206.0
1986	354.0	1,473.8	588.2	588.1	61.8	71.0
1987	424.5	1,527.8	617.1	660.5	52.6	56.9
1988	414.9	1,320.3	569.3	504.4	40.4	54.0
1989	378.8	1,295.2	536.3	543.6	33.8	66.0
1990	450.8	1,613.2	636.8	695.8	46.9	72.6

2.40 Output of major farm products, 1952-1990 *(continued)*

10 thousand tons

Year	*Sugarcane*	*Beetroots*	*Mulberry silkworm cocoons*	*Tussah silkworm cocoons*	*Tea*	*Cured tobacco*
1952	711.6	47.9	6.2	6.1	8.2	22.2
1957	1,039.2	150.1	6.8	4.4	11.2	25.6
1962	344.3	33.9	3.7	0.8	7.4	12.9
1965	1,339.1	198.4	6.6	3.9	10.1	37.2
1970	1,345.7	210.3	12.2	4.3	13.6	39.9
1975	1,666.7	247.6	15.3	4.1	21.1	70.1
1976	1,663.1	293.2	16.3	3.0	23.3	83.7
1977	1,775.2	245.6	16.8	4.8	25.2	97.1
1978	2,111.6	270.2	17.3	5.4	26.8	105.0
1979	2,150.8	310.6	21.3	5.7	27.7	80.6
1980	2,280.7	630.5	25.0	7.6	30.4	71.7
1981	2,966.8	636.0	25.2	5.9	34.3	127.9
1982	3,688.2	671.2	27.1	4.3	39.7	184.8
1983	3,114.1	918.2	26.8	7.2	40.1	115.1
1984	3,951.9	828.4	30.6	5.0	41.4	154.3
1985	5,154.9	891.9	33.6	3.6	43.2	207.5
1986	5,012.9	830.6	33.6	3.3	46.1	137.4
1987	4,736.3	841.0	35.4	4.9	50.8	163.6
1988	4,906.4	1,281.0	39.4	4.6	54.4	233.7
1989	4,879.5	924.3	43.5	5.3	53.5	240.5
1990	5,762.0	1,452.5	48.0	5.4	54.0	225.9

2.40 Output of major farm products, 1952-1990 *(continued)*

10 thousand tons

Year	*Fruits*	*Apples*	*Citrus fruit*	*Pears*	*Grapes*	*Bananas*
1952	244.3	11.8	20.7	39.4	4.8	11.0
1957	324.7	22.2	32.2	50.4	8.5	7.3
1962	271.2	22.5	20.6	44.3	8.4	3.5
1965	323.9	31.8	25.4	51.1	10.0	14.5
1970	374.5	79.8	24.2	65.4	8.5	16.6
1975	538.1	158.3	33.6	108.7	12.3	16.5
1976	540.4	173.0	28.1	123.3	11.7	3.2
1977	568.5	210.8	39.8	109.2	9.1	4.2
1978	657.0	227.5	38.3	151.7	10.4	8.5
1979	701.5	286.9	55.5	143.8	12.6	7.4
1980	679.3	236.3	71.3	146.6	11.0	6.1
1981	780.1	300.6	79.8	159.3	14.8	12.6
1982	771.3	243.0	93.9	175.5	18.6	20.1
1983	948.7	354.1	129.6	179.5	24.7	20.7
1984	984.5	294.1	149.9	210.0	29.4	30.0
1985	1,163.9	361.4	180.8	213.7	36.1	63.1
1986	1,347.7	333.7	254.8	234.8	44.2	125.1
1987	1,667.9	426.4	322.4	248.9	64.1	202.9
1988	1,666.1	431.4	256.5	272.1	79.2	183.0
1989	1,831.9	449.9	456.1	256.5	87.4	140.4
1990	1,874.4	431.9	485.5	235.3	85.9	145.6

2.41 Position changes of China's major farm products in the world

Item	*1949*	*1957*	*1965*	*1978*	*1980*	*1988*	*1989*
Grain		3	2	2	1	1	1
Pork, beef, mutton	3	2	3	3	3	1	1
Cotton	4	2	2	3	2	1	1
Soybeans	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Peanuts	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Rapeseed	2		2	2	2	1	1
Sugarcane		3		9	9	4	4
Beetroots				21	12	7	5
Tea	3		3	2	2	2	2

2.42 Major agricultural machinery (year-end figure), 1952-1990

Year	*Total horsepower of agricultural machinery (10 thousand kw)*	*Large and medium-sized tractors for agricultural use*	*Small tractors and walking tractors for agricultural use*	*Large and medium-sized tractor-towed farm machines*	*Motors for agricultural drainage and irrigation*	
					10 thousand units	*10 thousand kw*
1952	18	1,307				9
1957	121	14,674				41
1962	757	54,938	919	19.2	36.7	452
1965	1,099	72,599	3,956	25.8	55.8	667
1978	11,750	557,358	1,373,000	119.2	502.6	4,823
1979	13,379	666,823	1,671,000	131.3	538.4	5,238
1980	14,746	744,865	1,874,000	136.9	563.0	5,490
1981	15,680	792,032	2,037,000	139.0	567.2	5,515
1982	16,614	812,447	2,287,000	137.4	580.3	5,641
1983	18,022	840,776	2,750,000	130.8	607.7	5,773
1984	19,497	853,914	3,298,000	123.5	615.0	5,777
1985	20,913	852,357	3,824,000	112.8	616.3	5,755
1986	22,950	866,463	4,526,000	100.6	650.7	6,044
1987	24,836	880,952	5,300,000	103.5	683.9	6,258
1988	26,575	870,187	5,958,000	97.1	750.8	6,568
1989	28,067	848,220	6,543,000	99.1	809.7	6,853
1990	28,708	813,512	6,981,000	97.4	848.6	7,129

2.42 Major agricultural machinery (year-end figure), 1952-1990 *(continued)*

Year	*Combined harvesters*	*Trucks for agricultural use*	*Motor threshers (10 thousand)*	*Fodder crushers (10 thousand)*	*Motor fishing boats*	
					Unit	*10 thousand kw*
1952	284	280				
1957	1,789	4,084			1,485	8
1962	5,906	8,259	1.5		5,657	33
1965	6,704	11,063	11.4		7,789	47
1978	18,987	73,770	210.6	134.2	47,176	214
1979	23,026	97,105	232.8	139.1	52,225	230
1980	27,045	137,668	249.8	139.2	61,022	258
1981	31,268	175,126	251.7	134.2	73,586	293
1982	33,904	206,383	258.4	129.7	95,692	322
1983	35,728	274,751	299.9	118.7	120,167	327
1984	35,861	349,261	323.2	113.9	143,430	335
1985	34,573	429,554	344.1	108.7	172,582	367
1986	30,945	499,164	367.5	113.7	205,923	424
1987	33,802	550,192	399.1	116.9	238,628	486
1988	35,004	591,406	421.3	120.3	265,126	545
1989	36,582	625,116	451.1	121.2	289,205	609
1990	38,719	624,384	493.3	124.6	320,927	696

Note: Large and medium-sized tractors refer to those with a capacity of 14.7 kw and over.

2.43 Output of major forest products, 1952-1990

10 thousand tons

Year	*Rubber*	*Pine resin*	*Lacquer*	*Tung-oil seed*	*Tea-oil seed*	*Walnuts*
1952	–	–	–	43.5	24.9	–
1957	0.02	–	0.17	51.8	49.4	10.3
1962	0.51	–	0.06	18.3	22.3	4.0
1965	1.66	–	0.19	13.0	35.6	4.8
1970	4.62	–	0.13	35.7	35.9	5.1
1975	6.86	30.3	0.21	37.0	42.5	6.5
1976	7.88	30.6	0.30	30.2	20.1	7.1
1977	9.17	29.3	0.20	34.0	41.6	7.6
1978	10.16	33.8	0.22	39.1	47.9	11.3
1979	10.83	40.4	0.27	32.5	61.7	9.1
1980	11.30	42.1	0.25	30.3	49.0	11.9
1981	12.77	56.2	0.30	36.0	65.4	10.7
1982	15.26	47.0	0.29	33.9	49.4	10.3
1983	17.24	30.4	0.28	36.8	43.5	11.9
1984	18.88	36.9	0.23	36.2	53.6	12.8
1985	18.79	34.4	0.22	37.9	61.9	12.2
1986	20.97	41.6	0.29	34.6	43.8	13.6
1987	23.76	52.3	0.33	34.2	51.9	14.7
1988	23.98	46.3	0.33	35.9	46.3	17.7
1989	24.28	48.7	0.30	33.5	66.7	16.0
1990	26.42	43.5	0.27	35.1	52.3	14.9

2.44 Number of livestock and livestock products, 1989 and 1990

Item	*Unit*	*1989*	*1990*	*1990 as % of 1989*
Output of livestock products				
1. Number of hog, ox and sheep				
Current slaughtered fatting hogs	10 thousand head	29,023.3	30,991	106.8
Current sold and butchered beef cattles	10 thousand head	943.0	1,088.3	115.4
Current sold and butchered mutton sheep	10 thousand head	8,122.9	8,931.4	110.0
2. Total output of current meat	10 thousand tons	2,628.5	2,857.0	108.7
Pork	10 thousand tons	2,122.8	2,281.1	107.5
Beef	10 thousand tons	107.2	125.6	117.2
Mutton	10 thousand tons	96.2	106.8	111.0
Poultry meat	10 thousand tons	282.0	322.9	114.5
Rabbit meat	10 thousand tons	10.3	9.6	93.2
3. Output of other livestock products				
Of which: Milk	10 thousand tons	435.8	475.1	109.0
Cow milk	10 thousand tons	381.3	415.7	108.8
Goat wool	10 thousand tons	1.6	1.7	106.3
Sheep wool	10 thousand tons	23.7	23.9	100.8
Fine-wool	10 thousand tons	12.0	11.9	99.2
Semi-fine wool	10 thousand tons	4.3	4.4	102.3
Cashmere	10 thousand tons	0.5	0.6	120.0
Honey	10 thousand tons	18.9	19.3	102.1
Poultry eggs	10 thousand tons	719.8	794.6	110.4
Number of livestock (year-end figure)				
1. Large domestic animals	10 thousand head	12,804.8	13,021.3	101.7
Of which: Draught animals	10 thousand head	7,432.0	7,606	102.3
Cattle	10 thousand head	10,075.2	10,288.4	102.1
Horses	10 thousand head	1,029.4	1,017.4	98.8
Donkeys	10 thousand head	1,113.6	1,119.8	100.6
Mules	10 thousand head	539.1	549.4	101.9
Camels	10 thousand head	47.5	46.3	97.5
2. Hogs	10 thousand head	35,281.0	36,240.8	102.7
3. Sheep, goats	10 thousand head	21,164.2	21,002.1	99.2
Of which: Goats	10 thousand head	9,813.4	9,720.5	99.1
Sheep	10 thousand head	11,350.8	11,281.6	99.4
Of sheep: Fine-wool and improved sheep	10 thousand head	3,356.2	3,251.4	96.9
Semi-fine-wool and improved sheep	10 thousand head	1,412.2	1,456.2	103.1
4. Number of bee raising (Year-end figure)	10 thousand boxes	735.5	764.5	103.9

2.45 Output of meat and number of hogs, sheep and goats, 1952-1990

Year	*Output of pork, beef and mutton (10 thousand tons)*	*Slaughtered fatting hogs (10 thousand head)*	*Hogs (year-end figure) (10 thousand head)*	*Sheep and goats (year-end figure) (10 thousand head)*		
				Total	*Goats*	*Sheep*
1952	338.5	6,545	8,977	6,178	2,490	3,688
1957	398.5	7,131	14,590	9,858	4,515	5,343
1962	194.0	4,300	9,997	13,465	7,053	6,412
1965	551.0	12,167	16,693	13,903	6,077	7,826
1970	596.5	12,593	20,610	14,704	6,141	8,563
1975	797.0	16,230	28,117	16,337	6,804	9,533
1976	780.5	16,650	28,725	15,817	6,546	9,271
1977	780.0	16,787	29,178	16,136	6,783	9,353
1978	856.3	16,110	30,129	16,994	7,354	9,640
1979	1,062.4	18,768	31,971	18,314	8,057	10,257
1980	1,205.4	19,861	30,543	19,731	8,068	10,663
1981	1,260.9	19,495	29,370	19,773	7,826	10,947
1982	1,350.8	20,063	30,078	18,179	7,522	10,657
1983	1,402.1	20,661	29,854	16,695	6,803	9,892
1984	1,540.6	22,047	30,679	15,840	6,321	9,519
1985	1,760.7	23,875	33,140	15,588	6,167	9,421
1986	1,917.1	25,722	33,719	16,623	6,722	9,901
1987	1,986.0	26,177	32,773	18,034	7,769	10,265
1988	2,193.6	27,570	34,222	20,153	9,096	11,057
1989	2,326.2	29,023	35,281	21,164	9,813	11,351
1990	2,513.5	30,991	36,241	21,002	9,720	11,282

2.46 Number of large domestic animals, 1952-1990

10 thousand head

Year	*Large animals (year-end figure)*		*of the large animals:*				
	Total	*Of which: Draught animals*	*Cattle, buffaloes*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Mules*	*Camels*
1952	7,646	5,142	5,660.2	613.0	1,180.6	163.7	28.5
1957	8,382	5,368	6,361.2	730.2	1,086.4	167.9	36.5
1962	7,020	4,018	5,571.2	632.0	645.4	132.4	38.6
1965	8,421	4,322	6,695.1	792.1	743.8	144.7	44.8
1970	9,436	4,935	7,358.3	964.8	840.0	224.5	48.7
1975	9,686	5,122	7,354.7	1,129.8	812.7	335.4	53.5
1976	9,498	5,042	7,169.3	1,143.8	776.6	353.6	54.5
1977	9,375	4,979	7,039.8	1,144.7	763.0	371.5	56.4
1978	9,389	5,023	7,072.4	1,124.5	748.1	386.8	57.4
1979	9,459	5,029	7,134.6	1,114.5	747.3	402.3	60.4
1980	9,525	5,088	7,167.6	1,104.0	774.8	416.6	61.4
1981	9,764	5,471	7,330.1	1,097.2	841.5	432.5	62.8
1982	10,113	5,833	7,607.3	1,098.1	899.9	446.4	61.0
1983	10,350	6,125	7,808.4	1,080.6	944.9	459.0	56.4
1984	10,839	6,403	8,212.8	1,097.8	996.2	497.0	53.1
1985	11,382	6,646	8,682.0	1,108.1	1,041.5	497.2	53.0
1986	11,896	6,905	9,166.7	1,098.8	1,068.9	511.3	50.4
1987	12,191	7,113	9,465.1	1,069.1	1,084.6	524.8	47.5
1988	12,538	7,219	9,794.8	1,054.0	1,105.2	536.6	47.2
1989	12,805	7,432	10,075.2	1,029.4	1,113.6	539.1	47.5
1990	13,021	7,606	10,288	1,017.0	1,119.8	549.4	46.3

2.47 Force by three industries, 1952-1990

Year	*Total (10 thousand)*	*Primary sector*	*Secondary sector*	*Tertiary sector*	*Composition (total = 100)*		
					Primary sector	*Secondary sector*	*Tertiary sector*
1952	20,725	17,316	1,528	1,881	83.5	7.4	9.1
1957	23,771	19,300	2,115	2,356	81.2	8.9	9.9
1962	25,910	21,276	2,059	2,579	82.1	8.0	9.9
1965	28,670	23,372	2,376	2,922	81.5	8.3	10.2
1970	34,432	27,786	3,479	3,167	80.7	10.1	9.2
1975	38,168	29,415	5,075	3,678	77.1	13.3	9.6
1976	38,834	29,443	5,611	3,780	75.8	14.5	9.7
1977	39,377	29,340	5,831	4,206	74.5	14.8	10.7
1978	40,152	28,313	6,970	4,869	70.5	17.4	12.1
1979	41,024	28,692	7,241	5,154	69.8	17.6	12.6
1980	42,361	29,117	7,736	5,508	68.7	18.3	13.0
1981	43,752	29,771	8,033	5,921	68.1	18.4	13.5
1982	45,295	30,853	8,377	6,065	68.1	18.5	13.4
1983	46,436	31,145	8,711	6,580	67.1	18.7	14.2
1984	48,197	30,862	9,622	7,713	64.0	20.0	16.0
1985	49,873	31,105	10,418	8,350	62.4	20.9	16.7
1986	51,282	31,212	11,251	8,819	60.9	21.9	17.2
1987	52,783	31,614	11,762	9,407	59.9	22.3	17.8
1988	54,334	32,197	12,188	9,949	59.3	22.4	18.3
1989	55,329	33,170	12,012	10,147	60.0	21.7	18.3
1990	56,740	34,049	12,158	10,533	60.0	21.4	18.6

2.48 Number of employees in cities and towns, 1978-1990

10 thousand persons

Item	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
TOTAL	544.4	900.0	813.6	793.1	799.1	844.3	619.8	785.0
I. Major sources								
Labour force in cities and towns	274.9	622.5	502.3	481.6	411.7	422.6	276.6	340.0
Rural labour force	148.4	127.4	150.2	166.5	166.8	159.9	120.0	118.0
Graduates from universities, secondary technical schools and workers training schools	37.7	80.0	88.5	99.3	117.1	130.8	145.2	168.0
Other	83.4	70.1	72.6	95.7	103.5	131.0	78.0	159.0
II. Assignment								
State-owned units	392.0	572.2	499.1	536.3	499.4	492.2	367.3	475.0
Collective-owned units in cities and towns	152.4	278.0	203.8	223.8	214.0	263.2	191.5	235.0
Other units							24.0	35.0
Individual labourers		49.8	110.7	33.0	85.7	88.9	37.0	40.0

Note: Assignment in State-owned units before 1988 includes persons assigned to units of all other ownerships.

2.49 Number of unemployed in cities and towns, 1952-1990

Year	*Unemployed (10 thousand)*	*Of which: Youth*		*Unemployed rate (%)*
		Number (10 thousand)	*As % of total number*	
1952	376.6	–	–	13.2
1957	200.4	–	–	5.9
1978	530.0	249.1	47.0	5.3
1980	541.5	382.5	70.6	4.9
1981	439.5	343.0	78.0	3.8
1982	379.4	293.8	77.4	3.2
1983	271.4	222.0	81.8	2.3
1984	235.7	195.9	83.1	1.9
1985	238.5	196.9	82.6	1.8
1986	264.4	209.3	79.2	2.0
1987	276.6	235.1	85.0	2.0
1988	296.2	245.3	82.8	2.0
1989	377.9	309.0	81.5	2.6
1990	383.2	312.7	81.6	2.5

2.50 Total wage bill and its index of staff and workers, 1952-1990

Year	*Total wage bill (¥ 100 million)*				*Index (last year = 100)*			
	Total	*State-owned units*	*Collective-owned units in cities and towns*	*Various joint units*	*Total*	*State-owned units*	*Collective-owned units in cities and towns*	*Various joint units*
1952	68.3	67.5	0.8	–	–	–	–	–
1957	190.8	156.4	34.4	–	120.3	114.6	155.7	–
1962	254.3	213.6	40.7	–	90.6	87.5	111.2	–
1965	282.3	235.3	47.0	–	107.1	105.0	118.4	–
1970	334.3	277.5	56.8	–	103.6	105.5	95.3	–
1975	463.5	386.1	77.4	–	104.9	104.1	109.0	–
1976	489.2	406.1	83.1	–	105.5	105.2	107.4	–
1977	514.8	425.7	89.1	–	105.2	104.8	107.2	–
1978	568.9	468.7	100.2	–	110.5	110.1	112.5	–
1979	646.7	529.4	117.2	–	113.7	113.0	117.0	–
1980	772.4	627.9	144.5	–	119.4	118.6	123.3	–
1981	820.0	660.4	159.6	–	106.2	105.2	110.4	–
1982	882.0	708.9	173.1	–	107.6	107.3	108.5	–
1983	934.6	748.1	186.5	–	106.0	105.5	107.7	–
1984	1,133.4	875.8	254.0	3.6	121.3	117.1	136.2	–
1985	1,383.0	1,064.8	312.3	5.9	122.0	121.6	123.0	163.9
1986	1,569.7	1,288.5	362.8	8.4	120.0	121.0	116.2	142.4
1987	1,881.1	1,459.3	409.1	12.7	113.3	113.3	112.8	151.2
1988	2,316.2	1,807.1	487.6	21.5	123.1	123.8	119.2	169.3
1989	2,618.5	2,050.2	534.4	33.9	113.1	113.5	109.6	157.7
1990	2,951.1	2,324.1	581.0	46.0	112.7	113.4	108.7	135.7

2.51 Average wage and its index of staff and workers, 1952-1990

Year	Average wage (¥)	Index (1952=100)		State-owned units (¥)	Index (1952=100)		Collective owned units in cities and towns (¥)	Index (1952=100)	
		Monetary wage	Real wage		Monetary wage	Real wage		Monetary wage	Real wage
1952	445.0	100.0	100.0	446.0	100.0	100.0	348.0	100.0	100.0
1957	624.0	140.2	127.9	637.0	142.8	130.3	571.0	164.1	149.7
1962	551.0	123.8	92.1	592.0	132.7	98.7	405.0	116.4	86.5
1965	590.0	132.6	110.1	652.0	146.2	121.5	398.0	114.4	95.1
1970	561.0	126.1	105.6	609.0	136.5	114.3	405.0	116.4	97.6
1975	580.0	130.3	107.9	613.0	137.4	113.9	453.0	130.2	107.8
1976	575.0	129.2	106.7	605.0	135.7	112.1	464.0	133.3	110.1
1977	576.0	129.4	104.0	602.0	135.0	108.5	478.0	137.4	110.4
1978	615.0	138.2	110.0	644.0	144.4	115.2	506.0	145.4	116.0
1979	668.5	150.1	117.8	705.0	158.1	124.0	542.0	155.7	122.1
1980	762.5	171.2	124.7	803.0	180.0	131.2	623.0	179.0	130.5
1981	772.0	173.5	123.4	812.0	182.0	129.4	642.0	184.5	131.1
1982	798.0	179.3	124.9	863.0	187.4	130.7	671.0	192.8	134.5
1983	826.0	185.6	126.7	865.0	193.9	132.5	698.0	200.6	137.0
1984	974.0	218.0	145.6	1,034.0	231.8	154.3	811.0	233.0	155.0
1985	1,148.0	258.0	153.5	1,213.0	272.0	161.7	967.0	277.9	165.1
1986	1,329.0	298.7	165.8	1,414.0	217.0	176.2	1,092.0	313.8	174.4
1987	1,459.0	327.9	167.4	1,546.0	346.6	177.1	1,207.0	346.8	177.0
1988	1,747.0	392.6	166.1	1,853.0	415.5	175.8	1,426.0	409.8	173.3
1989	1,935.0	414.3	158.2	2,055.0	460.9	167.6	1,557.0	447.4	162.8
1990	2,140.0	480.9	172.8	2,284.0	512.0	183.9	1,681.0	483.0	173.5

Note: Referring to index after increasing in the cost of living prices deducted.

2.52 Number of retired and resigned staff and workers (RRSW) (year-end figure), 1978-1990

Unit : 10 thousand

Year	Total	State-owned units	Paid by units	Paid by civil administration departments	Various joint units	Collective-owned units in cities and towns	Ratio (RRSW to employed staff and workers RRSW = 1)			
							Total	State-owned units	Various joint units	Collective owned units in cities and towns
1978	314	284	238	46	–	30	30.3	26.2	–	68.3
1979	596	473	427	46	–	123	16.7	16.3	–	18.5
1980	816	638	591	47	–	178	12.8	12.6	–	13.6
1981	950	740	692	48	–	210	11.5	11.3	–	12.2
1982	1,113	865	820	44	–	248	10.1	10.0	–	10.7
1983	1,292	1,015	975	40	–	277	8.9	8.6	–	9.9
1984	1,478	1,062	1,021	41	4	412	8.0	8.1	9.3	7.8
1985	1,637	1,165	1,127	38	5	467	7.5	7.7	8.8	7.1
1986	1,805	1,303	1,266	37	6	496	7.1	7.2	9.2	6.9
1987	1,968	1,424	1,392	32	6	538	6.7	6.8	12.0	6.5
1988	2,115	1,539	1,511	28	8	568	6.4	6.5	12.1	6.2
1989	2,201	1,629	1,598	31	10	562	6.2	6.2	13.2	6.2
1990	2,301	1,724	1,693	31	11	566	6.1	6.0	6.3	14.9

2.53 Improvement of people's material and cultural life, 1952-1990

Item	*Unit*	*1952*	*1957*	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
1. Employment								
Number of persons supported by each farmer	person	–	2.08	2.63	2.26	1.74	1.65	1.64
Number of persons supported by each employee	person	–	3.29	2.06	1.77	1.81	1.78	1.77
Percentage of unemployed	%	13.20	5.90	5.30	4.90	1.80	2.60	2.50
2. Income of rural and urban residents								
Income of peasants:								
Net annual income per capita	¥	57.00	73.00	133.60	191.30	397.60	601.50	629.80
Net annual income per urban resident	¥	–	235.00	316.00	439.00	685.00	1,261.00	1,387.00
Average wage per capita of staff and workers	¥	445.00	624.00	615.00	762.00	1,148.00	1,935.00	2,140.00
3. Consumption								
Average consumption level	¥	76.00	102.00	175.00	227.00	403.00	671.00	714.00
Farmer	¥	62.00	79.00	132.00	173.00	324.00	511.00	522.00
Other individual	¥	148.00	205.00	383.00	468.00	727.00	1,387.00	1,442.00
4. Savings								
Savings deposits of rural and urban residents (year-end)	¥ 100 million	8.60	35.20	210.60	399.50	1,622.60	5,146.90	7,034.2
Savings deposits per capita (year-end)	¥	1.60	5.40	21.90	40.50	153.30	456.70	615.2
5. Living floor space per capita								
Rural areas	sq.m.	–	–	8.10	9.40	14.70	17.20	17.8
Urban areas	sq.m.	–	–	3.60	3.40	5.20	6.60	7.1
6. Retail, catering and service trades								
Number of business units per 10 thousand persons	unit	95.70	41.80	13.00	20.50	100.80	101.00	103.7
Number of employees per 10 thousand persons	person	165.80	117.80	63.10	93.90	238.70	251.00	254.5
7. Transportation								
Bicycles per 100 persons	set	–	–	7.70	9.70	21.40	32.80	34.2
Buses per 10,000 persons in cities	set	0.80	1.00	3.30	3.50	3.90	4.6	4.8
8. Urban public utilities								
Running water	%	42.00	56.60	81.00	81.40	81.00	87.9	89.2
Gas and LPG	%	–	1.50	13.90	16.80	22.40	38.6	42.2
Green-covered area per 10,000 persons in cities	hectare	–	–	10.6	9.6	13.7	26.4	32.2
9. Culture								
TV sets per 100 persons	set	–	–	0.30	0.90	6.7	14.70	16.2
Radio sets per 100 persons	set	–	–	7.80	12.10	22.80	23.30	22.0
Newspapers per 100 persons per day	copy	0.80	1.00	3.70	3.90	5.20	3.80	3.8
Books and magazines per person per year	copy	1.70	2.50	4.70	5.80	8.80	6.90	6.6
10. Education								
Enrollment ratio of school-age children	%	49.20	61.70	94.00	93.00	95.90	97.40	97.8
University students per 10 thousand persons	person	3.30	6.80	8.90	11.60	16.30	18.80	18.0
11. Public health								
Hospital beds per 10 thousand persons	bed	2.80	4.60	19.40	20.20	21.1	22.80	23.0
Doctors per 10 thousand persons	person	7.40	8.40	10.80	11.70	13.3	15.2	15.4

2.54 Urban household income and expenditure, 1981-1990

Item	*Unit*	*1981*	*1982*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
1. Number of households surveyed	household			24,338	31,126	32,855	34,945	35,235	35,660
2. Average number of persons per household	person			3.98	3.82	3.74	3.63	3.55	3.50
3. Average number of employees per household	person			2.15	2.12	2.09	2.03	2.00	1.98
4. Percentage of employment per household	%			55.27	55.50	55.88	55.95	56.34	56.57
5. Number of persons supported by each employee (including the employee himself)	person			1.81	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.17
6. Annual income per capita	¥			748.92	909.96	1,012.20	1,192.12	1,387.81	1,522.79
Of which: Income available	¥			685.32	827.88	915.96	1,119.36	1,260.67	1,387.27
Proportion of households classified by per capita per month income available:				100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
¥ 20 and below	%								
¥ 20.00-25	%			11.05	5.67	4.24	8.31	4.76	3.4
¥ 25.00-35	%								
¥ 35.00-50	%			24.78	14.81	11.70			
¥ 50.00-60	%			19.53	16.17	13.36	7.61	4.97	3.3
¥ 60.00-70	%			16.04	17.86	15.74	10.26	6.90	5.2
¥ 70.00-80	%			10.96	14.82	14.60	12.53	9.30	6.3
¥ 80.00-90	%			7.01	10.24	12.09	12.46	10.33	8.0
¥ 90.00-100	%			4.11	7.40	8.49	11.91	11.19	8.0
¥ 100.00-110	%	6.49	10.17	2.63	4.60	6.08	9.21	10.24	9.0
¥ 110.00-120	%				3.05	4.35	7.25	8.61	8.4
¥ 120.00-130	%				1.83	3.03	5.32	7.45	7.3
¥ 130.00-140	%			3.89	1.24	2.04	3.82	6.01	6.8
¥ 140.00-150	%				0.69	1.11	2.95	4.41	5.3
¥ 150.00 and over	%				1.62	1.17	8.36	15.84	20.3
7. Annual living expenditure per capita	¥	456.84	471.00	673.20	798.96	884.40	1,103.98	1,210.95	1,278.89

2.55 Household living expenditure of urban residents (annual average per capita)

Unit: ¥

Item	*Household with medium earning*	*Household with medium-high earnings*	*Household with high earnings*	*Household with highest earnings*	*Lowest income*	*Of Which: Houseshold with material difficulty*	*Low income*	*Medium-low income*
Total of living expenditure	1,275.06	1,456.72	1,685.31	2,039.82	782.35	724.83	960.77	1,097.76
I. Expenditure on commodities	1,149.52	1,313.30	1,521.36	1,834.27	699.81	647.41	860.22	986.56
1. Food	696.79	766.19	858.16	991.95	479.83	452.44	564.51	627.91
(1) Grain	83.64	88.80	96.18	106.61	70.78	69.91	75.7	80.18
(2) Non-staple food	420.43	460.93	518.89	601.45	299.22	282.24	346.75	382.80
(3) Cigaret, liquor and tea	77.64	85.47	95.69	114.35	47.75	45.34	59.79	67.36
(4) Other	115.08	130.99	147.40	169.52	62.09	54.95	82.26	97.57
2. Clothing	174.53	203.40	231.88	271.23	90.16	78.56	119.91	144.73
3. Articles for daily use	124.20	163.92	197.78	265.69	51.88	46.34	71.75	95.32
4. Articles for cultural life and recreation	68.84	84.91	117.87	140.59	21.88	16.76	35.08	46.11
5. Books, newspapers and magazines	11.44	12.51	13.94	15.05	7.57	7.01	9.11	10.05
6. Medicine and medical articles	19.81	20.66	24.39	28.82	14.08	13.44	16.20	18.08
7. House and construction materials	16.40	20.83	30.47	60.62	8.85	7.86	15.02	11.33
8. Fuels	20.34	21.65	22.88	26.48	16.30	16.33	18.25	19.04
9. Others	17.18	19.23	23.99	33.86	9.26	8.67	10.39	14.00
II. Non-commodity expenditure	125.54	143.42	163.96	205.55	82.54	77.42	100.55	111.20
1. House rent	9.59	10.33	11.39	14.78	6.32	5.86	7.49	8.30
2. Water	3.63	3.99	4.25	4.83	2.94	2.88	3.24	3.41
3. Electricity	15.10	17.85	19.93	22.60	11.42	10.87	13.07	14.51
4. Gas	2.19	2.89	3.35	4.12	1.73	1.54	2.13	2.22
5. Transportation in city	3.65	4.19	4.85	6.47	1.97	1.91	2.61	3.17
6. Other transportation	9.34	11.34	14.76	21.45	4.53	4.47	6.13	7.20
7. Posts and telecommunications	1.61	2.13	2.81	4.89	0.56	0.33	0.91	1.13
8. Medical and health	5.96	6.22	8.03	9.95	4.03	3.57	5.21	5.12
9. School fees	27.36	29.49	28.58	29.47	25.43	24.42	28.34	29.28
10. Child care	6.05	5.91	5.86	4.64	3.83	2.94	4.38	5.09
11. Cultural life and recreation	4.75	5.39	6.31	7.93	1.91	1.73	3.03	2.68
12. Repair service	23.21	29.61	37.26	49.83	11.46	10.26	16.01	18.96
13. Others	11.52	14.08	16.57	24.95	6.43	6.66	8.04	9.13

2.56 Per capita average living expenditure of rural households, 1978-1990

Unit: ¥

Item	*1978*	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
I. Expenditure on living consumption	116.06	162.21	317.42	356.95	398.29	476.66	535.37	538.05
(A) Expenditure on consumer goods	112.90	157.95	308.35	345.71	378.14	449.61	500.08	497.65
(1) By consumptive category								
1. Food	78.59	100.19	183.33	201.71	219.67	254.57	289.58	295.16
Staple food	51.33	60.56	83.24	86.53	87.53	93.05	99.40	99.14
Non-staple food	24.61	35.27	73.01	82.63	94.21	115.68	135.12	138.86
Others	2.59	4.36	27.08	32.01	37.93	45.84	46.58	48.87
2. Clothing	14.74	19.99	31.34	33.74	34.23	41.18	44.38	45.06
3. Housing	3.67	12.80	39.46	51.23	57.76	71.10	77.05	69.23
4. Fuels	8.28	9.66	18.16	18.57	19.29	21.69	23.51	24.37
5. Articles for use and others	7.62	15.31	36.06	41.00	47.19	61.07	65.56	63.83
Daily necessities			20.75	23.39	25.82	33.80	34.62	32.18
Articles for cultural life and recreation			6.89	7.95	10.09	13.23	13.75	12.11
Books, newspapers and magazines			1.11	1.35	1.67	2.08	2.70	3.20
Medical and sanitary articles			5.49	6.39	7.53	9.46	11.48	13.23
Other goods			1.82	1.92	2.08	2.50	2.92	3.11
(2) By consumptive nature								
Commodity consumption								
1. Food	18.91	31.13	67.46	88.61	201.90	126.83	151.52	151.39
2. Clothing	13.12	19.61	30.76	33.11	33.56	40.41	43.35	43.93
3. Housing	3.49	11.36	38.66	50.33	56.80	70.25	76.07	68.50
4. Fuels	2.64	4.71	3.92	4.07	4.46	5.68	6.98	7.05
5. Articles for use and other	6.68	14.75	35.88	40.85	47.03	60.80	65.32	63.52
Self-sufficient consumption								
1. Food	59.68	69.06	106.97	112.56	117.77	127.74	138.06	143.77
2. Clothing	1.62	0.38	0.64	0.63	0.67	0.77	1.03	1.13
3. Housing	0.18	1.44	0.80	0.90	0.96	0.85	0.98	0.73
4. Fuels	5.64	6.89	14.24	14.50	14.83	16.01	16.53	17.32
5. Articles for use and others	0.94	0.56	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.24	0.31
(B) Expenditure on non-commodity	3.16	4.26	9.07	11.24	20.15	27.05	35.29	40.40
1. Cultural service			4.36	5.13	6.72	10.38	14.07	16.07
2. Living service			4.71	6.11	13.43	16.67	21.22	24.33

2.57 Data on China's peasant buildings, 1980-1990

Item	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1989*	*1990*
I. Average number of rooms occupied per household (year-end)						
1. Occupied houses (rooms)	4.06	5.11	5.27	5.36	5.53	5.61
2. Value of each (¥)	269.17	465.75	507.61	531.21	666.89	803.06
II. Average number of rooms occupied per capita (year-end)						
1. Living space (sq.m.)	4.59	17.34	18.09	18.88	20.32	21.04
2. Use for production	2.19	2.64	2.80	2.88	3.11	3.21
3. Use for living	9.40	14.70	15.29	16.00	17.21	17.83
4. Brick-wood-made		7.47	8.15	8.55	9.33	9.84
5. Reinforced-concrete-made		0.31	0.37	0.55	0.93	1.22
III. Average number of houses newly-built and occupied within the year						
1. Households with newly-built houses		6,264	6,283	5,531	4,501	3,593
Proportion constitutes in surveyed households (%)		9.4	9.4	8.3	6.7	5.37
2. Newly-built houses (rooms)		0.30	0.29	0.27	0.23	0.19
Proportion constitutes in occupied rooms (%)		5.9	5.5	5.0	4.2	3.4
Value of each (¥)		747.43	890.22	1,138.22	1,655.86	1,906.95
Value of each sq.m. (¥)		40.70	47.07	58.39	84.27	92.32
IV. Average floor space houses newly-built per capita within the year (sq.m.)		1.08	1.08	1.05	0.91	0.82
1. Brick-wood-made		0.70	0.74	0.71	0.55	0.47
2. Reinforced-concrete-made		0.09	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.23
3. Room for living		0.91	0.94	0.92	17.21	17.83
4. Storeyed building		0.18	1.00	0.23	0.23	0.24

2.58 Living conditions of urban and rural residents

Unit: 100 million sq.m.

Year	*Floor space of newly-built residential buidings for staff and workers in cities*		*Floor space of newly-built houses in rural areas*	*Living space per captia (sq.m.)*	
	Through capital construction by State-owned units	*Through investment in updating and transformation of State-owned units and investmnt by collective units in cities and towns*		*Urban*	*Rural*
1978	0.38	–	1	3.6	8.1
1979	0.63	–	4	3.7	8.1
1980	0.82	–	5	3.9	9.4
1981	0.79	0.14	6	4.1	10.2
1982	0.90	0.21	6	4.4	10.7
1983	0.81	0.27	7	4.6	11.6
1984	0.77	0.22	6	4.9	13.6
1985	0.96	0.20	7	5.2	14.7
1986	0.89	0.22	10	6.0	15.3
1987	0.65	0.23	9	6.1	16.0
1988	0.60	0.26	8	6.3	16.6
1989	0.51	0.20	7	6.6	17.2
1990	0.48	0.25	7	7.1	17.8

Annex 3 : China foreign trade statistics

(under chapter III)

3.1 Summary of imports and exports, fourth quarter 1992

Unit:US$ 100 million

Year & Quarter	T0tal	Exports	Imports	Balance	Cumulative year T0 date			Percentage change	
					Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports
1981	440.22	220.07	220.15	-0.08					
1982	416.06	223.21	192.85	30.36					
1983	436.16	222.26	213.90	8.36					
1984	535.49	261.39	274.10	-12.71					
1985	696.02	273.50	422.52	-149.02					
1986	738.46	309.42	429.04	-119.62					
1987	826.53	394.37	432.16	-37.79					
1988	1,027.84	475.16	552.68	-77.52					
1989	1,116.78	525.38	591.40	-66.02					
1990	1,154.13	620.63	533.50	87.13					
1991	1,357.02	719.10	637.91	81.19					
1991. 1	244.06	132.71	111.35	21.36					
1991. 2	327.17	170.70	156.48	14.22					
1991. 3	355.56	190.84	164.71	26.13					
1991. 4	429.55	224.18	205.37	18.81					
1992. 1	287.31	149.70	137.61	12.09	149.70	137.61	12.09	12.8	23.5
1992. 2	398.90	206.20	192.70	13.50	355.90	330.32	25.58	17.3	23.3
1992. 3	413.58	218.72	194.85	23.87	574.62	525.17	49.45	16.2	21.4
1992. 4	556.29	275.36	280.93	-5.57	849.98	806.10	43.88	18.3	26.3

Note

Abbreviations and symbols

CM	cubic metre
CR	carton
KWH	kilowatt-hour
M	metre
N	number of item
PR	pair
SM	square metre
ST	set
T	ton
10000	in ten thousands (number)
1000000	in million (number)
0	less than half the unit shown nil

3.2 Composition of exports and imports, fourth quarter 1992

Unit:US$ 10,000

Commodity	4th quarter		year TO date	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1. Primary products	525,858	444,828	1,704,973	1,325,457
Food and live animals chiefly for food	273,874	63,955	835,377	314,627
Beverages and tobacco	23,670	8,831	72,084	23,868
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	90,433	182,649	314,404	577,438
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	132,928	171,905	469,222	357,029
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4,952	17,488	13,885	52,495
2. Manufactures	2,227,749	2,364,506	6,794,852	6,735,556
Chemicals and related products, nes	137,827	301,317	434,741	1,115,781
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	491,896	650,669	1,613,876	1,929,774
Machinery and transport equipment	456,531	1,228,080	1,321,914	3,131,287
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,141,496	184,440	3,424,321	558,714

3.3 Imports and exports by country (region) of origin/consumption, fourth quarter 1992

Unit: US$ 10,000

Country (Region)	4th quarter		year TO date		Percentage change	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Total	2,753,607	2,809,334	8,499,825	8,061,013	18.3	26.3
Asia	1,929,179	1,708,082	6,112,459	4,903,734	14.7	30.4
Hong Kong	1,164,254	638,402	3,751,222	2,053,808	16.7	17.6
Macau	11,589	4,011	52,865	16,542	0.4	-3.5
Taiwan Province of China	23,760	233,112	69,804	588,098	17.3	61.6
ASEAN	133,818	142,208	426,235	420,425	3.0	9.9
Brunei Darussalam	368	311	1,027	513	-4.6	119.5
Indonesia	12,788	50,121	47,143	155,415	-2.0	10.7
Malaysia	18,021	28,284	61,544	82,967	22.2	3.1
Philippines	5,579	4,073	20,656	15,511	-17.3	18.8
Singapore	65,338	46,588	203,084	123,621	0.8	16.3
Thailand	28,725	12,627	89,481	42,399	5.5	0.5
Afghanistan	755	7	2,981	206	-7.6	36.0
Bahrain	331	114	1,880	209	-5.1	645.5
Bangladesh	6,630	383	21,478	595	5.3	-35.6
Bhutan	0	-	3	-	7.4	-100.0
Cambodia	623	5	1,277	18	488.9	-62.6
Cyprus	552	147	3,528	321	-42.1	30.9
Korea,DPR	15,567	4,527	54,111	15,546	3.1	81.4
India	4,372	6,674	15,844	18,099	9.6	50.4
Iran	15,099	3,781	33,565	10,098	14.4	392.2
Iraq	5	33	67	60	735.5	118.0
Israel	781	1,723	1,276	3,871	10,918.4	6,855.1
Japan	383,673	502,131	1,169,937	1,368,072	14.4	36.3
Jordan	1,850	196	7,077	2,557	44.0	-46.3
Kuwait	2,220	14	5,996	292	210.4	3,692.9
Lao PDR	1,193	32	2,785	369	149.6	65.9
Lebanon	1,851	12	6,205	24	31.9	117.5
Maldives	10	28	50	61	2.2	1,515.8
Mongolia	7,466	1,946	13,576	4,811	422.8	139.7
Myanmar	8,026	3,425	25,904	13,127	-9.4	23.9
Nepal	1,250	8	3,510	76	9.0	-47.0
Oman	283	20,602	818	44,691	-14.1	11.8
Pakistan	17,943	1,458	55,144	9,157	-7.8	2.6
Palestine	1	-	1	-	70.5	-
Qatar	187	1,537	831	6,917	29.8	-13.4
Saudi Arabia	14,058	3,517	44,426	12,741	14.6	-7.8
Korea Rep of	73,698	106,473	243,745	262,316	11.8	146.0
Sri Lanka	3,595	362	10,706	567	-9.3	16.9
Syrian Arab Rep.	3,054	137	7,742	152	2.5	-60.5
Turkey	2,632	7,630	6,889	10,855	24.4	123.3
United Arab Emirates	18,688	5,240	54,296	6,552	33.0	-5.5
Republic of Yemen	2,132	7,385	7,440	7,390	4.7	32,355.5
Viet Nam	4,188	3,368	10,636	7,271	397.0	571.4
China	-	7,418	-	17,821	-	32.7
Africa	44,683	22,518	130,194	50,438	30.2	18.5
Algeria	947	236	2,734	270	-13.1	-68.3
Angola	211	2,931	847	2,941	17.2	50,473.0
Benin	671	-	2,219	55	20.2	-4.3
Botswana	98	157	146	508	-84.3	184.5
Burundi	113	-	360	2	-63.4	2,626.5
Cameroon	166	47	960	1,604	101.0	-13.8
Canary Is	274	22	1,040	60	-2.6	73,299.0
Cape Verde	-	-	16	-	676,183.3	-100.0
Central African Rep.	16	0	16	1	-60.4	-99.4
Ceuta	129	1	645	1	30.4	219.2
Chad	10	0	63	86	64.9	-93.3
Comoros	8	3	315	4	571.5	-70.0
Congo	177	44	588	44	112.1	-88.7
Djibouti	850	-	1,590	1	62.8	-
Egypt	7,378	12	17,456	109	37.5	-71.9
Eq. Guinea	3	0	18	8	118.5	58.7
Ethiopia	345	-	736	-	75.0	-
Gabon	38	2,061	153	4,824	35.5	-1.4
Gambia	2,083	3	5,194	11	44.1	466.4

3.3 Imports and exports by country (region) of origin/consumption, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit:US$ 10,000

Country (Region)	4th quarter		year TO date		Percentage change	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Ghana	750	5	2,398	531	11.2	75.1
Guinea	1,128	4	3,073	16	134.4	154.1
Guineabissau	2	-	240	0	1,084.0	-99.9
Cote d'lvoir	1,146	22	2,805	234	99.5	44.8
Kenya	1,037	35	2,919	224	14.0	241.8
Liberia	3,250	0	11,570	0	3,892.9	-51.2
Libyan Arab Jm	4,560	5,980	8,663	8,980	32.7	96.1
Madagascar	109	68	443	176	-0.4	-10.7
Malawi	6	89	32	89	363.1	23.1
Mali	233	0	543	3,491	-46.0	-10.9
Mauritania	445	5	1,470	8	70.8	44,787.9
Mauritius	771	13	2,345	14	-24.6	1,487.6
Morocco	3,891	2,197	10,411	4,050	0.6	4.2
Mozambique	1,222	1,492	2,073	3,839	64.2	-18.7
Namibia	3	1	11	1	-	-
Niger	205	-	275	0	2.4	-99.7
Nigeria	3,456	85	9,100	596	86.2	-2.4
Reunion	85	-	312	2	-16.4	-
Rwanda	94	1	406	1	13.4	-
Sao Tome & Principe	1	-	3	-	-58.3	-100.0
Senegal	767	53	2,622	54	19.6	-86.5
Seychelles	16	-	83	3	35.7	-
Sierra Leone	140	-	685	-	31.1	-
Somalia	2	27	524	112	885.0	62.2
Western Sahara	0	-	6	-	-70.4	-
Sudan	757	143	4,367	923	-56.7	15.8
Tanzania	1,001	7	10,798	70	286.4	58.8
Togo	3,444	-	7,533	166	66.9	-73.0
Tunisia	1,035	1,286	2,851	2,340	27.4	-5.5
Uganda	116	-	710	0	-57.4	-93.3
Burkina Faso	61	319	250	1,278	-38.8	-62.1
Zaire	298	23	777	560	-87.7	10.2
Zambia	207	451	537	1,625	122.6	206.0
Zimbabwe	397	4,520	2,743	9,790	-1.0	114.9
Lesotho	106	-	545	36	941.9	-10.7
Melilla	287	-	752	0	2.9	-
Swaziland	68	170	70	256	-	-41.1
Europe:	391,196	610,262	1,136,425	1,609,559	20.9	26.7
EEC	242,002	349,099	760,147	981,261	12.8	16.7
Belgium	17,601	17,637	53,952	45,869	29.2	10.4
Denmark	4,345	4,803	15,205	13,925	-0.2	41.7
United Kingdom	30,662	33,272	92,281	101,363	26.8	7.6
Germany	80,415	160,977	244,799	402,300	3.9	31.9
France	23,104	47,277	76,351	149,648	4.1	-4.7
Ireland	830	532	2,324	2,141	22.4	43.4
Italy	34,510	52,003	109,515	174,806	17.5	19.8
Luxembourg	114	558	147	1,145	339.7	51.1
Netherlands	36,287	21,609	120,026	50,820	12.9	18.3
Greece	2,534	687	8,235	1,442	22.2	-22.1
Portugal	1,432	511	4,400	2,293	24.1	-4.8
Spain	10,167	9,234	32,912	35,508	39.0	-4.9
EFTA	17,712	60,773	68,211	173,925	19.9	10.3
Austria	2,439	9,370	6,954	32,143	16.7	-10.4
Finland	2,385	8,101	9,263	25,230	20.5	28.7
Iceland	49	67	149	98	-8.0	629.8
Liechtenstein	8	1	9	79	-40.9	334.3
Norway	2,437	3,570	14,333	16,512	61.6	-31.8
Sweden	5,952	19,826	21,525	47,575	24.5	39.9
Switzerland	4,442	19,838	15,978	52,287	-5.4	19.1
Albania	95	9	159	20	-88.0	-83.6
Andorra	16	59	66	70	-0.3	108.6
Bulgaria	900	2,078	1,981	5,839	-17.1	-38.3
Czechoslovakia	1,830	5,759	3,763	17,571	39.7	16.5
Gibraltar	103	7	550	10	23.4	-49.8
Hungary	2,446	335	4,500	1,880	122.7	-46.6

3.3 Imports and exports by country (region) of origin/consumption, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Country (Region)	4th quarter		year TO date		Percentage change	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	345	-	1,572	5	87.8	-86.9
	28	-	71	0	-64.9	-99.7
	5,983	3,497	11,925	9,020	111.8	2.3
	3,811	10,653	7,760	21,146	-6.7	6.2
io	6	-	22	23	-37.3	1,019.3
ia	309	2,043	1,296	7,075	-54.0	-2.1
	459	258	742	1,976	-	-
	15	285	146	285	-	-
s	409	638	438	785	-	-
	9	11	221	147	-	-
	0	-	107	-	-	-
an	5	31	107	43	-	-
ia	440	831	902	5,179	-	-
an	7,090	5,157	22,793	14,117	-	-
a	1,186	932	1,885	1,664	-	-
	-	1	5	2	-	-
Federation	100,645	161,331	233,632	352,608	28.1	69.4
stan	76	32	135	80	-	-
stan	333	21	409	41	-	-
	3,180	5,670	8,933	13,414	-	-
an	1,762	750	3,889	1,363	-	-
rica:	37,562	61,045	107,596	189,977	35.3	21.5
& Barbuda	13	11	59	23	1,072.8	-8.9
na	4,222	5,109	12,415	20,012	140.0	-34.4
	94	6	385	12	83.7	367.6
	40	-	160	-	-66.3	-
s	26	-	112	0	-29.9	-99.6
	131	-	246	-	102.9	-
	127	-	534	-	19.7	-100.0
	15	-	17	1	2,530.2	-97.6
	3,005	24,856	6,476	51,932	-4.8	50.1
Is	-	-	3	1	45.2	4.9
	4,769	17,218	12,815	40,964	36.0	282.8
a	525	238	1,331	2,305	164.4	842.0
a	323	2	713	4	81.6	36,980.0
ica	151	13	487	130	78.1	-64.1
	5,213	2,107	20,023	18,284	-10.7	-9.3
	23	-	106	-	49.9	-100.0
an Rep.	866	-	2,017	1	112.2	-
	518	161	1,748	351	24.4	220.5
Guyana	11	-	48	-	146.5	-
	6	0	8	1	-0.4	985.0
upe	8	-	23	-	-22.0	-
la	516	-	1,730	5	59.0	-76.4
	154	-	492	-	84.3	-
	0	-	13	-	-91.1	-
s	384	-	1,025	3	126.1	-89.9
	283	-	847	0	67.3	-99.1
que	3	-	18	-	-6.5	-100.0
	6,672	3,316	15,774	11,399	82.9	-23.3
rrat	3	13	3	13	943.5	3,702.8
gua	9	0	102	22	30.7	-
	4,512	298	13,200	308	51.1	438.0
ay	331	0	1,132	2,540	-32.3	28.1
	1,284	4,348	3,547	31,007	13.2	5.3
Rico	177	4	559	26	78.1	-89.2
	-	0	15	53	339.2	-
Lucia	2	-	13	0	115.8	764.5
Martin	4	1	12	1	121.6	-
Vincent & Grenadines	-	-	6	-	33.2	-
vador	343	1	910	30	79.7	28.2
ae	110	0	286	48	32.5	-
ad & Tobago	176	1	390	277	-3.2	-35.2
& Caicos Is	13	0	13	0	4,863.1	-88.8
y	430	2,950	1,790	9,329	70.3	-21.0

3.3 Imports and exports by country (region) of origin/consumption, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit:US$ 10,000

Country (Region)	4th quarter		year TO date		Percentage change	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Venezuela	2,062	391	5,954	895	81.8	44.9
Br. Virgin Is	4	0	9	0	-60.6	-
ST. Kitts-Nevis	2	-	4	-	-35.7	-
North America:	321,825	312,881	924,723	1,082,676	37.7	12.1
Canada	21,377	44,221	65,320	192,656	17.6	17.0
United States	300,431	268,650	859,373	889,984	39.5	11.1
Greenland	14	10	25	27	-5.3	202.3
Bermuda	0	0	2	9	-87.5	-76.0
Oceania:	25,089	84,553	79,543	205,855	23.0	18.0
Australia	20,206	67,329	66,081	167,125	19.2	7.3
Cook Is	7	30	16	76	-41.0	7.9
Fiji	490	18	1,604	898	64.7	64.0
Gambier Is	5	20	7	96	156.3	437.1
Marquesas Is	-	-	4	-	-	-100.0
Nauru	0	-	16	-	1,789.2	-100.0
New Caledonia	18	0	54	2	-51.5	5,100.4
Vanuatu	597	-	704	-	608.9	-100.0
New Zealand	2,996	7,761	8,743	27,887	33.4	64.8
Norfolk Is	11	-	16	-	80.9	-100.0
Papua New Guinea	480	9,393	1,417	9,770	46.5	867.9
Society Is	7	-	46	0	-39.6	-57.1
Solomon Is	33	-	125	-	15.2	-
Tonga	15	-	169	-	166.8	-
Tuamotu Is	-	-	11	0	543.9	-
Tubai Is	0	1	1	1	194.5	-
Samoa	165	-	362	-	153.4	-
Kiribati	12	-	102	-	846.5	-
Tuvalu	3	-	5	-	392.7	-
The Federated States of Micronesi	23	-	24	-	43.6	-100.0
The Republic of Marshall Islands	1	-	3	-	204.8	-

3.4 Exports and imports by section and division, fourth quarter 1992

Unit: US$ 10,000

Section & Division	4th quarter		year TO date	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
TOTAL	2,753,607	2,809,334	8,499,825	8,061,013
I LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	92,054	15,415	279,039	51,029
01 Live animals	13,369	764	47,908	2,026
02 Meat and edible meat offal	10,671	1,848	37,172	5,715
03 Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	51,344	9,539	136,605	32,292
04 Dairy produce; birds'eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	5,150	2,169	15,891	6,876
05 Products of animal origin,not elsewhere specified or included	11,520	1,095	41,464	4,120
II VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	142,104	40,789	432,447	198,752
06 Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	582	184	1,534	577
07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	32,710	1,897	105,254	3,819
08 Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	14,651	846	28,298	4,075
09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices	15,983	653	46,285	2,386
10 Cereals	52,156	28,469	151,751	167,721
11 Products of the milling industry; malt;starches; inulin; wheat gluten	1,192	1,417	4,697	3,847
12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	22,221	5,787	86,677	11,616
13 Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	765	591	2,839	1,648
14 Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	1,845	945	5,112	3,063
III ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED EDIBLE FATS; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXES	5,028	17,916	13,989	53,960
15 Animalor vegetable fats and oil and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	5,028	17,916	13,989	53,960
IV PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR; TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES	99,322	25,022	329,552	109,271
16 Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	13,968	226	39,833	727
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	19,061	3,947	67,134	27,255
18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1,947	762	3,614	3,593
19 Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	4,150	641	12,751	1,552
20 preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	21,931	505	68,784	1,387
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations	3,551	1,632	11,125	4,652
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	8,459	721	32,999	3,536
23 Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	9,373	8,456	49,184	46,144
24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	16,883	8,131	44,128	20,427
V MINERAL PRODUCTS	156,556	213,562	561,782	478,068
25 Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	20,349	2,487	82,392	6,121
26 Ores, slag and ash	3,279	39,170	10,156	114,827
27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	132,928	171,906	469,235	357,119
VI PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL OR ALLIED INDUSTRIES	130,871	183,891	412,289	717,572
28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	34,101	14,456	104,953	37,759
29 Organic chemicals	44,960	53,000	140,345	187,557
30 Pharmaceutical products	14,435	7,513	46,011	31,872
31 Fertilizers	868	57,936	2,966	300,370
32 Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks	10,703	16,289	35,447	49,978
33 Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	5,536	914	18,074	3,299
34 Soap,organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparation artificial waxes, prepared waxes,	3,019	5,089	10,229	16,529

3.4 Exports and imports by section and division, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Section & Division	4th quarter		year TO date	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster				
35 Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	766	4,474	2,325	13,411
36 Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations	5,405	183	15,518	374
37 Photographic or cinematographic goods	1,216	3,213	3,763	9,116
38 Miscellaneous chemical products	9,864	20,825	32,656	67,307
VII PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF; RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	60,810	161,826	182,898	530,873
39 Plastics and articles thereof	49,890	144,254	151,642	475,405
40 Rubber and articles thereof	10,921	17,572	31,257	55,469
VIII RAW HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER, FURSKINS AND ARTICLES THEREOF; SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS; ARTICLES OF ANIMAL GUT (OTHER THAN SILK-WORM GUT)	94,026	42,726	291,252	139,354
41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	4,263	36,243	15,576	118,754
42 Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)	77,666	1,983	242,715	5,817
43 Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	12,097	4,500	32,961	14,782
IX WOOD ANDARTICLESOF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL; CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK; MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPARTO OR OF OTHER PLAITING MATERIALS; BASKETWARE AND WICKERWORK	33,275	45,375	117,408	141,957
44 Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	20,926	45,087	70,641	141,083
45 Cork and articles of cork	97	194	426	607
46 Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	12,252	94	46,341	267
X PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD; PAPER AND PAPERBOARD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	17,380	63,764	52,465	218,399
47 Pulpof wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	56	9,176	222	41,347
48 paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper-board	14,157	49,978	43,497	165,324
49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans	3,166	4,611	8,745	11,728
XI TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	823,584	297,100	2,462,976	1,013,759
50 Silk	30,159	6,400	94,431	17,442
51 Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	19,116	37,577	71,290	128,988
52 Cotton	80,389	41,080	256,633	171,891
53 Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	10,415	5,052	36,119	13,059
54 Man-made filaments	6,844	71,799	23,984	227,539
55 Man-made staple fibres	45,491	58,301	150,476	197,919
56 Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	2,632	8,979	9,516	29,642
57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings	17,681	1,099	51,795	2,695
58 Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries, trimmings; embroidery	6,648	10,562	24,536	37,609
59 Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	2,137	23,426	5,928	83,386
60 Knitted or crocheted fabrics	15,399	18,506	49,919	59,884
61 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	153,602	4,245	464,380	13,805
62 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	378,629	8,669	1,053,333	26,356
63 Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	54,443	1,405	170,635	3,543
XII FOOTWEAR, HEADGEAR, UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, SEAT-STICKS, WHIPS, RIDING-CROPS AND	156,576	15,604	514,397	50,643

3.4 Exports and imports by section and division, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Section & Division	4th quarter		year TO date	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
PARTS THEREOF; PREPARED FEATHERS AND ARTICLES MADE THEREWITH; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; ARTICLES OF HUMAN HAIR				
64 Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	130,352	11,692	424,212	37,724
65 Headgear and parts thereof	6,606	191	21,743	547
66 Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks,seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof	8,155	2,609	28,372	8,999
67 Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	11,462	1,111	40,071	3,372
XIII ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT,ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS; CERAMIC PRODUCTS; GLASS AND GLASSWARE	39,942	14,940	130,019	45,713
68 Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	9,724	2,923	29,542	7,547
69 Ceramic products	21,349	3,803	71,346	9,258
70 Glass and glassware	8,869	8,215	29,130	28,908
XIV NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, PRECIOUS METALS, METALS CLAD WITH PRECIOUS METAL AND ARTICLES THEREOF; IMITATION JEWELLERY; COIN	32,892	31,193	100,537	86,023
71 Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal andarticles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	32,892	31,193	100,537	86,023
XV BASE METALS AND ARTICLES OF BASE METAL	140,158	308,667	455,098	784,420
72 Iron and steel	29,913	163,949	111,326	358,309
73 Articles of iron or steel	39,562	34,351	127,424	146,777
74 Copper and articles thereof	8,243	63,148	23,851	156,535
75 Nickel and articles thereof	46	3,293	489	9,847
76 Aluminium and articles thereof	7,844	29,818	27,330	66,858
78 Lead and article thereof	2,494	371	5,562	730
79 Zinc and articles thereof	4,884	1,886	11,181	6,714
80 Tin and articles thereof	5,377	369	15,887	1,288
81 Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	4,791	825	13,584	4,519
82 Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	20,889	3,310	66,521	9,603
83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal	16,116	7,346	51,943	23,242
XVI MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT; PARTS THEREOF SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS,TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS,AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF SUCH ARTICLES	392,947	897,921	1,154,203	2,446,252
84 Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	113,758	558,252	336,682	1,494,426
85 Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	279,188	339,670	817,521	951,826
XVII VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND ASSOCIATED TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	80,025	307,064	220,330	616,194
86 Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof;mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds	11,786	3,102	33,780	6,135
87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	32,633	173,761	101,517	361,440
88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	19,567	114,217	36,979	203,428
89 Ships, boats and floating structures	16,039	15,985	48,053	45,191
XVIII OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC, MEASURING, CHECKING,PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS; CLOCKS AND WATCHES; MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	77,554	102,362	232,931	299,097
90 Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	30,954	69,626	90,049	202,369
91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof	44,220	31,686	135,835	93,522
92 Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	2,381	1,050	7,048	3,206
XIX ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	10,726	125	32,719	3,515

3.4 Exports and imports by section and division, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Section & Division	4th quarter		year TO date	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
93 Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	10,726	125	32,719	3,515
XX MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	166,388	24,048	519,205	75,839
94 Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminatedsigns, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings	41,924	7,511	129,319	17,808
95 Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	105,963	8,726	326,122	30,193
96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	18,501	7,811	63,763	27,838
XXI WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES	1,389	22	4,290	322
97 Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,389	22	4,290	322

3.5 Major export commodities in quantity and Value, fourth quarter 1992

Unit: US$ 10,000

Commodity	Quantity Unit	4th quarter		year to date	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Live pig(excl. those for breeding)	10000	73	7,318	290	28,956
Live poultry	10000	1,462	2,678	5,177	9,334
Fresh or frozen beef	10000T	0	571	3	3,885
Fresh or frozen pork	10000T	1	1,248	5	7,642
Frozen chicken	T	426	80	1,163	225
Fresh or frozen rabbit	T	5,062	1,381	17,330	4,689
Aquatic products	10000T	16	51,344	44	136,605
Of which: Live fish	T	16,084	3,035	49,918	11,070
Frozen fish or fish fillet	T	31,124	5,769	86,869	17,271
Fresh or frozen prawns	T	23,430	15,225	51,304	32,734
Frozen shelled shrimps	T	13,690	8,331	40,874	23,383
Fresh eggs	1000000	195	702	635	2,447
Cereals	10000T	398	52,784	1,202	154,659
Of which: Rice	10000T	39	8,978	95	21,785
Maize	10000T	336	40,673	1,031	121,975
Vegetables	10000T	37	27,122	138	83,368
Of which: Fresh vegetables	10000T	19	7,453	56	23,407
Edible fungi dried	T	6,366	2,982	16,455	8,563
Dried pulses	10000T	33	9,695	97	28,955
Dried manioc	10000T	0	0	32	4,047
Dried sweet potatoes	10000T	6	859	56	7,286
Fresh or dried fruits and nuts	10000T	14	14,134	28	26,836
Of which: Mandarin and orange	T	25,926	1,341	61,392	3,243
Apple	T	33,176	1,630	38,317	2,036
Walnut meat	T	1,237	277	9,841	2,432
Chestnut	T	27,463	4,711	29,138	4,951
Gingko nuts	T	3,599	1,166	4,715	1,544
Pinenut kernels	T	1,367	944	3,877	3,293
Edible oil seeds	10000	22	9,337	129	43,923
Of which: Soya bean	10000	9	2,125	66	15,963
Peanuts	10000	7	4,023	30	19,032
Edible vegetable oil	T	28,517	1,752	67,846	4,595
Roasted peanuts	T	15,704	1,819	42,668	4,554
Sugar	T	459,212	16,596	1,670,019	62,005
Natural honey	T	32,601	2,844	91,745	8,006
Tea	T	68,047	13,254	175,525	36,189
Dried chillies	T	7,197	792	28,330	3,631
Canned pork	T	13,930	2,300	53,075	8,398
Canned mushroom	T	31,488	4,079	120,093	14,791
Beer	10000L	1,932	1,092	5,714	3,190
Oil cakes	10000T	58	5,904	284	35,680
Of which: Bean cakes	10000T	3	615	83	17,178
Bristles	T	3,552	1,335	9,902	4,000
Casings	T	8,812	4,308	32,374	16,486
Goose or duck down and feathers	T	4,807	3,668	17,358	13,716
Crude drugs	T	33,531	7,776	124,244	25,005
Flue-cured tobacco	T	13,103	2,676	47,850	10,503
Cigarette	10000CR	5,518	12,654	12,958	29,229
Goatskin	10000	3	19	31	156
Furskins, raw	10000	38	235	98	749
Of which: Mink skin,raw	10000	29	157	62	436
Raw silk	T	2,383	6,919	8,899	27,866
Goats wool	T	1,066	6,657	2,567	17,194
Rabbit hair	T	1,690	2,877	5,686	11,025
Cotton	T	43,261	6,050	144,620	21,059
Ramie	T	1,548	385	6,238	1,599
Natural graphite	T	43,318	1,085	154,868	4,094
Fluorspar	10000T	44	2,745	119	7,905
Barium sulphate	10000T	16	561	63	1,966
Natural magnesium carbonate; magnesium oxide	10000T	60	4,215	204	15,484
Tale	10000T	33	1,689	105	5,388
Aluminium ore	10000T	18	881	86	4,393
Alumina oxide	10000T	4	204	13	641
Tungsten	T	1,219	365	2,325	551

3.5 Major export commodities in quantity and Value, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Commodity	Quantity Unit	4th quarter		year to date	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal	10000T	566	20,722	1,970	74,280
Coke, semi-coke	10000T	55	3,887	135	9,675
Benzol	10000T	3	621	7	1,458
Crude petroleum oil	10000T	581	78,286	2,151	277,449
Refined petroleum products	10000T	141	23,282	539	86,496
Paraffin wax	10000T	7	3,175	27	11,694
Tungstates	T	1,460	764	5,659	3,219
Zinc oxide and zinc peroxide	T	15,428	1,235	36,098	2,970
Radio-active chemical elements, isotopes and compounds	KG	866,001	3,822	1,057,875	6,215
Furfural	T	4,660	401	22,150	2,050
Synthetic organic dyestuff	T	19,325	6,835	59,264	23,334
Lithopone	T	19,265	537	54,851	1,510
Medical and pharmaceutical products	-	-	28,419	-	89,529
Of which: Antibiotics other than preparations	T	3,383	6,361	10,105	21,444
Medicaments of chinese type	-	-	4,069	-	13,528
Surgical dressings	-	-	5,175	-	15,667
Perfumes and toilet waters	T	170	118	386	143
Make-up or skin care preparations	T	1,288	743	3,670	2,032
Preparations for oral hygiene	T	2,732	427	9,355	1,513
Synthetic detergent powder	T	9,002	479	30,750	1,688
Fireworks	T	30,116	4,736	81,773	13,987
Rosin and resin acids	T	90,161	4,490	261,842	13,201
Polyvinyl chloride in primary forms	T	7,729	453	23,297	1,503
Rubber tyres	10000	821	5,290	1,840	14,239
Wooden articles for domestic or decorative use	-	-	7,191	-	23,453
Paper and paperboard	10000T	5	3,556	18	11,890
Textile yarn,fabrics and make-up articles	-	-	265,680	-	858,710
Of which:Cotton yarn	T	48,171	10,786	162,945	39,121
Flax or ramie yarn	T	10,066	2,598	52,757	13,108
Yarn of 85% or more synthetic staple fibres	T	18,925	4,990	65,084	17,757
Yarn of synthetic staple fibres mixed with cotton	T	5,352	1,207	21,187	4,932
Yarn of 85% or more artificial staplefibre	T	3,423	804	11,827	2,973
Silk woven fabrics	10000M	5,493	17,666	14,786	51,488
Woolen woven fabrics	10000M	768	3,640	2,202	11,835
Cotton woven fabrics	10000M	101,206	65,917	302,313	205,722
Flax or ramie woven fabrics	10000M	5,931	6,457	18,774	18,635
Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres with cotton	10000M	37,883	20,686	117,914	66,779
Woven fabrics of artificial staple fibres	10000M	18,324	10,131	54,263	31,414
Carpets	10000SM	521	17,681	1,536	51,795
Woolen blankets	10000	8	286	30	1,137
Cotton bath towels	10000	4,787	5,568	15,294	16,979
Knitted or crocheted table linen	10000	2,891	2,297	9,925	8,243
Gunny bags	10000	4,152	1,680	8,212	3,126
Bags of PP or PE strip	10000	22,548	3,411	58,755	9,693
Cement	10000T	79	3,116	645	25,940
Plain glass	10000SM	936	1,915	3,521	7,388
Glass ware	-	-	3,753	-	12,039
Domestic pottery or porcelain ware	-	-	9,049	-	30,921
Ornamental ceramic articles	-	-	7,811	-	28,552
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	KG	485	4,953	1,463	17,615
Pig iron and spiegeleisen	10000T	20	2,722	62	8,946
Ferro-silicon	10000T	9	4,075	28	13,072
Semi-finished steel products	10000T	4	910	34	7,716
Steel products	10000T	50	19,242	212	76,822
Of which: Steel bars and rods	10000T	10	2,870	68	18,420
Steel angles, shapes and sections	10000T	16	4,078	55	14,640

3.5 Major export commodities in quantity and Value, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Commodity	Quantity Unit	4th quarter		year to date	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Steel sheets and plates	10000T	12	4,150	40	13,505
Steel wire	10000T	4	2,300	18	8,942
Steel tube or pipe fittings	10000T	5	4,207	18	14,332
Copper	T	16,012	4,701	54,912	15,897
Copper and its alloys,unwrought	T	2,778	578	12,320	2,690
Copper products	T	13,234	4,123	42,592	13,206
Aluminium	T	19,368	3,028	88,169	12,715
Aluminium and its alloys,unwrought	T	11,440	1,414	55,803	6,979
Aluminium products	T	7,928	1,614	32,366	5,736
Zinc and its alloys,unwrought	T	36,812	4,159	84,860	9,250
Tin and its alloys,unwrought	T	10,305	5,231	30,272	15,424
Antimony, unwrought	T	6,592	993	19,772	3,029
Manganese, unwrought	T	7,824	975	27,485	3,127
Nails, bolts, etc. of iron, steel or copper	10000T	6	6,240	19	17,506
Enamelware	T	13,263	1,909	39,855	5,802
Hand tools and tools for machines	-	-	14,049	-	44,839
Lock	10000	17,215	7,439	59,932	24,409
Electric fan	10000	585	7,168	3,252	36,650
Textile machinery	-	-	4,627	-	13,003
Household sewing machine	10000	88	1,915	243	5,491
Industrial sewing machine	10000	15	1,634	36	4,278
Machine-tool	10000	58	6,694	153	20,302
Of which: Lathe	N	8,565	2,278	25,884	6,372
Reaming or milling machine	N	1,198	430	4,501	1,624
Electronic calculator	10000	4,354	6,257	12,701	18,402
Bearings	10000	4,859	4,395	15,086	13,609
Electric motors and generators	10000	22,249	12,885	75,005	40,211
Static converters	10000	2,803	5,534	7,570	15,761
Primary cells and batteries	10000	148,019	5,896	483,128	19,698
Electric accumulators	10000	2,043	3,081	6,132	7,372
Flashlight	10000	5,370	1,596	17,827	5,367
Line telephone sets	10000	1,475	12,100	4,540	34,439
Loudspeakers	10000	12,801	3,712	45,492	10,743
Sound recording apparatus, whether or not incorporating radio or gramophones	10000	3,383	46,145	10,353	134,974
Radio, not combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus	10000	2,803	8,010	9,718	27,021
TV Set(incl. CKD and SKD)	10000	367	27,580	939	71,952
Of which: Colour TV set(incl.CKD and SKD)	10000	184	20,925	429	52,856
Monochrome TV set (incl. CKD and SKD)	10000	184	6,655	510	19,096
Parts, nes of telecommunication equipment	-	-	12,398	-	38,538
Electrical capacitors	10000	343,842	3,636	2,690,107	12,531
Apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits	-	-	10,929	-	32,630
Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductors	10000	221,711	3,243	730,693	10,338
Insulated wire or cable	T	29,257	14,717	92,022	41,840
Containers	N	35,537	11,050	101,073	32,252
Motor vehicles and chassis	N	2,595	2,902	6,380	8,968
Auto parts and accessories	-	-	4,338	-	12,396
Bicycle	10000	343	13,110	1,024	42,833
Parts, nes of cycles	-	-	4,015	-	10,284
Ship	N	54,158	15,551	229,810	47,017
Camera	10000	990	10,669	2,923	28,362
Medical instruments and appliances	-	-	2,894	-	7,324
Wrist watch	10000	16,970	23,343	54,113	66,705
Mechanical wrist watch	10000	984	3,158	3,192	8,607
Electronic wrist watch	10000	15,986	20,185	50,921	58,098
Assembled watch movements	10000	10,926	5,320	38,051	20,658
Clock	10000	3,059	4,194	9,694	13,753
Furniture	-	-	15,181	-	48,730
Mattress supports and articles of bedding	10000	1,269	11,919	3,347	33,592
Lamps and lighting fittings	-	-	14,779	-	46,693

3.5 Major export commodities in quantity and Value, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Commodity	Quantity Unit	4th quarter		year to date	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	-	-	44,395	-	146,674
Garments and clothing accessories	-	-	586,772	-	1,674,765
Of which: Textile garments	10000	186,059	506,095	604,157	1,438,358
Garments, not knitted nor crocheted	10000	83,706	361,859	261,450	1,002,912
Garments, knitted or crocheted	10000	102,353	144,236	342,707	435,446
Leather garments	10000	578	20,871	1,714	57,867
Fur garments	10000	65	8,710	148	20,060
Leather gloves	10000PR	13,673	10,601	42,241	32,726
Textile gloves	10000PR	23,782	6,365	72,375	20,406
Textile stocking and socks	10000PR	13,457	3,399	41,702	10,310
Handkerchiefs	10000	13,525	1,779	41,325	5,329
Headgear	10000	21,685	6,384	63,549	20,887
Footwear and parts thereof	-	-	130,352	-	424,212
Footwear	10000PR	50,206	124,923	171,686	408,447
Of which: Footwear with rubber or plastic outer soles and uppers	10000PR	19,288	37,990	67,385	119,413
Footwear with leather uppers	10000PR	8,679	52,693	29,822	178,182
Footwear with textile uppers and rubber or plastic outer soles	10000PR	17,566	26,438	57,581	85,153
Parts of footwear, gaiters and the like	T	8,698	5,429	26,241	15,764
Plastic articles	T	240,136	38,123	733,252	112,565
Toy	T	324,438	76,829	992,323	237,070
Football, basketball, volleyball	10000	750	1,851	2,140	5,164
pencil	10000	113,142	1,567	345,263	5,090
Works of art and antiques	-	-	1,389	-	4,290
Jewellery of precious metal or rolled precious metal	-	-	20,093	-	59,913
Umbrella	10000	8,066	7,813	29,646	27,190
Bamboo plaited products	T	16,251	3,863	58,976	14,457
Rattan plaited products	T	4,736	1,326	16,739	4,193
Grass plaited products	T	6,018	1,191	27,220	5,422
Osier plaited products	T	11,608	2,400	40,555	8,703
Bristle brush	10000ST	5,873	921	20,442	3,339
Artificial flowers	T	28,873	9,135	105,757	32,529
Vacuum flasks	10000	1,162	2,330	3,380	6,555

3.6 Major import commodities in quantity and value, fourth quarter 1992

Unit: US$ 10,000

Commodity	Quantity Unit	4th quarter		year to date	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cereals	10000T	189	29,532	1,162	170,502
Of which: Wheat	10000T	162	23,964	1,058	150,373
Rice	10000T	3	1,258	10	3,905
Maize	10000T	0	1	0	10
Wheat flour	10000T	5	1,024	11	2,659
Edible vegetable oils	10000T	9	4,381	42	19,501
Other vegetable oils	10000T	25	9,904	65	25,885
Sugar	10000T	14	3,358	110	25,530
Fish meal for animal feeding	T	97,561	5,313	637,831	34,850
Prepared feeding stuff	T	13,715	1,834	69,420	8,886
Cigarette	10000CK	1,226	3,527	4,320	11,679
Natural rubber	10000T	7	6,343	27	23,083
Synthetic rubber	T	49,040	6,120	148,199	17,609
Log	10000CM	154	16,916	467	49,554
Pulp	10000T	11	6,274	60	30,822
Wool(incl. wool top)	T	79,457	27,657	208,995	77,406
Cotton	10000T	1	1,734	28	42,978
Cellulose acetate II filament tow	T	27,318	11,107	84,187	34,912
Synthetic fibres for spinning	10000T	17	27,033	52	79,366
Of which: Polyester fibre	T	57,452	6,838	198,281	22,901
Acrylic fibre	T	110,616	19,265	303,347	52,736
Artificial fibres for spinning	T	14,053	2,388	64,931	11,241
Of which: Artificial staple fibres	T	13,713	2,293	63,127	10,809
Iron ore	10000T	851	24,517	2,522	76,628
Manganese ore	10000T	15	2,243	64	6,594
Copper ore	10000T	14	6,949	34	15,291
Chromium ore	10000T	30	3,379	89	10,348
Aluminium ore	10000T	35	6,253	80	14,507
Coal	10000T	34	958	123	4,330
Crude petroleum oil	10000T	563	87,965	1,136	172,427
Refined petroleum products	10000T	276	51,268	784	139,394
Electric current	10000KWH	498,451	28,338	498,451	28,338
Neutral sodium carbonate	T	10,160	180	59,410	1,061
Ethylene glycol	T	34,092	1,425	113,686	4,995
Telephthalic acid	T	76,644	4,295	272,496	15,581
Caprolactam	T	45,001	6,413	128,059	19,559
Medical and pharmaceutical products	-	-	11,428	-	47,602
Of which: Antibiotics	T	471	3,347	1,506	13,575
Antibiotic preparations	-	-	1,873	-	8,860
Fertilizers	10000T	374	57,936	1,859	300,370
Of which: Urea	10000T	124	18,959	748	114,832
Potassium chloride	10000T	48	5,472	244	27,982
Potassium sulphate	10000T	2	321	52	12,332
Compound fertilizers	10000T	155	26,723	654	124,457
Synthetic organic dyestuff	T	8,308	4,580	24,384	13,842
Titanium whites	T	14,376	2,330	36,139	6,073
Polyethylene in primary forms	T	395,477	29,468	1,417,329	107,064
Polypropylene in primary forms	T	171,824	12,013	623,859	45,344
Polymers of styrene in primary forms	T	301,710	31,377	1,097,833	102,513
Of which: ABS copolymers	T	84,580	12,683	396,074	41,545
Polyvinyl chloride in primary forms	T	98,114	7,641	331,141	25,923
Polyesters in primary forms	T	66,897	6,569	218,854	21,626
Pesticides	T	7,016	4,381	39,304	20,365
Bovine or equine leather	T	67,985	25,239	172,136	80,194
Plywood	10000CM	33	10,148	158	38,595
Paper and paperboard	10000T	72	38,205	242	122,874
Of which: Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard	10000T	20	8,447	72	30,980
Uncoated multi-ply paper and paperboard	10000T	3	1,423	13	6,144
Woolen yarn	T	7,944	4,909	51,244	33,084
Yarn of synthetic fibres	T	89,191	18,851	269,752	58,256
Of which: Polyamide filament yarn	T	8,077	2,686	22,785	8,229
Polyester filament yarn	T	49,864	7,872	117,456	17,089
Silk woven fabrics	10000M	2,076	6,180	5,386	16,805

3.6 Major import commodities in quantity and value, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Commodity	Quantity Unit	4th quarter		year to date	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton woven fabrics	10000M	33,222	30,546	115,823	100,152
Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn	10000M	50,947	45,591	188,979	152,358
Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres mixed with cotton	10000M	7,367	7,529	26,150	27,572
Woven pile chenille or terry fabrics of man-made fibres	10000M	1,007	1,593	3,983	6,751
Plastic impregnated or coated textile fabrics	T	70,830	21,021	327,559	75,105
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	T	66,338	18,506	302,407	59,884
Parts of footwear, gaiters and the like	10000T	3	11,145	50	36,371
Glass open envelopes for electric lamp or the like	T	17,383	3,548	66,012	15,127
Diamonds	KG	170	5,077	658	11,489
Other precious or semi-precious stones	KG	1,099	4,238	3,279	10,008
Pig iron and spiegeleisen	10000T	9	1,168	15	1,616
Semi-finished steel products	10000T	92	19,547	159	30,536
Steel products	10000T	312	147,635	719	400,703
Of which: Steel bars and rods	10000T	116	35,624	147	46,714
Steel angles, shapes and sections	10000T	11	4,398	24	10,493
Steel sheets and plates	10000T	160	86,507	425	246,933
Steel tubes, pipes and hollow profiles	10000T	15	16,532	97	93,444
Copper	T	215,175	52,671	538,411	127,526
Copper and its alloys,unwrought	T	159,491	36,342	378,995	83,960
Copper products	T	55,684	16,329	159,416	43,567
Aluminium	T	186,327	27,248	343,993	58,638
Aluminium and its alloys,unwrought	T	145,949	16,754	229,626	26,501
Aluminum products	T	40,378	10,494	114,367	32,137
Structures and the parts of iron, steel or aluminium	T	24,350	3,221	51,975	7,634
Stranded wire, cables and the like of iron, steel or aluminium	T	4,046	630	12,327	1,990
Vapour generating boilers and super-heated water boilers	N	942	1,727	2,900	6,164
Auxiliary plant for vapour generating or super-heated water boilers	N	243	207	2,988	701
Parts of internal combustion piston engines	-	-	11,232	-	35,972
Pumps for liquids and liquid elevators	N	230,691	4,038	964,072	11,176
Compressors for refrigerating equipment	10000	78	5,105	230	16,675
Air conditioning machines	N	36,176	7,140	147,695	21,978
Refrigerating or freezing equipment	-	-	3,865	-	12,444
Of which: Refrigerators or freezers, household type	N	5,924	215	22,772	734
Mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof	-	-	15,682	-	43,440
Civil engineering and mining machinery	-	-	30,915	-	73,979
Food processing machinery	-	-	9,310	-	24,776
Machinery for making paper or paperboard	-	-	7,381	-	23,054
Printing and book-binding machinery	-	-	17,592	-	40,995
Textile machinery	-	-	100,241	-	255,182
Of which: Machines for preparing textile fibres	N	1,417	8,975	5,850	20,444
Machinery for producing or preparing textile yarns	N	3,914	14,351	9,969	36,070
Weaving machines	N	8,719	20,680	26,175	51,798
Knitting or stitch-bonding machines	N	32,851	10,948	109,758	27,555
Machines for tufting or making lace, embroidery	N	9,989	11,376	32,657	27,774
Machinery for washing, finishin textile products	N	13,198	13,919	40,006	38,527
Industrial sewing machines	N	142,359	14,099	454,117	39,860
Machinery for working leather or making shoes	N	17,517	10,092	51,096	24,485

3.6 Major import commodities in quantity and value, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Commodity	Quantity Unit	4th quarter		year to date	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Machine-tool	%	33,635	35,623	107,058	91,203
Converters ladles for metallurgy or metal foundry	–	–	3,493	–	12,933
Metal rolling mills and parts	–	–	3,480	–	18,522
Machines for hot working glass	–	–	4,852	–	14,457
Machinery for working rubber or plastic	–	–	35,469	–	86,389
Machinery for preparing tobacco	–	–	4,530	–	19,644
Moulding boxes for metal foundry and moulds	10000	75	15,796	414	41,347
Valves	10000	411	3,587	2,086	11,464
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	%	407,218	15,882	1,321,370	46,888
Of which: Digital automatic data processing machines	%	16,945	7,414	47,882	21,935
Digital processing units	%	3,852	1,108	20,982	4,421
Input or output units	%	358,683	4,807	1,067,473	12,079
Parts of automatic data processing machines	–	–	17,181	–	51,564
Electric motors and generators	10000	8,654	5,061	30,098	18,971
Electric generating sets and rotary converters	10000	2	16,844	1	48,355
Parts of rotary electric plant	–	–	19,471		47,375
Welding machines and parts	–	–	8,324	–	7,810
Line telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus	%	3,737	39,598	8,382	48,688
Parts of line telephonic or telegraphic apparatus		–	27,858		58,045
Prepared unrecorded media for recording	T	10,296	6,679	33,792	17,198
Apparatus for radio navigation or remote control, radar apparatus	–	–	2,323	–	5,424
Video recording or reproducing apparatus	–	–	7,326	–	20,081
Of which: Video tape recorders or reproducers	%	3,218	858	14,992	2,808
CKD or SKD of video tape recorder or reproducer	%	256,770	6,258	587,059	16,369
Television cameras	%	1,798	734	4,450	2,142
Sound recording apparatus, whether or not incorporating radios or gramophones	10000ST	163	2,625	445	4,308
of which: CKD and SKD	10000	83	1,307	277	2,310
TV set (incl. CKD and SKD)	10000	7	2,158	25	5,841
Of which: Colour TV set	%	26,378	1,342	102,344	4,077
CKD and SKD of colour TV set	%	28,592	688	59,928	1,380
Parts,nes of telecommunication equipment	–	–	24,269	–	76,867
Apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits			21,639	–	57,142
Cathode-ray TV picture tube	10000	253	13,357	813	43,798
Of which: Colour TV picture tube	10000	203	12,769	642	41,814
Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductors	10000	256,816	5,386	780,720	16,389
Electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies	10000	101,784	32,662	302,975	86,299
Insulated wire or cable	T	39,008	11,503	117,586	38,326
Rail locomotives, electric	%	–	–	–	–
Railway goods vans and wagons	%	–	–	–	–
Motor vehicles and chassis	%	112,230	111,659	239,993	243,434
Of which: Saloon car	%	15,256	12,345	27,646	23,633
Light duty 4WD cross-country car	%	1,030	1,382	2,915	4,067
Minibus (9 seats or less)	%	2,302	4,516	5,586	10,294
CKD and SKD of passenger motor cars	%	68,825	46,039	119,919	97,764
Truck (incl. CKD and SKD)	%	20,082	29,338	41,364	64,688
Dumper (incl. CKD and SKD)	%	885	7,187	1,761	14,429
Special purpose motor vehicles	%	445	3,604	1,459	10,348
Bus (30 seats or more)	%	198	766	532	2,323
Bus (10 to 29 seats)	%	2,077	3,779	4,695	8,187

3.6 Major import commodities in quantity and value, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Commodity	Quantity Unit	4th quarter		year to date	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Chassis with engines	N	284	1,365	1,513	3,804
Auto parts and accessories	-	-	49,777	-	87,073
Aircraft	N	39	83,953	72	140,113
Parts of aircraft	-	-	30,213	-	60,409
Ship	N	8,568	7,202	14,422	26,311
Photo-, thermo-copying apparatus	N	6,534	1,096	19,689	3,445
Medical instruments and appliances	-	-	14,418	-	34,191
Measuring or checking instruments and apparatus	-	-	37,476	-	109,486
Clock or watch movements and parts	-	-	25,891	-	77,740
Printed matter	T	15,635	4,611	66,601	11,728
Plastic articles	T	81,676	15,834	264,277	49,383
Toy	T	26,171	4,604	93,747	16,862

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Bangladesh		Myanmar		Korea,DPR		Hong Kong	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	6,650	21,478	8,026	25,904	15,567	54,111	1,164,254	3,751,222
I	17	24	48	159	290	671	25,117	88,981
01	-	-	0	0	-	0	11,215	42,921
02	17	24	-	-	239	565	2,058	8,191
03	-	-	-	-	42	75	8,119	24,123
04	-	-	47	159	3	12	1,457	4,984
05	-	-	-	-	6	18	2,269	8,761
II	207	264	120	234	3,715	9,867	18,189	57,926
06	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	670
07	-	-	4	29	21	62	4,738	17,572
08	-	-	-	1	99	191	4,485	10,159
09	4	41	0	18	12	18	2,065	6,574
10	-	-	77	93	3,263	6,848	844	3,140
11	-	-	-	0	16	1,285	338	1,207
12	204	222	23	79	294	1,453	4,802	16,470
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	521
14	-	1	15	15	9	10	505	1,612
III	3	12	0	0	91	277	1,845	6,381
15	3	12	0	0	91	277	1,845	6,381
IV	8	19	1,313	2,477	418	2,856	18,535	67,623
16	-	-	-	0	0	285	2,132	7,443
17	0	0	32	319	156	1,715	1,123	3,684
18	1	1	-	-	23	23	142	208
19	-	-	-	0	30	82	1,615	5,312
20	-	2	0	2	2	10	2,886	9,218
21	7	7	0	8	4	15	1,466	4,675
22	-	-	82	299	93	294	2,105	17,045
23	-	9	-	1	54	204	1,851	5,676
24	-	-	1,198	1,848	56	228	5,215	14,362
V	387	2,503	372	2,161	6,362	22,743	9,661	32,915
25	256	2,246	40	277	63	352	2,784	9,558
26	0	8	-	-	159	159	398	1,284
27	141	249	332	1,884	6,139	22,232	6,479	22,073
VI	585	1,777	730	3,353	630	2,533	29,234	100,402
28	277	1,012	102	517	147	461	4,760	14,836
29	71	190	20	153	79	388	10,058	34,506
30	32	60	263	1,291	36	66	2,801	9,890
31	1	2	70	71	-	142	157	219
32	142	341	96	500	104	181	4,221	16,005
33	5	19	33	201	9	17	2,472	7,779
34	5	18	103	431	162	443	1,509	5,141
35	1	3	-	3	0	2	234	759
36	1	1	34	116	-	46	690	2,472
37	33	62	7	38	1	21	671	2,268
38	17	68	5	31	92	766	1,661	6,532
VII	79	274	73	437	431	1,414	35,281	111,670
39	22	60	21	97	86	381	32,782	104,269
40	58	213	52	340	345	1,033	2,499	7,401
VIII	11	11	2	4	2	30	49,048	170,698
41	10	10	-	-	0	0	2,490	8,555
42	1	1	0	2	2	25	40,756	144,619
43	-	-	2	2	-	5	5,803	17,523
IX	12	17	1	7	18	33	10,351	37,667
44	12	16	1	7	2	16	6,439	20,636
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	162
46	-	1	-	-	16	17	3,861	16,869
X	60	144	12	67	158	644	10,922	32,936
47	-	-	0	1	23	37	17	80
48	51	128	11	64	135	604	8,761	26,663
49	9	16	1	2	0	4	2,143	6,194
XI	729	2,437	2,186	8,332	1,527	5,816	390,057	1,189,402
50	-	22	-	13	-	-	14,821	42,850
51	18	18	-	-	108	118	7,027	35,845
52	386	1,454	1,285	4,245	233	1,440	40,919	136,167
53	17	29	0	3	2	44	7,676	26,689
54	20	26	13	74	80	823	3,373	12,270
55	172	583	732	3,390	124	1,209	22,515	81,081
56	-	-	-	0	9	78	1,412	5,566
57	-	-	-	-	0	6	986	2,612
58	7	48	53	196	17	68	2,778	14,255
59	1	1	-	0	73	114	984	3,465
60	91	216	-	-	11	77	11,572	39,169
61	3	16	3	5	355	554	80,283	238,186
62	11	18	11	26	399	803	184,372	511,706

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Bangladesh		Myanmar		Korea,DPR		Hong Kong	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	3	5	89	378	105	483	11,319	39,541
XII	26	38	9	72	131	403	56,111	222,029
64	9	13	9	61	131	399	40,885	163,976
65	18	20	0	2	0	3	2,540	9,323
66	-	4	-	9	0	1	5,203	19,911
67	-	0	-	-	-	-	7,484	28,819
XIII	45	127	134	609	28	137	14,415	50,977
68	32	76	16	32	2	4	2,279	6,186
69	1	6	40	243	5	18	8,397	32,862
70	12	45	78	334	21	115	3,739	11,929
XIV	-	-	11	39	0	1	28,758	88,426
71	-	-	11	39	0	1	28,758	88,426
XV	705	1,431	443	2,493	760	1,718	43,617	145,404
72	36	139	164	1,158	405	832	4,049	16,276
73	520	908	139	962	132	377	11,139	36,187
74	1	4	-	5	9	24	6,604	19,362
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	376
76	29	43	88	136	46	245	4,651	14,338
78	-	-	-	1	-	-	402	1,037
79	-	-	-	1	53	53	677	2,862
80	1	1	-	-	-	-	1,031	4,679
81	-	1	-	-	104	108	609	2,663
82	77	250	17	74	0	29	6,105	20,119
83	41	86	35	158	11	51	8,335	27,504
XVI	3,034	10,506	644	2,514	607	2,710	244,302	766,437
84	2,795	5,533	270	971	281	1,271	46,975	149,427
85	238	4,973	374	1,543	326	1,439	197,327	617,010
XVII	476	1,390	1,860	2,663	322	1,072	19,687	65,948
86	11	23	30	58	0	354	5,187	19,232
87	322	800	273	1,049	276	639	10,646	36,485
88	14	439	1,557	1,557	-	2	192	298
89	129	129	-	-	45	78	3,662	9,933
XVIII	120	278	32	104	46	1,009	57,720	180,540
90	115	248	28	100	44	88	16,155	49,529
91	5	29	4	4	1	919	40,459	127,327
92	-	1	-	-	1	2	1,107	3,683
XIX	42	45	-	-	-	1	5	15
93	42	45	-	-	-	1	5	15
XX	94	181	37	179	30	175	101,075	333,893
94	6	11	-	2	15	57	19,316	64,767
95	69	115	1	8	1	15	72,445	231,239
96	19	55	36	168	14	104	9,314	37,887
XXI	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	951
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	951

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	India		Indonesia		Iran		Japan	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	4,372	15,844	14,788	47,143	15,099	33,565	383,673	1,169,937
I	28	52	19	54	-	-	33,323	93,822
01	-	-	14	32	-	-	284	793
02	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,077	14,770
03	-	-	1	17	-	-	24,924	67,324
04	-	0	2	2	-	-	1,063	3,637
05	28	52	1	3	-	-	1,975	7,298
II	51	443	1,567	8,353	2,119	4,306	38,180	108,221
06	-	-	-	12	-	-	140	352
07	0	285	27	1,278	-	-	13,792	36,368
08	22	86	53	73	-	-	5,124	7,018
09	27	52	10	21	-	-	1,760	6,615
10	-	-	725	1,343	2,112	4,297	9,943	29,575
11	-	-	9	13	-	1	70	243
12	2	8	732	5,581	7	7	6,476	25,497
13	-	12	10	24	-	1	165	876
14	-	-	-	8	-	0	712	1,678
III	7	28	9	13	-	3	786	1,613
15	7	28	9	13	-	3	786	1,613
IV	4	79	530	2,414	7	71	19,012	61,644
16	-	-	7	44	-	2	7,062	17,587
17	1	3	135	337	-	0	66	301
18	-	-	-	-	-	1	34	82
19	1	2	10	21	-	1	572	1,597
20	-	-	33	239	7	7	7,661	24,983
21	-	-	13	122	0	0	680	2,062
22	-	-	4	9	-	2	1,202	4,263
23	2	74	23	252	-	57	1,313	8,797
24	-	-	305	1,389	-	-	407	972
V	795	2,390	727	1,855	160	331	67,611	234,706
25	279	602	168	546	144	293	5,619	18,243
26	3	9	10	33	-	14	671	1,862
27	513	1,779	549	1,275	17	24	61,321	214,602
VI	1,474	4,335	2,123	7,033	681	2,251	16,670	52,913
28	131	515	1,330	4,651	94	630	6,374	21,980
29	1,151	3,074	397	1,300	55	198	5,030	14,312
30	65	115	22	99	22	56	1,146	3,213
31	-	-	4	177	-	-	347	875
32	77	210	103	508	113	621	417	1,226
33	12	40	18	21	10	13	407	2,093
34	-	-	12	30	-	0	36	84
35	-	0	25	45	2	3	134	402
36	-	7	9	16	272	273	804	2,876
37	3	31	40	52	18	19	150	343
38	36	344	69	134	95	438	1,826	5,399
VII	18	65	283	543	75	205	1,743	5,221
39	18	61	270	473	18	97	1,595	4,672
40	0	4	13	70	57	108	148	550
VIII	11	178	30	31	43	61	7,242	18,796
41	10	175	23	23	-	-	179	817
42	1	3	7	8	43	61	5,652	13,839
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	4,140
IX	-	31	6	12	1	1	10,710	39,146
44	-	29	4	10	-	-	7,762	28,043
45	-	-	-	0	-	-	7	27
46	-	1	2	3	1	1	2,941	11,075
X	41	67	55	184	43	182	992	2,641
47	-	0	-	-	-	-	11	28
48	17	20	55	175	43	103	859	2,215
49	23	47	0	9	0	80	122	398
XI	1,110	6,037	2,559	7,339	660	1,716	122,033	369,372
50	974	5,675	1	28	2	7	6,127	16,769
51	-	6	50	204	-	-	2,192	7,540
52	65	135	1,581	5,410	11	25	6,925	26,118
53	4	4	50	245	462	716	523	1,564
54	10	124	69	195	35	72	150	463
55	23	38	77	163	69	610	2,131	6,957
56	0	1	6	14	30	148	151	710
57	-	-	10	19	-	-	3,442	10,978
58	-	0	4	56	14	24	267	1,013
59	-	-	29	53	7	71	331	805
60	-	-	20	185	-	4	226	793
61	21	29	46	63	0	4	27,277	81,446
62	8	18	43	62	10	13	65,292	190,021

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10.000

Sec.& Div.	India		Indonesia		Iran		Japan	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	5	7	572	641	21	23	6,999	24,195
XII	32	54	87	204	10	65	9,179	25,136
64	31	47	65	137	0	17	6,927	18,701
65	0	0	-	1	-	1	362	1,135
66	-	5	21	63	10	44	1,415	3,862
67	-	1	1	4	0	3	475	1,439
XIII	23	87	205	597	306	769	5,630	17,347
68	3	6	78	265	30	124	4,555	13,419
69	1	2	48	165	203	567	668	1,829
70	20	79	79	167	73	77	407	2,098
XIV	29	29	10	17	-	4	345	1,069
71	29	29	10	17	-	4	345	1,069
XV	244	581	1,614	4,976	1,962	6,196	15,222	48,391
72	174	324	876	2,851	640	1,373	6,957	23,525
73	36	98	402	1,253	613	2,419	3,757	10,902
74	3	7	49	72	9	35	518	1,219
75	-	-	-	0	-	3	6	14
76	3	23	15	163	1	74	855	3,645
78	-	20	56	159	-	-	150	842
79	-	3	13	53	-	1	459	1,188
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	581	2,134
81	8	47	3	3	-	-	1,206	2,931
82	7	30	125	241	484	1,380	460	1,392
83	12	30	75	182	215	910	273	599
XVI	396	1,096	4,552	12,386	1,254	6,886	19,375	50,998
84	283	838	3,203	8,380	565	5,263	3,809	9,498
85	113	258	1,350	4,005	688	1,622	15,566	41,500
XVII	13	15	176	609	1,525	2,389	2,010	4,631
86	-	-	-	18	312	312	714	1,548
87	13	15	175	288	195	1,042	721	2,077
88	-	-	1	1	1,017	1,035	6	25
89	-	-	-	302	-	-	568	981
XVIII	79	236	73	158	122	367	4,296	11,406
90	43	105	63	126	53	244	3,488	9,631
91	36	130	7	27	69	122	504	1,095
92	-	1	3	5	-	0	305	680
XIX	-	-	0	49	5,924	7,021	0	4
93	-	-	0	49	5,924	7,021	0	4
XX	17	40	162	313	207	743	9,069	22,267
94	0	2	12	28	18	136	2,441	6,913
95	6	21	55	83	46	200	5,457	12,013
96	10	17	95	202	143	407	1,171	3,341
XXI	-	-	2	3	-	-	244	595
97	-	-	2	3	-	-	244	595

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10.000

c.& Div.	Kuwait		Macau		Malaysia		Pakistan	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	2,220	5,996	14,589	52,869	19,021	64,544	17,943	55,144
I	54	54	1,719	5,070	240	423	5	7
01	54	54	716	2,592	4	14	1	1
02	-	-	236	724	175	229	-	-
03	-	-	687	1,445	5	8	1	1
04	-	-	74	295	48	139	1	1
05	-	-	5	14	9	32	1	3
II	56	82	284	1,178	5,767	22,583	545	1,041
06	-	-	11	52	2	4	-	-
07	14	16	94	401	250	754	98	337
08	7	7	23	103	225	634	29	29
09	4	8	30	73	136	346	418	666
10	0	0	48	139	4,565	15,713	0	1
11	-	-	6	23	7	20	1	1
12	30	50	66	357	509	4,874	0	7
13	-	-	-	3	58	161	-	0
14	-	-	7	27	16	78	-	-
III	-	-	13	55	63	117	8	30
15	-	-	13	55	63	117	8	30
IV	155	324	545	1,576	836	3,260	294	1,056
16	-	-	76	207	232	610	-	35
17	10	27	54	138	44	88	216	590
18	-	-	19	34	1	8	-	-
19	2	6	40	142	86	303	-	-
20	143	291	50	155	194	450	2	2
21	-	-	43	139	57	204	72	420
22	-	-	212	649	58	141	-	3
23	-	-	5	15	163	1,359	4	7
24	-	-	47	97	0	97	-	0
V	-	-	1,178	4,312	526	2,373	178	421
25	-	-	808	2,615	163	775	53	141
26	-	-	0	1	176	442	2	4
27	-	-	370	1,696	187	1,156	123	277
VI	66	306	366	1,237	2,003	6,472	2,280	6,391
28	23	91	33	106	957	3,100	570	1,699
29	-	5	62	120	203	634	774	2,114
30	21	154	131	537	356	1,091	292	575
31	-	-	1	4	33	414	4	27
32	0	13	23	75	37	116	485	1,342
33	1	4	60	176	94	244	11	29
34	2	5	17	66	100	383	19	49
35	-	-	14	52	7	14	19	30
36	5	5	5	10	65	154	3	16
37	-	-	0	9	0	6	-	-
38	13	28	20	82	150	315	104	509
VII	31	68	308	987	94	265	436	1,222
39	1	8	246	840	71	153	92	369
40	31	60	61	146	22	113	344	853
VIII	34	193	474	1,708	25	85	9	10
41	-	-	272	855	-	-	8	8
42	29	182	59	228	25	85	1	2
43	5	11	143	624	0	0	-	-
IX	14	20	88	322	79	285	10	36
44	6	8	83	296	46	158	10	35
45	-	-	-	2	2	5	-	-
46	9	12	5	24	32	122	0	0
X	38	90	409	1,399	321	1,003	223	830
47	-	-	0	0	1	1	-	-
48	38	90	373	1,235	292	947	214	801
49	-	-	36	164	28	54	8	29
XI	1,324	3,525	5,029	19,995	2,069	5,296	92	401
50	2	7	79	619	95	348	17	91
51	77	166	828	3,246	1	9	-	-
52	69	178	826	2,819	582	1,648	-	55
53	-	-	10	253	59	196	4	18
54	5	22	70	240	112	314	5	7
55	198	436	158	638	779	1,450	19	58
56	0	2	45	177	45	127	2	2
57	24	49	7	9	17	34	-	-
58	0	2	49	204	16	34	1	10
59	3	3	6	24	2	2	2	4
60	1	2	460	1,706	72	195	-	-
61	360	606	1,130	4,777	31	68	12	14
62	497	1,809	1,181	4,411	81	149	9	15

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Kuwait		Macau		Malaysia		Pakistan	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	88	243	177	872	176	722	21	126
XII	72	134	214	687	207	656	13	17
64	58	90	189	577	153	481	2	2
65	14	42	2	6	37	106	0	1
66	-	1	3	18	12	62	11	14
67	0	1	21	87	5	7	-	-
XIII	29	99	1,036	3,213	419	1,120	214	502
68	6	11	294	1,519	130	397	67	170
69	19	63	268	881	232	558	90	170
70	4	25	474	813	57	164	57	162
XIV	0	1	150	552	7	20	-	1
71	0	1	150	552	7	20	-	1
XV	147	586	662	2,402	1,953	6,638	1,389	5,632
72	17	106	50	644	664	2,817	216	640
73	60	246	358	992	537	1,709	830	3,485
74	-	-	8	27	25	102	5	72
75	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	58
76	3	11	153	449	51	129	3	460
78	-	-	0	1	191	517	20	21
79	-	-	1	15	12	25	20	81
80	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-
81	-	-	0	4	1	2	3	4
82	7	52	34	87	367	981	161	438
83	60	171	58	181	106	347	117	374
XVI	123	281	1,079	3,564	3,520	9,971	7,570	20,521
84	74	183	697	1,402	1,700	4,738	4,481	12,403
85	50	97	382	2,162	1,819	5,232	3,089	8,118
XVII	17	81	67	357	270	2,026	3,962	13,790
86	-	-	20	27	-	14	27	29
87	17	81	25	79	264	609	3,412	11,396
88	-	-	-	-	0	202	523	2,060
89	-	-	22	251	5	1,201	1	305
XVIII	18	37	85	235	126	407	385	970
90	8	13	6	27	68	250	374	906
91	9	9	32	63	17	67	11	64
92	0	14	46	146	41	91	-	1
XIX	-	-	-	0	-	0	218	2,031
93	-	-	-	0	-	0	218	2,031
XX	42	115	882	4,009	484	1,532	113	231
94	16	44	377	1,909	42	252	17	43
95	11	25	475	1,996	235	568	20	44
96	14	46	31	104	207	712	75	144
XXI	-	-	2	12	11	14	-	1
97	-	-	2	12	11	14	-	1

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Philippines		Saudi Arabia		Singapore		Korea Rep. of	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	5,579	20,908	14,058	44,429	66,338	213,084	73,698	243,745
I	20	40	575	659	922	2,442	1,477	4,440
01	3	6	565	545	1	3	19	51
02	15	20	3	4	587	1,650	222	404
03	-	-	7	8	286	367	911	3,093
04	2	7	-	8	88	290	46	115
05	-	7	-	-	9	156	280	777
II	173	355	156	657	5,412	15,734	21,259	63,515
06	-	-	-	-	16	29	2	6
07	15	27	2	3	1,171	3,467	1,203	3,351
08	121	137	30	72	1,084	2,330	251	484
09	3	8	71	141	802	2,844	12	647
10	-	-	6	6	654	1,662	17,275	52,720
11	-	6	-	-	8	44	168	356
12	36	178	54	196	1,202	4,676	2,145	5,563
13	-	-	-	-	29	113	28	63
14	0	4	-	-	23	71	141	325
III	3	3	-	-	21	72	18	456
15	3	3	-	-	21	72	18	456
IV	280	2,492	917	6,815	6,854	18,058	2,218	11,601
16	8	10	3	3	663	2,509	118	250
17	2	2	662	5,858	208	388	40	66
18	-	-	3	3	116	121	-	4
19	31	364	-	8	205	527	263	1,290
20	3	23	235	606	1,067	2,854	509	1,268
21	3	5	2	2	256	458	60	258
22	-	1	-	-	224	536	503	1,509
23	8	1,298	15	230	14	887	611	6,438
24	225	790	-	-	4,097	9,520	80	488
V	942	4,783	13	23	16,188	64,472	15,721	61,798
25	52	300	13	20	504	912	1,574	18,759
26	12	24	-	-	101	434	143	520
27	878	3,835	0	3	15,583	63,126	14,004	42,513
VI	717	2,272	335	707	3,462	10,506	4,923	14,105
28	575	1,739	92	212	564	1,869	1,490	4,809
29	70	178	15	42	1,115	4,048	2,101	5,341
30	44	148	103	230	483	1,510	582	1,735
31	-	35	-	-	48	72	44	61
32	9	16	45	63	295	797	472	1,144
33	9	97	59	63	338	889	2	74
34	4	13	5	50	194	502	4	19
35	1	1	1	3	7	32	13	41
36	-	4	3	3	58	118	10	22
37	-	8	0	19	36	108	12	18
38	5	32	12	32	323	963	194	842
VII	132	478	514	1,556	924	2,867	699	2,000
39	14	50	53	159	544	1,625	415	1,031
40	118	428	460	1,398	380	1,242	284	969
VIII	9	49	270	644	152	408	1,120	3,095
41	0	10	-	-	2	11	41	199
42	9	35	270	640	137	381	1,018	2,768
43	-	4	-	4	12	16	62	129
IX	68	141	30	128	293	913	516	3,235
44	67	137	7	51	233	740	384	2,274
45	-	-	-	3	2	6	2	2
46	1	4	23	74	58	167	131	959
X	13	63	69	247	1,194	3,366	42	126
47	-	7	-	-	-	8	1	11
48	11	46	69	241	998	2,949	37	106
49	2	10	0	5	195	409	3	9
XI	1,402	3,155	8,046	23,155	9,500	29,973	13,395	39,544
50	-	-	122	271	604	1,892	457	1,219
51	-	2	26	77	26	104	225	926
52	596	1,051	155	420	2,919	8,543	3,343	7,800
53	3	17	4	11	31	351	782	3,381
54	6	20	95	337	306	785	568	2,614
55	78	239	510	1,876	1,511	5,285	5,141	14,581
56	9	9	45	215	113	431	13	35
57	-	-	117	583	109	331	120	379
58	283	635	64	243	64	197	104	192
59	9	22	-	3	67	150	14	26
60	20	79	5	13	280	968	20	84
61	62	120	2,645	5,516	653	2,309	606	2,331
62	118	212	3,465	10,958	1,012	3,175	1,585	4,667

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Philippines		Saudi Arabia		Singapore		Korea Rep. of	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	218	750	793	2,630	1,805	5,452	414	1,311
XII	29	80	463	1,289	513	1,317	622	1,626
64	23	41	403	929	378	933	495	1,229
65	-	-	46	302	17	46	8	63
66	5	36	-	21	108	319	2	24
67	1	3	14	38	9	20	117	310
XIII	93	349	171	484	925	2,718	435	1,731
68	26	133	75	196	439	1,094	86	337
69	50	127	80	215	343	1,083	113	472
70	17	89	16	75	143	541	235	922
XIV	4	9	1	2	1,228	4,059	74	319
71	4	9	1	2	1,228	4,059	74	319
XV	358	1,998	1,010	4,022	8,733	20,599	6,306	22,733
72	37	374	105	476	1,173	3,890	4,778	15,856
73	115	702	406	1,706	1,804	5,982	730	2,759
74	3	14	6	21	54	137	7	68
75	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
76	14	344	24	58	130	517	285	2,020
78	-	4	-	-	1,376	1,806	144	462
79	3	34	5	13	3,176	4,850	131	727
80	0	1	-	1	66	530	-	-
81	-	1	-	-	22	68	28	97
82	50	247	174	586	463	1,279	178	617
83	135	278	291	1,161	465	1,537	25	127
XVI	904	3,453	1,007	2,441	5,411	14,911	3,472	9,216
84	410	1,487	477	1,517	2,699	7,636	1,162	4,162
85	495	1,966	530	925	2,711	7,275	2,311	5,054
XVII	173	390	146	1,007	1,923	6,000	242	840
86	8	10	-	12	325	355	165	229
87	165	380	146	994	939	2,412	77	550
88	-	-	-	-	9	12	-	0
89	-	-	-	1	650	3,221	-	61
XVIII	115	329	89	240	624	1,483	411	954
90	90	300	73	194	567	1,323	255	672
91	24	28	8	32	32	63	23	47
92	1	1	8	15	24	97	133	234
XIX	1	1	-	-	20	71	-	14
93	1	1	-	-	20	71	-	14
XX	142	510	245	694	957	2,511	736	2,400
94	43	141	83	190	417	1,007	131	519
95	15	40	54	227	198	471	411	1,264
96	85	329	107	276	342	1,034	193	617
XXI	-	-	0	1	84	206	2	5
97	-	-	0	1	84	206	2	5

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Sri Lanka		Thailand		Turkey		United Arab Emirates	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	3,596	10,706	28,725	89,481	2,632	6,889	18,688	54,296
I	4	8	288	729	15	31	24	62
01	-	-	2	11	4	12	1	1
02	-	-	137	403	-	-	22	58
03	-	-	66	161	0	0	1	1
04	-	-	4	7	1	2	-	2
05	4	8	78	146	10	16	-	-
II	313	1,139	1,280	5,980	0	111	241	962
06	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
07	6	15	74	268	0	105	37	393
08	-	-	10	79	-	-	5	38
09	5	31	53	153	-	-	50	107
10	302	1,089	847	4,407	-	-	129	269
11	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	0
12	-	4	281	959	-	6	19	155
13	-	0	6	96	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	10	12	-	-	-	-
III	5	9	194	424	4	4	-	-
15	5	9	194	424	4	4	-	-
IV	266	2,856	1,179	6,749	38	211	250	1,107
16	-	-	18	43	-	-	-	7
17	-	1,735	25	94	27	27	44	318
18	-	-	6	6	-	-	2	7
19	-	-	22	53	1	1	16	23
20	-	-	19	66	9	9	179	736
21	-	37	2	11	1	1	6	14
22	-	-	8	81	-	-	-	-
23	5	7	815	5,953	-	173	4	4
24	261	1,077	266	442	-	-	-	-
V	54	116	1,891	6,931	393	548	10	27
25	4	38	232	1,139	67	181	8	25
26	-	-	44	152	60	100	2	2
27	50	78	1,615	5,640	267	267	-	1
VI	206	678	3,349	10,500	427	813	626	1,403
28	60	167	1,220	4,273	65	153	98	328
29	76	171	983	2,910	204	342	124	315
30	10	83	126	452	3	4	122	181
31	-	101	74	169	-	-	-	4
32	40	82	328	1,093	139	386	26	81
33	2	3	139	190	0	0	126	200
34	2	8	20	55	0	0	70	169
35	6	18	13	18	-	0	0	3
36	-	12	88	259	1	1	33	90
37	1	2	3	30	-	-	27	31
38	8	32	355	1,052	14	26	-	1
VII	38	96	221	649	50	160	1,188	3,118
39	12	28	178	554	39	136	81	317
40	26	68	43	95	12	24	1,108	2,801
VIII	1	2	726	2,165	8	8	137	468
41	-	-	616	1,825	0	0	-	-
42	1	2	110	240	8	8	130	458
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10
IX	5	22	57	158	6	44	33	111
44	5	22	52	144	-	11	17	43
45	-	-	-	-	0	4	0	0
46	0	0	5	13	5	29	15	68
X	35	153	132	455	2	29	89	372
47	-	0	-	31	-	-	-	-
48	33	149	120	396	2	14	85	358
49	2	4	12	28	0	15	4	14
XI	1,262	2,022	2,839	8,647	949	2,119	8,945	23,405
50	-	4	453	1,221	1	5	304	737
51	-	-	54	181	-	-	31	42
52	148	458	1,112	3,434	292	478	196	890
53	10	11	27	278	7	58	3	33
54	18	50	70	241	266	469	107	467
55	950	1,282	695	1,702	266	627	1,050	3,715
56	4	15	32	63	-	-	30	115
57	-	-	-	1	0	12	283	735
58	4	26	50	228	34	49	94	239
59	3	5	63	85	1	1	4	13
60	9	10	196	915	51	134	29	113
61	112	135	4	40	7	187	2,638	5,567
62	3	25	65	126	0	47	2,978	7,158

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Sri Lanka		Thailand		Turkey		United Arab Emirates	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	-	18	133	24	53	1,201	3,581
XII	11	13	73	185	36	146	1,367	3,729
64	1	2	9	17	34	135	1,109	2,932
65	10	10	-	0	-	3	105	312
66	-	-	53	127	-	4	99	241
67	-	0	11	41	2	4	54	244
XIII	35	112	244	719	31	97	456	1,750
68	18	51	91	256	4	11	49	198
69	2	11	47	161	17	53	370	1,373
70	15	51	105	301	10	33	37	179
XIV	-	-	309	793	1	2	176	311
71	-	-	309	793	1	2	176	311
XV	260	946	5,337	22,227	109	453	1,699	6,126
72	30	215	4,110	18,908	3	22	154	898
73	50	188	364	1,035	57	202	555	1,909
74	3	8	43	153	7	20	1	55
75	-	-	3	20	-	-	-	-
76	1	6	226	485	-	-	40	127
78	-	-	22	72	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-
81	-	-	6	27	-	1	3	10
82	86	302	447	1,083	25	133	335	1,046
83	89	227	115	434	18	76	611	2,080
XVI	412	1,010	4,012	10,796	358	..	1,928	6,633
84	269	619	2,009	6,313	112	950	662	2,420
85	142	391	2,002	4,483	247	364	1,265	4,212
XVII	321	783	5,586	5,890	17	137	282	1,398
86	2	20	491	491	6	6	-	-
87	85	331	125	412	11	131	277	1,388
88	234	431	20	20	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	4,950	4,967	-	-	6	10
XVIII	35	67	156	481	102	263	110	257
90	21	41	141	437	28	95	72	156
91	5	7	5	7	37	130	32	79
92	10	18	11	38	37	38	6	22
XIX	236	436	433	3,745	-	25	85	222
93	236	436	433	3,745	-	25	85	222
XX	96	239	420	1,259	85	274	1,040	2,830
94	25	57	42	97	7	20	207	566
95	29	73	135	317	21	61	244	710
96	43	109	243	846	57	193	590	1,554
XXI	0	0	1	1	-	0	1	6
97	0	0	1	1	-	0	1	6

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Taiwan Province of China		Egypt		Libyan Arab JM		Morocco	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	23,760	69,804	7,378	17,456	4,560	8,663	3,891	10,411
I	886	3,514	6	13	-	-	22	49
01	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	62	304	-	-	-	-	-	-
03	729	2,946	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	28
05	95	258	6	13	-	-	21	21
II	794	1,993	713	2,819	2,790	5,570	2,698	6,691
06	3	11	1	1	-	-	-	-
07	145	255	698	2,795	66	289	64	65
08	24	64	2	5	-	-	-	-
09	12	29	12	16	1,504	2,681	2,629	6,602
10	30	30	0	0	1,220	2,600	-	11
11	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	494	1,403	0	2	-	-	5	14
13	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	81	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	88	318	2	5	-	-	-	-
15	88	318	2	5	-	-	-	-
IV	407	697	1,375	2,121	1,105	1,178	32	106
16	98	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	28	42	7	8	405	405	0	0
18	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	12	41	-	-	-	-	4	16
20	61	133	-	-	700	700	4	7
21	7	18	-	-	-	-	1	2
22	10	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	21	37	-	47	-	-	22	81
24	171	171	1,368	2,065	-	73	-	-
V	3,132	11,085	102	273	-	-	45	45
25	689	2,238	47	149	-	-	0	0
26	10	24	51	120	-	-	-	-
27	2,432	8,824	4	4	-	-	45	45
VI	1,406	4,424	930	2,226	69	81	38	153
28	794	2,470	164	384	-	-	7	12
29	232	880	217	480	-	1	3	6
30	73	157	1	8	69	74	17	49
31	7	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	116	380	508	1,180	-	-	10	65
33	39	92	6	7	-	5	-	1
34	10	19	-	3	-	-	1	1
35	-	4	0	3	-	-	-	1
36	-	1	2	12	-	1	-	-
37	9	58	17	62	-	-	-	14
38	126	341	15	88	-	-	-	4
VII	720	1,534	295	776	29	29	5	34
39	357	961	9	20	29	29	4	26
40	362	573	286	756	-	-	2	8
VIII	286	899	36	57	2	13	-	2
41	86	194	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	199	704	36	57	2	13	-	2
43	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX	1,195	2,512	8	17	-	-	1	6
44	1,140	2,365	7	8	-	-	1	5
45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
46	54	146	1	9	-	-	-	1
X	202	548	18[illegible]	424	0	0	1	5
47	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	184	522	181	417	-	-	0	4
49	17	25	4	7	0	0	0	1
XI	3,333	9,050	242	847	469	1,251	155	504
50	9	17	33	78	117	156	-	-
51	9	24	-	11	-	-	-	-
52	507	1,751	58	142	83	302	-	5
53	19	35	-	13	-	-	-	-
54	134	443	-	3	-	-	27	165
55	365	1,448	14	133	245	407	33	191
56	21	98	2	22	-	-	6	13
57	27	28	28	96	-	0	-	1
58	45	130	1	10	-	-	-	-
59	11	38	-	2	-	-	18	24
60	39	84	-	-	-	-	18	18
61	1,220	2,580	12	39	4	107	12	20
62	680	1,924	67	222	16	267	38	48

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Taiwan Province of China		Egypt		Libyan Arab JM		Morocco	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	245	449	28	77	4	12	3	17
XII	1,219	3,346	203	463	22	57	3	23
64	1,115	3,024	201	457	22	57	3	17
65	12	29	0	0	-	-	-	2
66	35	77	-	3	-	-	-	-
67	58	216	1	3	-	-	-	3
XIII	262	886	231	497	5	11	75	247
68	106	341	31	38	0	0	2	3
69	60	166	182	423	5	11	63	213
70	96	379	18	35	-	-	11	31
XIV	93	220	1	1	-	-	-	1
71	93	220	1	1	-	-	-	1
XV	3,433	12,667	693	1,645	47	71	202	774
72	1,667	6,966	11	30	-	-	51	72
73	623	1,649	293	649	20	27	70	311
74	323	737	5	22	-	0	5	7
75	-	0	4	8	-	-	-	-
76	95	442	2	12	11	11	1	16
78	85	511	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	144	946	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	274	722	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	15	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	168	528	291	623	3	5	35	198
83	39	129	86	301	13	27	41	170
XVI	4,680	10,997	1,609	3,149	20	333	220	800
84	880	2,475	532	1,500	20	313	125	612
85	3,800	8,523	1,077	1,649	0	20	95	188
XVII	200	631	297	580	-	0	3	159
86	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	0
87	195	547	196	391	-	0	3	10
88	-	-	101	189	-	-	-	-
89	-	65	-	0	-	-	-	150
XVIII	367	2,133	162	788	0	57	11	181
90	148	1,633	116	687	-	45	8	174
91	203	452	45	92	0	0	2	2
92	16	48	1	9	-	11	-	5
XIX	-	-	2	50	-	-	311	311
93	-	-	2	50	-	-	311	311
XX	1,040	2,328	286	705	1	10	70	318
94	365	791	14	53	0	5	13	63
95	526	1,224	76	215	1	1	23	82
96	149	312	196	437	-	4	33	173
XXI	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	0
97	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	0

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Sudan		Zaire		EEC		Belgium	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	757	4,367	298	777	242,902	760,147	17,601	53,952
I	-	-	-	-	8,887	30,699	322	1,196
01	-	-	-	-	44	155	1	1
02	-	-	-	-	1,494	4,943	140	664
03	-	-	-	-	1,931	4,785	67	148
04	-	-	-	-	682	2,253	88	307
05	-	-	-	-	4,730	18,563	26	76
II	2	200	-	-	10,158	42,390	945	4,449
06	-	-	-	-	130	345	3	7
07	-	59	-	-	4,358	21,398	690	3,349
08	-	-	-	-	449	2,008	-	-
09	0	0	-	-	1,779	4,351	50	156
10	-	137	-	-	139	444	-	61
11	-	-	-	-	23	8	-	-
12	2	4	-	-	2,376	12,443	180	785
13	-	-	-	-	61	330	1	1
14	-	-	-	-	248	878	21	88
III	-	-	-	-	1,338	2,866	3	10
15	-	-	-	-	1,336	2,866	3	10
IV	1	1	-	0	9,588	32,734	552	2,124
16	-	-	-	-	75	327	11	26
17	-	-	-	-	186	290	0	0
18	-	-	-	-	31	84	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	248	765	13	56
20	1	1	-	0	3,961	12,747	53	230
21	-	-	-	-	180	547	1	4
22	-	-	-	-	245	699	21	89
23	-	-	-	-	3,678	12,407	-	20
24	-	-	-	-	984	4,868	453	1,700
V	3	3	-	-	5,930	24,326	496	3,088
25	1	1	-	-	1,855	6,959	66	230
26	-	-	-	-	541	2,201	70	133
27	2	2	-	-	3,535	15,167	360	2,726
VI	46	202	15	98	28,876	92,031	2,845	8,709
28	31	87	-	0	6,487	17,296	1,048	3,022
29	1	2	-	0	14,581	46,670	1,271	3,996
30	5	21	-	63	2,634	9,357	217	804
31	-	-	-	-	3	14	-	1
32	5	50	4	5	1,281	3,906	132	381
33	-	16	3	4	642	3,016	2	9
34	-	20	4	17	163	817	2	6
35	-	2	0	0	112	376	5	5
36	-	1	2	4	805	2,330	22	58
37	4	4	-	-	6	90	0	5
38	-	-	2	5	2,162	7,602	147	424
VII	62	180	7	8	4,827	15,353	332	1,067
39	31	101	7	7	3,718	11,930	263	818
40	32	79	0	1	1,109	3,423	69	249
VIII	-	2	5	8	8,814	28,057	219	593
41	-	-	-	-	383	2,338	3	17
42	-	2	5	8	7,811	23,524	199	525
43	-	-	-	-	613	2,195	17	51
IX	-	-	-	1	5,575	20,480	420	1,273
44	-	-	-	0	2,565	8,696	202	479
45	-	-	-	-	24	113	3	3
46	-	-	-	1	2,986	11,671	216	790
X	31	88	2	3	606	2,270	6	55
47	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	10
48	31	88	1	3	537	2,042	2	41
49	0	0	0	0	69	216	4	5
XI	74	135	164	353	74,999	228,963	5,153	13,874
50	-	-	-	-	4,464	16,021	34	84
51	-	-	-	-	6,371	16,944	47	105
52	12	28	121	204	4,041	11,606	528	1,661
53	-	-	-	-	89	285	38	79
54	3	17	4	13	250	657	1	13
55	10	14	28	77	1,289	3,691	179	535
56	5	9	-	25	152	401	19	48
57	-	-	-	-	5,870	16,731	372	1,150
58	16	16	-	-	427	1,395	23	54
59	-	1	-	-	146	310	12	29
60	-	-	-	-	742	1,734	-	4
61	4	4	5	10	10,925	34,157	736	1,865
62	-	-	4	16	29,477	93,491	1,521	3,828

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Sudan		Zaire		EEC		Belgium	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	24	46	1	8	10,755	31,539	1,642	4,419
XII	111	242	4	15	15,924	50,141	1,213	3,474
64	111	242	3	14	12,858	41,372	1,096	2,989
65	-	-	-	-	1,473	4,165	38	270
66	-	-	-	-	561	1,351	27	76
67	-	-	0	0	1,032	3,253	52	139
XIII	97	258	4	9	4,531	15,243	230	691
68	9	24	-	0	364	1,356	29	79
69	15	81	-	-	3,374	11,132	168	498
70	72	152	4	9	793	2,755	33	114
XIV	-	-	-	-	859	2,381	507	1,319
71	-	-	-	-	859	2,381	507	1,319
XV	102	419	32	124	13,561	46,775	568	2,413
72	15	34	-	-	1,101	3,300	24	61
73	41	180	14	45	5,667	17,565	332	1,066
74	6	10	-	0	106	249	2	9
75	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
76	-	-	-	0	678	2,159	10	16
78	-	-	-	2	0	6	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	2	29	-	1
80	-	1	-	-	473	2,776	-	164
81	-	-	-	-	755	3,580	32	155
82	2	12	4	37	3,801	13,101	130	513
83	39	182	14	40	977	3,371	38	427
XVI	164	579	45	113	22,666	52,735	878	2,380
84	143	336	1	49	10,544	27,824	228	786
85	21	243	45	64	12,121	24,911	650	1,594
XVII	41	149	3	4	6,977	13,366	2,152	4,415
86	-	-	-	-	1,970	2,594	-	-
87	31	118	3	4	2,760	6,029	51	243
88	10	32	-	-	93	387	-	-
89	-	-	-	-	2,154	4,364	2,101	4,172
XVIII	3	9	0	4	3,451	9,651	78	236
90	3	9	0	1	2,305	6,844	51	167
91	-	-	-	2	759	1,639	18	29
92	-	-	-	1	387	1,169	9	40
XIX	-	1,829	-	-	176	499	92	194
93	-	1,829	-	-	176	499	92	194
XX	18	72	17	34	14,159	48,752	567	2,310
94	2	22	11	23	4,097	13,019	166	434
95	-	3	0	0	8,199	30,661	334	1,721
96	16	48	6	11	1,863	5,072	66	156
XXI	-	-	-	-	103	433	25	68
97	-	-	-	-	103	433	25	68

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Denmark		United Kingdom		Germany		France	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	4,345	15,205	30,662	92,281	80,415	244,739	23,104	76,351
I	10	24	723	2,196	3,489	13,967	1,103	3,849
01	0	1	-	28	20	32	6	24
02	-	-	157	373	370	988	351	1,241
03	-	0	125	298	297	712	446	1,669
04	-	1	141	529	203	880	8	51
05	10	22	301	969	2,599	11,355	293	864
II	19	191	1,088	4,376	2,242	7,991	980	3,833
06	1	3	2	9	7	31	8	41
07	2	58	238	1,081	925	4,337	319	1,731
08	-	-	108	737	146	452	89	558
09	13	113	491	1,224	479	1,254	485	1,028
10	2	8	7	37	11	38	-	-
11	-	0	-	1	5	8	-	13
12	1	8	174	1,008	588	1,630	47	274
13	-	1	-	5	35	173	11	79
14	0	0	68	275	46	120	22	107
III	-	-	247	276	61	201	169	545
15	-	-	247	276	61	201	169	545
IV	118	343	1,718	4,408	3,209	12,710	1,207	3,430
16	-	-	16	46	19	50	5	106
17	-	-	3	14	-	3	83	89
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	1	2	65	211	45	103	33	92
20	21	58	236	676	2,215	7,837	295	782
21	4	12	36	123	22	123	13	59
22	1	1	21	60	26	105	117	254
23	92	265	1,135	2,680	835	3,589	639	1,728
24	-	4	206	599	46	900	21	320
V	176	236	213	1,635	931	4,544	895	4,928
25	5	27	130	475	362	1,537	3	125
26	-	-	67	185	45	339	31	133
27	171	210	17	975	524	2,667	862	4,671
VI	563	1,892	2,386	8,304	9,240	31,559	2,133	6,456
28	5	41	397	1,549	754	2,005	1,120	2,203
29	487	1,488	981	3,273	6,100	21,025	541	1,617
30	29	140	102	355	1,437	5,045	120	532
31	-	-	2	8	-	1	-	-
32	22	85	256	785	39	117	10	38
33	1	1	163	797	68	429	187	902
34	2	30	26	117	22	180	10	53
35	-	0	29	115	25	73	6	9
36	17	103	69	367	488	1,646	2	37
37	-	-	3	4	0	10	3	56
38	0	4	359	933	306	1,029	133	1,008
VII	141	518	805	2,423	1,325	4,347	639	1,476
39	134	478	678	2,048	1,019	3,557	436	1,043
40	8	40	126	374	305	790	203	433
VIII	318	798	1,146	3,286	4,032	11,335	769	2,985
41	-	0	3	41	10	87	36	160
42	263	709	1,035	2,844	3,792	10,463	698	2,627
43	54	89	107	401	231	786	35	199
IX	71	262	553	2,172	1,570	5,356	730	2,638
44	20	62	263	924	802	2,862	288	957
45	-	-	-	8	7	17	0	3
46	51	201	290	1,240	761	2,477	441	1,678
X	23	51	147	521	157	510	118	446
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	17	41	140	486	132	431	108	403
49	6	10	7	25	25	79	10	44
XI	1,923	7,489	10,499	30,775	24,972	76,346	6,105	20,298
50	1	10	193	579	1,462	6,942	234	1,049
51	-	-	1,171	3,536	695	2,435	22	102
52	153	455	867	2,236	1,130	2,492	297	1,026
53	-	-	14	99	11	31	3	21
54	0	1	15	44	80	142	66	160
55	20	185	151	492	372	1,019	108	317
56	10	16	6	26	24	64	15	28
57	4	21	1,691	5,742	2,825	7,372	162	456
58	8	40	69	452	61	182	50	89
59	-	-	10	32	1	18	7	7
60	0	0	276	579	9	20	67	93
61	832	2,723	1,686	4,394	3,410	10,200	1,020	4,727
62	820	3,384	3,341	9,676	12,022	37,148	3,375	10,201

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Denmark		United Kingdom		Germany		France	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	75	653	1,009	2,889	2,870	8,279	680	2,025
XII	201	701	1,155	3,426	5,716	15,981	2,436	7,552
64	136	494	776	2,366	4,880	13,805	2,100	6,539
65	39	134	183	434	156	484	229	717
66	7	31	104	269	212	366	36	100
67	19	41	92	358	467	1,326	70	196
XIII	42	200	472	2,062	1,263	3,642	465	1,658
68	4	28	24	102	140	512	18	65
69	25	147	297	1,404	855	2,365	400	1,439
70	13	25	151	556	269	766	47	154
XIV	1	5	35	183	104	157	146	484
71	1	5	35	183	104	157	146	484
XV	224	876	2,050	6,546	3,886	12,204	1,145	4,262
72	8	11	49	96	241	755	104	629
73	95	330	1,012	3,318	2,134	6,275	388	1,394
74	-	-	27	67	42	70	5	10
75	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
76	36	211	59	275	337	994	89	141
78	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
79	-	0	2	2	0	4	-	-
80	-	-	61	109	1	260	-	-
81	-	-	113	530	39	177	27	80
82	83	316	575	1,633	867	3,199	406	1,577
83	3	9	152	516	227	471	126	430
XVI	198	542	3,112	6,240	10,066	21,606	1,562	4,222
84	51	196	1,156	2,908	4,789	10,926	556	1,938
85	147	346	1,956	3,332	5,276	10,680	1,006	2,284
XVII	47	186	1,215	2,499	2,436	3,845	478	1,038
86	26	147	1,012	1,347	747	912	1	1
87	21	40	175	946	1,646	2,856	405	783
88	-	-	28	197	15	34	47	150
89	-	-	0	9	28	44	26	104
XVIII	64	147	492	1,462	1,011	2,703	575	1,535
90	63	136	289	963	781	2,130	232	751
91	1	11	123	245	148	362	267	498
92	0	1	80	254	82	211	76	286
XIX	3	5	6	33	55	176	17	79
93	3	5	6	33	55	176	17	79
XX	203	736	2,600	9,452	4,582	15,315	1,431	4,595
94	52	271	711	1,995	1,427	4,465	442	1,262
95	133	404	1,632	6,702	2,690	9,604	779	2,714
96	18	61	258	755	466	1,245	210	618
XXI	1	2	3	7	69	305	3	42
97	1	2	3	7	69	305	3	42

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Italy		Netherlands		Greece		Portugal	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	34,510	109,515	35,287	120,026	2,534	8,235	1,432	4,400
I	452	1,362	1,777	6,567	49	54	31	56
01	6	39	10	29	-	-	-	0
02	83	241	394	1,418	-	-	-	17
03	8	120	210	763	45	45	6	9
04	36	148	19	70	1	3	19	19
05	319	813	1,142	4,287	3	5	6	10
II	2,538	9,347	2,079	11,193	54	157	17	168
06	54	110	56	133	-	-	-	-
07	2,368	8,451	339	2,099	4	18	10	160
08	24	45	50	172	6	33	-	-
09	8	28	219	535	13	18	3	3
10	2	5	117	347	-	-	-	-
11	16	71	1	2	-	-	-	0
12	36	539	1,223	7,698	32	89	4	5
13	14	39	-	1	-	-	-	-
14	17	59	73	207	-	-	-	-
III	16	72	787	1,656	37	74	-	0
15	16	72	787	1,656	37	74	-	0
IV	1,023	4,035	1,508	4,731	96	360	30	119
16	0	5	3	33	-	-	4	4
17	0	0	99	180	-	-	0	0
18	-	-	31	84	-	-	-	-
19	13	42	66	222	1	1	1	1
20	40	206	1,026	2,757	1	4	2	14
21	9	78	70	108	-	0	20	24
22	34	115	11	34	-	1	1	5
23	927	3,588	44	425	-	-	2	3
24	-	2	158	887	95	355	-	68
V	1,616	3,665	1,357	5,540	29	37	-	-
25	187	887	949	3,348	22	29	-	-
26	65	280	223	1,048	7	8	-	-
27	1,365	2,497	185	1,144	-	-	-	-
VI	2,489	6,551	7,127	21,753	118	346	74	206
28	562	966	2,425	6,872	10	12	3	15
29	1,209	3,136	2,689	8,264	47	114	15	25
30	292	982	291	787	21	136	3	11
31	-	2	0	0	1	1	-	-
32	168	564	545	1,646	9	27	11	26
33	26	100	103	464	24	39	-	11
34	18	50	66	300	2	10	6	36
35	39	135	9	37	-	-	-	-
36	9	75	169	526	-	-	-	-
37	-	5	-	-	0	0	-	-
38	166	534	831	2,857	4	7	37	83
VII	377	1,337	944	3,091	66	214	38	79
39	244	833	812	2,678	36	108	17	37
40	133	504	132	413	30	106	20	42
VIII	925	3,778	988	3,864	58	174	54	157
41	261	1,622	3	16	-	12	19	34
42	569	1,859	947	3,557	58	159	19	103
43	95	297	38	291	-	3	16	20
IX	729	3,316	1,026	3,180	81	372	58	263
44	285	1,107	523	1,429	10	71	16	83
45	6	37	1	8	-	12	-	-
46	438	2,172	502	1,743	71	290	42	180
X	50	175	76	236	1	20	1	8
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	37	159	73	223	1	19	1	8
49	12	16	4	13	0	0	0	0
XI	17,185	51,638	5,344	15,936	708	1,981	333	885
50	2,471	7,080	18	94	11	14	-	1
51	4,052	9,962	280	477	-	-	-	-
52	255	730	407	1,195	20	126	69	268
53	1	28	18	22	-	0	-	-
54	45	180	13	23	1	8	4	16
55	156	438	200	371	3	7	3	4
56	19	50	12	57	21	49	-	11
57	514	1,323	70	177	48	98	33	39
58	28	151	85	158	68	132	4	22
59	58	128	22	34	10	37	18	18
60	368	989	3	14	6	11	-	3
61	1,989	6,179	1,002	3,250	8	31	19	62
62	5,135	17,676	2,018	6,811	116	362	91	200

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Italy		Netherlands		Greece		Portugal	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	2,094	6,723	1,197	3,252	396	1,105	92	243
XII	1,897	7,211	2,100	7,275	339	1,509	75	310
64	1,331	5,748	1,748	6,087	230	1,265	47	142
65	424	1,012	147	548	67	122	11	29
66	21	78	88	202	20	38	4	91
67	121	373	117	438	23	84	13	48
XIII	578	1,778	819	2,637	104	334	146	373
68	34	158	84	325	14	36	4	11
69	477	1,339	611	1,832	80	264	114	321
70	67	280	125	481	10	34	27	41
XIV	52	153	2	29	0	2	1	6
71	52	153	2	29	0	2	1	6
XV	953	3,084	3,718	14,035	292	1,061	179	613
72	27	86	550	2,171	-	1	2	16
73	518	1,507	758	2,368	132	429	49	138
74	17	41	4	25	4	5	5	8
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	16	25	119	445	8	11	-	7
78	-	6	0	0	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	0	22	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	411	2,242	-	-	-	-
81	35	78	509	2,505	-	-	-	-
82	220	778	1,241	3,881	77	354	88	355
83	121	562	125	378	72	260	35	89
XVI	1,484	5,048	3,757	9,176	174	602	171	348
84	730	2,668	2,337	6,806	60	235	85	216
85	754	2,380	1,420	2,370	114	367	86	132
XVII	226	362	248	602	23	85	16	86
86	183	183	2	5	-	-	-	-
87	41	166	246	592	22	72	16	86
88	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	-	9	-	5	0	13	-	-
XVIII	349	1,097	699	1,896	45	128	33	76
90	223	737	573	1,654	17	56	23	42
91	96	232	66	118	22	57	4	17
92	30	128	60	123	6	15	6	16
XIX	1	1	-	2	0	1	3	8
93	1	1	-	2	0	1	3	8
XX	1,572	5,506	1,930	6,627	257	724	173	639
94	381	1,525	582	2,085	96	193	13	126
95	1,001	3,445	942	3,592	126	418	122	369
96	190	536	405	950	35	113	39	144
XXI	0	1	-	2	1	1	1	1
97	0	1	-	2	1	1	1	1

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Spain		Austria		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	10,167	32,912	2,439	6,954	900	1,981	1,830	3,763
I	930	1,420	8	51	-	-	4	12
01	0	1	-	0	-	-	-	-
02	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-
03	727	1,020	0	0	-	-	-	-
04	168	245	1	3	-	-	4	12
05	35	154	7	7	-	-	-	0
II	196	683	25	38	234	234	605	1,364
06	4	11	-	2	-	-	-	-
07	63	115	24	32	-	-	0	104
08	26	62	-	0	-	-	-	-
09	10	41	0	4	-	0	-	11
10	-	0	-	-	234	234	488	855
11	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	91	404	-	0	-	0	116	335
13	-	30	0	0	-	-	-	-
14	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	17	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	17	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV	118	420	54	178	32	32	44	206
16	17	58	6	7	32	32	22	22
17	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	10	35	1	3	-	-	-	2
20	66	170	39	135	-	-	22	67
21	5	15	5	8	-	0	1	1
22	13	36	2	15	-	0	-	-
23	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	6	6	-	10	-	-	-	114
V	167	571	0	346	0	0	-	23
25	86	225	-	19	-	-	-	-
26	29	70	-	11	0	0	-	-
27	52	276	0	317	-	-	-	23
VI	1,837	6,084	84	428	25	75	215	289
28	155	597	41	170	1	12	0	4
29	1,207	3,656	17	176	23	50	8	8
30	150	561	7	26	0	5	52	63
31	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	53	190	0	1	-	0	-	-
33	69	261	-	0	0	0	6	6
34	9	34	13	14	-	-	1	1
35	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	29	119	0	7	-	-	83	83
37	-	10	-	-	1	9	-	4
38	165	654	6	34	-	-	65	120
VII	130	703	70	80	30	30	4	102
39	50	237	65	73	29	29	2	3
40	79	466	5	6	1	1	2	99
VIII	296	1,047	105	183	21	32	66	137
41	56	350	-	-	-	1	-	20
42	220	639	103	176	21	31	58	109
43	20	58	2	7	-	0	9	9
IX	326	1,615	22	112	-	0	0	1
44	146	699	7	39	-	0	0	0
45	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	0
46	173	892	15	73	-	-	-	1
X	25	238	0	10	0	0	1	1
47	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	23	211	0	9	-	-	1	1
49	2	25	0	1	0	0	0	1
XI	2,518	9,112	732	2,613	270	552	784	1,408
50	36	164	8	38	-	-	-	20
51	103	326	-	1	-	-	-	-
52	256	1,325	-	56	1	1	-	3
53	4	5	-	-	0	0	-	-
54	25	72	7	13	0	0	-	0
55	40	213	-	-	0	0	3	13
56	26	51	-	1	-	-	-	-
57	139	293	21	81	-	0	-	-
58	32	95	0	3	1	2	-	0
59	7	7	-	1	-	-	-	-
60	9	15	3	3	0	0	-	-
61	194	658	211	747	24	47	338	650
62	977	4,032	374	1,370	240	497	443	720

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Spain		Austria		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	670	1,856	107	298	2	3	0	1
XII	605	2,071	403	928	92	133	28	82
64	365	[illegible]	382	865	91	132	20	74
65	152	367	2	20	–	–	–	–
66	41	100	2	4	–	–	1	1
67	56	243	15	38	1	1	7	7
XIII	390	1,792	20	62	–	1	1	5
68	13	37	0	0	–	–	–	–
69	326	1,452	18	53	–	0	1	5
70	51	302	2	8	–	1	0	0
XIV	6	39	0	4	–	–	0	0
71	6	39	0	4	–	–	0	0
XV	482	1,480	35	140	0	2	21	25
72	96	98	–	4	–	–	–	–
73	218	641	22	50	–	1	1	1
74	1	13	–	0	–	–		–
75	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
76	3	34		2	–	–		–
78	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
79	0	0	0	0	–	–	19	19
80	–	–		–	–	–	–	–
81	1	62	–	2	–	–	–	–
82	97	451	0	62	0	0	0	4
83	67	184	2	17	–	0	0	0
XVI	1,139	2,363	324	733	70	[illegible]	3	22
84	453	994	42	170	40	287	2	7
85	686	1,369	282	563	30	68	0	15
XVII	133	240	151	151	77	466	26	26
86	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–
87	133	240	151	151	77	466	26	26
88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XVIII	92	337	89	115	16	26	6	19
90	51	[illegible]	13	34	14	24	6	19
91	9	57	76	77	0	0	0	0
92	31	83	–	3	2	2	–	–
XIX	–	–	8	39	–	–	–	–
93	–	–	8	39	–	–	–	–
XX	759	2,659	313	745	32	42	21	39
94	200	611	43	181	9	16	3	3
95	384	1,577	254	521	19	20	15	25
96	175	471	16	43	5	6	4	11
XXI	1	5	–	–	–	0	–	0
97	1	5	–	–	–	0	–	0

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 1000

Sec.& Div.	Finland		Hungary		Norway		Poland	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	2,385	9,263	2,446	4,506	2,437	14,333	5,083	11,925
I	1	3	9	9	9	20	618	933
01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	65
03	0	1	-	1	9	20	0	0
04	-	0	-	-	-	-	598	843
05	1	2	-	-	-	-	20	31
II	8	54	66	229	7	35	1,294	2,309
06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	4	11	-	2	6	25	-	17
08	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	1
09	1	1	3	18	-	1	90	339
10	-	-	23	96	-	-	1,085	1,768
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	1	38	39	108	-	1	112	178
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	2	2	-	-	1	14	-	-
III	-	-	0	2	3	10	-	1
15	-	-	0	2	0	10	-	1
IV	124	371	15	29	34	331	176	348
16	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-
17	0	0	8	3	-	-	12	44
18	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	1	1	-	0	0	-	2
20	122	366	6	11	30	320	159	288
21	2	2	0	14	1	2	0	10
22	1	2	0	0	-	0	1	4
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	5	332	85	85	113	442	15	79
25	0	3	2	2	0	7	2	2
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	4	329	83	83	113	435	13	70
VI	416	876	254	399	100	326	587	864
28	334	449	-	-	44	140	12	21
29	46	240	93	127	12	96	22	46
30	24	138	22	56	14	33	45	118
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	1	4	0	0	-	-	36	75
33	-	0	4	12	-	-	125	215
34	0	8	3	3	2	5	2	2
35	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
36	7	28	-	-	26	36	-	-
37	-	0	1	1	-	4	34	75
38	4	8	131	201	1	11	308	300
VII	55	168	3	8	32	315	4	35
39	53	153	2	6	25	278	4	31
40	1	15	2	2	7	37	-	1
VIII	127	571	86	115	177	542	28	60
41	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	118	528	85	113	177	541	19	54
43	9	43	1	2	-	1	9	17
IX	39	186	3	10	29	116	10	28
44	7	67	2	5	11	37	7	22
45	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
46	33	119	0	4	18	78	3	8
X	6	20	3	4	3	9	7	35
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	5	19	3	3	3	9	6	34
49	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
XI	870	3,139	1,131	2,275	1,043	3,342	1,583	3,919
50	1	7	28	38	-	2	10	17
51	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	34	108	1	26	9	39	99	164
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
54	0	0	2	2	-	-	0	10
55	1	2	-	2	45	72	16	87
56	0	6	-	-	1	3	-	4
57	42	69	2	3	31	49	1	5
58	3	5	0	0	2	7	6	6
59	2	7	-	-	3	5	-	-
60	-	1	22	40	-	3	3	9
61	105	514	381	783	459	1,487	311	1,175
62	654	2,307	633	1,232	284	867	1,085	2,325

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Finland		Hungary		Norway		Poland	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	26	96	62	149	209	808	53	117
XII	347	937	315	581	223	718	580	1,785
64	295	792	309	571	190	607	551	1,741
65	30	110	-	1	25	94	1	3
66	5	15	3	5	-	3	-	4
67	17	20	3	3	7	14	29	38
XIII	38	114	4	7	39	147	6	7
68	0	6	0	0	1	20	2	2
69	30	87	4	7	36	122	2	4
70	8	21	-	0	2	5	1	1
XIV	0	0	1	13	1	4	0	3
71	0	0	1	13	1	4	0	3
XV	149	459	338	357	52	208	791	864
72	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	95	221	8	16	31	124	7	18
74	-	3	-	0	2	8	-	0
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	7	15	-	0	-	1	-	-
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
80	-	-	321	321	-	-	387	387
81	-	22	-	-	1	1	372	377
82	40	175	4	6	17	67	21	54
83	7	22	4	14	0	7	3	26
XVI	91	264	29	87	114	238	39	105
84	41	114	7	33	35	132	13	44
85	50	150	22	54	79	106	26	61
XVII	5	15	10	33	9	6,477	16	37
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	5	15	10	33	9	31	16	37
88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	-	-	-	6,447	-	-
XVIII	7	29	6	78	16	28	7	61
90	5	16	1	74	15	25	4	54
91	2	8	1	1	-	1	3	6
92	1	5	3	3	1	2	-	1
XIX	0	1,326	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	0	1,326	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX	97	391	79	177	102	424	221	441
94	31	141	17	55	58	158	34	45
95	38	173	40	74	33	229	131	260
96	28	77	22	48	11	38	56	137
XXI	2	4	0	0	-	-	0	0
97	2	4	0	0	-	-	0	0

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Romania		Sweden		Switzerland		Yugoslavia	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	3,811	7,760	5,952	21,525	4,442	15,978	309	1,296
I	-	-	136	565	136	366	-	16
01	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
02	-	-	27	190	75	204	-	-
03	-	-	105	340	3	3	-	-
04	-	-	-	17	-	1	-	-
05	-	-	4	19	57	157	-	16
II	3	3	18	84	218	1,072	-	18
06	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
07	-	-	12	21	202	942	-	-
08	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-
09	3	3	1	11	1	6	-	2
10	-	-	-	0	1	2	-	-
11	-	-	0	0	6	58	-	-
12	-	-	3	44	9	64	-	16
13	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	1	2	-	0	-	-
III	-	-	57	280	-	1	-	-
15	-	-	57	280	-	1	-	-
IV	1,809	2,506	394	1,009	739	3,641	53	53
16	9	9	19	27	-	-	-	-
17	1,774	2,424	-	0	-	3	-	-
18	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	
19	2	2	4	6	-	1	-	-
20	-	17	339	895	94	468	-	-
21	-	0	29	63	0	1	-	-
22	3	3	0	12	2	10	-	-
23	-	-	3	6	643	3,082	-	-
24	15	46	-	-	-	76	53	53
V	363	2,031	16	73	29	68	10	16
25	99	229	2	7	29	39	-	-
26	-	19	14	59	-	24	10	16
27	264	1,783	1	7	-	5	-	-
VI	141	318	170	947	289	842	16	52
28	24	83	75	479	21	40	1	1
29	7	13	55	299	184	527	6	17
30	7	7	12	71	52	145	9	23
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	8	16	1	3	22	42	-	0
33	21	22	1	2	5	28	-	11
34	-	-	12	18	-	0	-	-
35	-	0	-	-	4	13	-	-
36	-	-	6	45	-	11	-	-
37	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-
38	74	176	9	28	1	33	-	1
VII	17	167	44	144	33	85	1	1
39	17	18	40	118	33	82	1	1
40	-	149	3	26	0	3	0	0
VIII	23	33	596	1,836	190	523	-	1
41	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-
42	22	24	565	1,794	104	260	-	1
43	1	10	31	41	85	260	-	-
IX	0	1	149	481	27	75	0	0
44	0	1	54	169	7	13	0	0
45	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	94	312	20	63	-	-
X	2	17	15	35	15	49	1	1
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	1	12	11	31	8	30	0	0
49	0	5	4	4	6	19	0	1
XI	406	877	2,703	8,921	1,736	6,978	203	908
50	2	2	78	67	683	3,154	11	20
51	-	-	1	21	73	170	-	-
52	14	32	30	109	55	243	40	172
53	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-
54	2	136	7	8	5	35	-	-
55	2	12	12	41	6	9	1	8
56	-	-	2	6	-	0	-	-
57	-	-	149	517	99	648	0	3
58	6	45	12	26	6	18	-	-
59	-	-	7	23	0	1	-	-
60	-	5	0	0	10	10	4	4
61	97	193	1,002	3,196	286	1,218	2	131
62	237	375	1,220	4,221	447	1,285	5	227

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ Million

Sec & Div.	Romania		Sweden		Switzerland		Yugoslavia	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	36	77	232	636	69	186	141	344
XII	111	237	251	857	143	386	9	150
64	106	230	209	779	124	283	9	149
65	0	0	21	85	7	36	–	1
66	2	7	9	13	2	11	–	–
67	4	4	16	61	20	50	–	–
XIII	6	20	128	526	21	88	–	6
68	0	9	12	45	0	5	–	0
69	5	11	103	343	21	72	–	6
70	–	1	23	138	0	11	–	–
XIV	3	7	0	4	154	242	–	0
71	3	7	0	4	154	242	–	0
XV	66	136	236	842	122	314	1	3
72	24	24	49	530	0	18	–	–
73	2	83	73	251	6	34	–	–
74	–	–	0	2	0	0	–	–
75		–				–	–	–
76	–	–	13	20	1	7		–
78		–			–	–	–	2
79		–					–	–
80	21	21	–	–				–
81	–	0	12	70	–	0	–	–
82	0	8	86	317	113	249	1	1
83	8	10	5	21	8	1	–	–
XVI	752	943	328	884	64	210	–	25
84	631	742	126	284	29	100	–	17
85	121	201	203	600	36	110	–	8
XVII	39	249	136	2,292	9	166	7	17
86	–	–	121	156	9	153	–	–
87	28	238	8	47	0	13	7	17
88	11	11	7	7	–	–	–	–
89	–		–	2,082	–		–	–
XVIII	16	35	59	147	379	[illegible]	0	0
90	13	23	41	104	31	98	0	0
91	3	11	16	33	348	350	–	–
92	–	10	2	10	0	4	–	
XIX	–	–	0	0	–	9	–	–
93	–	–	0	0	–	9	–	–
XX	61	150	415	1,315	137	397	9	29
94	15	29	209	733	63	158		3
95	12	51	154	388	46	150	3	7
96	34	70	52	194	29	89	7	18
XXI	–	–	0	1	1	5	–	–
97	–	–	0	1	1	5	–	–

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Sec.& Div.	Russian Federation 4th quarter	 year to date	Argentina 4th quarter	 year to date	Brazil 4th quarter	 year to date	Chile 4th quarter	 year to date
Total	100,645	233,692	4,322	[illegible]	1,900	6,178	4,309	12,812
I	613	3,361	15	27	22	33	7	72
01	4	5						-
02	159	2,308	-					-
03	87	124	-					0
04	179	581	0	1		1	1	0
05	185	287	11	23	3	23	1	8
II	5,308	12,783	1	-	1	19	0	6
06	0	0	-			-	-	-
07	627	1,089	-	0			0	4
08	1,615	3,130						-
09	546	768		1			2	3
10	2,308	7,846	1	1			-	0
11	144	353	-					0
12	217	531	-	1		10	1	2
13	1	4	-	1	1	4	-	
14	-	24		-				
III	105	348			104	302	0	7
15	105	343	-		104	325	0	4
IV	16,436	49,501		1	23	38	6	68
16	2,823	7,985	1	-			-	0
17	8,479	30,787		-				1
18	190	303		-	-			-
19	790	1,626	1	-			0	1
20	116	252	-	1	-		1	28
21	404	1,141	-	-	0		1	-
22	2,737	5,524	-	-	-	-	-	1
23	8	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	1,090	1,850	-	-	23	23	1	21
V	611	3,188	1	69	1,072	1,075	8	8
25	240	2,301	1	62	0	83	1	1
26	305	422	-	0	1	1	6	6
27	66	254	1	4	1,066	1,000	1	1
VI	1,336	5,213	328	1,210	319	730	205	490
28	301	1,447	21	75	70	135	51	28
29	152	468	112	303	117	49	75	122
30	237	1,752	5	36	3	22	63	131
31	-	-	-	-				-
32	148	275	43	130	48	148	19	49
33	44	287	-	8	2	6	0	8
34	61	103	1	3	-	1	3	9
35	8	18	0	1	-		0	0
36	13	13	9	184	-	-	3	10
37	32	119	8	9		-	-	
38	341	458	118	327	4	98	48	131
VII	456	2,310	25	103	38	97	53	139
39	413	1,591	11	54	30	82	17	72
40	43	719	14	49	7	15	36	66
VIII	11,193	21,085	19	41	16	18	52	99
41	5	36	-	-	-	-	7	10
42	7,692	14,341	19	41	16	18	44	89
43	3,496	6,709	-	0	-	-	-	-
IX	25	125	25	77	0	16	13	55
44	24	107	6	24	0	15	11	46
45	0	18	1	5	-	-	-	1
46	1	1	18	52		1	2	8
X	146	532	2	5	1	2	7	16
47	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	124	488	1	3	1	1	7	15
49	22	44	1	2	0	1	0	0
XI	43,632	85,695	1,640	5,004	200	514	2,137	5,325
50	7	559	-	0	-	4	-	6
51	57	128	14	78	-	-	3	11
52	328	1,012	77	375	3	27	246	541
53	10	25	-	-	114	350	-	14
54	257	832	35	118	-	-	40	63
55	206	831	484	1,591	24	24	227	571
56	50	138	-	-	-	-	9	17
57	88	414	-	7	-	22	-	0
58	1,006	1,711	158	234	-	1	12	17
59	73	131	-	0	-	-	-	1
60	51	119	-	4	-	13	43	108
61	7,168	16,424	121	206	0	10	232	836
62	30,033	51,621	721	2,174	51	53	1,014	2,325

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Russian Federation		Argentina		Brazil		Chile	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	4,299	11,748	31	126	7	9	311	784
XII	7,968	20,098	188	595	97	221	286	810
64	7,801	19,465	176	524	79	178	226	691
65	105	486	7	30	-	4	7	22
66	17	88	-	24	18	37	51	94
67	46	59	5	17	-	2	2	3
XIII	1,813	3,098	40	137	14	49	79	248
68	121	348	3	9	-	-	9	22
69	1,593	2,512	35	119	10	43	62	199
70	99	238	2	8	4	6	8	26
XIV	1	3	0	0	-	0	0	0
71	1	3	0	0	-	0	0	0
XV	2,186	2,882	314	783	114	322	495	1,575
72	49	161	-	-	-	-	1	5
73	40	282	113	277	50	70	142	404
74	15	76	-	0	-	-	0	1
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	80	158	-	-	-	3	1	2
78	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	61	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	1,638	1,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	106	106	2	9	2	13	-	-
82	111	188	97	249	10	64	263	830
83	86	110	101	248	52	172	88	333
XVI	5,756	15,309	818	1,991	398	1,291	773	2,143
84	3,288	9,696	373	916	306	1,112	317	1,091
85	2,468	5,613	445	1,075	92	179	455	1,052
XVII	1,206	4,058	470	1,470	139	257	98	539
86	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	1,206	3,837	470	1,470	139	257	96	531
88	-	221	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
XVIII	274	1,043	118	224	67	156	63	167
90	271	1,027	80	163	45	79	41	105
91	2	14	38	59	15	70	14	37
92	2	2	-	2	7	7	8	25
XIX	18	18	-	12	-	-	4	14
93	18	18	-	12	-	-	4	14
XX	1,505	3,001	229	660	86	210	477	1,094
94	760	1,137	89	194	6	34	146	340
95	130	174	62	236	7	32	159	385
96	616	1,690	78	230	73	144	171	368
XXI	5	7	-	-	-	4	-	2
97	5	7	-	-	-	4	-	2

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Cuba		Mexico		Peru		Uruguay	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	5,213	20,023	6,672	15,774	1,284	3,547	430	1,790
I	-	-	27	105	0	0	-	7
01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
04	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	3
05	-	-	24	96	-	-	-	3
II	1,376	6,613	752	1,272	0	6	1	4
06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	638	3,203	0	0	0	1	-	-
08	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
09	10	11	-	39	0	5	1	1
10	728	3,333	727	1,154	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	67	25	72	-	0	-	3
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
IV	46	708	2	432	13	31	2	2
16	-	155	-	-	0	0	-	-
17	-	-	-	0	2	5	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
19	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	0
20	46	47	-	97	7	15	-	-
21	-	2	-	2	0	2	-	0
22	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	-
23	-	505	2	11	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	322	-	-	-	-
V	7	147	58	557	329	528	-	-
25	7	33	44	149	0	1	-	-
26	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
27	-	112	14	406	329	527	-	-
VI	926	3,086	582	1,262	55	114	28	121
28	282	864	38	139	3	4	1	1
29	226	887	365	752	0	26	2	45
30	380	1,130	141	231	44	59	21	54
31	-	3	-	0	-	-	-	-
32	-	1	18	28	1	4	3	4
33	-	2	7	24	-	-	-	2
34	-	-	3	6	1	4	-	-
35	-	6	-	-	-	-	0	4
36	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5
37	38	58	-	1	-	1	0	0
38	-	135	12	83	1	11	1	7
VII	565	1,550	28	51	2	10	4	9
39	24	38	14	27	1	2	3	4
40	541	1,512	15	24	1	9	1	4
VIII	1	1	48	86	-	0	1	2
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	1	1	48	86	-	0	1	2
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IX	-	-	48	80	0	0	5	8
44	-	-	5	23	-	0	0	2
45	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	43	57	0	0	5	6
X	12	113	6	34	18	19	1	4
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	12	14	1	22	17	18	0	1
49	-	99	5	12	1	2	1	2
XI	293	681	1,779	4,549	22	28	138	868
50	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	-	51	109	222	4	6	9	35
53	103	276	34	68	-	0	-	-
54	-	-	26	123	-	-	-	14
55	-	11	327	805	15	15	16	41
56	6	49	-	-	-	-	-	2
57	-	-	9	46	-	-	11	18
58	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	6
59	-	9	27	51	1	1	0	1
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
61	-	-	356	953	0	0	46	344
62	-	4	777	2,005	2	4	47	393

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Cuba		Mexico		Peru		Uruguay	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	185	281	114	270	-	1	2	13
XII	11	11	513	999	33	77	22	49
64	11	11	503	904	32	69	19	45
65	-	-	6	36	-	0	2	4
66	-	-	-	52	1	8	0	0
67	-	-	4	7	0	0	-	-
XIII	100	328	16	85	5	14	5	23
68	28	106	1	16	0	2	1	2
69	6	57	8	55	2	8	3	15
70	66	166	8	13	3	5	1	7
XIV	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	5
71	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	5
XV	342	762	189	655	173	334	52	131
72	-	-	5	5	60	80	-	-
73	237	369	74	228	57	136	18	36
74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	59	246	80	357	18	64	16	56
83	46	147	29	64	38	54	18	38
XVI	1.050	2,294	1,388	3,362	212	390	67	235
84	803	1,559	151	546	160	240	44	165
85	246	735	1,237	2,816	52	149	23	70
XVII	245	3,122	610	1,055	199	1,585	63	203
86	14	112	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	231	2,985	610	1,055	199	309	63	203
88	-	-	-	-	0	1,276	-	-
89	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVIII	232	588	80	281	169	180	7	21
90	232	588	69	252	169	176	5	14
91	-	0	8	19	-	2	3	7
92	-	-	2	10	1	2	-	0
XIX	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	13
93	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	13
XX	7	13	543	903	55	135	34	86
94	3	6	411	535	28	65	10	25
95	3	4	105	295	6	29	13	32
96	1	4	27	73	21	41	11	29
XXI	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
97	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Canada		United States		Australia		New Zealand	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	21,377	65,320	300,431	859,373	20,206	66,081	2,996	8,743
I	646	1,835	15,117	36,472	141	350	3	36
01	-	-	19	27	-	-	-	-
02	-	0	35	75	9	9	-	-
03	600	1,610	12,804	29,909	79	153	-	22
04	28	102	730	2,188	7	40	-	-
05	18	122	1,529	4,274	45	147	3	14
II	738	2,215	2,593	8,522	287	1,221	112	452
06	1	5	30	53	1	2	0	0
07	96	289	583	2,188	44	124	3	11
08	441	949	285	766	87	444	3	57
09	63	189	661	2,912	91	279	38	127
10	6	33	2	6	2	8	-	3
11	1	1	3	38	1	2	-	0
12	126	736	756	1,854	51	319	66	249
13	-	0	214	556	0	11	-	0
14	4	13	59	149	10	32	1	5
III	18	20	36	109	48	117	6	14
15	18	20	36	109	48	117	6	14
IV	885	3,417	3,728	10,636	556	1,571	84	316
16	12	26	60	202	33	86	11	49
17	10	26	25	49	9	20	1	2
18	1	2	1,342	2,318	-	20	-	-
19	19	50	54	147	68	195	11	37
20	487	2,379	1,493	5,593	380	1,079	57	201
21	45	98	122	372	33	64	4	17
22	24	101	460	984	9	59	0	2
23	10	25	2	30	24	24	-	-
24	277	710	170	942	-	24	-	7
V	269	674	17,496	60,752	175	675	87	426
25	269	447	1,920	6,275	87	341	41	214
26	-	227	171	1,327	28	110	0	0
27	-	-	15,404	53,150	60	224	46	212
VI	877	2,591	15,275	43,142	1,446	4,671	330	1,096
28	211	636	4,491	11,472	586	1,682	170	543
29	348	922	4,205	13,162	425	1,271	86	278
30	101	550	2,619	7,387	184	559	27	85
31	-	-	26	45	16	37	1	7
32	30	98	767	2,664	52	161	22	52
33	8	16	438	1,385	25	110	2	6
34	53	198	69	197	50	127	0	1
35	10	28	93	250	32	81	6	57
36	-	0	2,220	5,203	2	21	1	36
37	0	4	39	122	0	3	-	-
38	116	138	309	1,256	74	619	15	31
VII	579	1,372	8,097	18,764	544	1,722	117	364
39	520	1,200	6,974	16,371	428	1,343	84	320
40	59	171	1,122	2,394	116	379	33	45
VIII	911	2,485	10,373	32,521	413	1,062	38	111
41	0	5	89	285	2	3	-	-
42	903	2,432	10,020	31,391	353	886	30	101
43	7	48	265	846	59	174	8	10
IX	224	660	3,258	8,863	130	494	17	63
44	116	328	1,605	5,283	89	296	8	30
45	1	14	5	42	1	18	-	-
46	107	317	1,648	3,538	40	180	9	34
X	67	191	602	1,298	227	678	15	47
47	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
48	45	156	286	696	186	604	4	35
49	22	35	313	597	40	74	11	12
XI	9,793	31,274	66,316	209,000	9,157	32,684	1,486	3,948
50	6	21	510	1,968	23	85	4	25
51	190	517	424	1,124	393	1,109	111	237
52	553	1,397	5,410	16,513	737	2,392	102	381
53	15	19	252	794	5	12	-	-
54	35	142	122	409	31	104	6	23
55	844	2,154	1,219	4,772	433	1,271	190	319
56	17	45	129	235	58	184	2	4
57	404	1,038	5,664	15,801	25	247	6	20
58	54	220	417	1,510	59	161	11	38
59	0	0	83	193	3	25	2	19
60	19	57	133	395	363	910	3	17
61	1,563	5,471	6,608	29,986	2,949	11,429	423	1,236
62	4,967	16,770	37,739	110,876	1,947	8,508	317	787

3.7 Exports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Canada		United States		Australia		New Zealand	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	1,127	3,422	7,606	24,425	2,132	5,947	309	842
XII	1,128	3,473	53,347	157,586	1,220	3,785	150	436
64	922	3,065	49,705	147,097	1,063	3,274	125	356
65	145	257	1,436	4,279	102	392	10	53
66	9	24	315	1,237	41	84	5	14
67	52	127	1,892	4,974	14	35	10	14
XIII	478	1,411	4,620	14,435	1,043	4,059	36	123
68	46	206	463	1,649	86	268	5	13
69	281	892	3,641	11,269	188	545	15	69
70	151	313	517	1,517	770	3,245	16	41
XIV	13	35	642	1,874	9	43	1	1
71	13	35	642	1,874	9	43	1	1
XV	1,105	3,523	14,734	46,340	1,241	3,707	113	425
72	32	95	1,368	3,181	186	412	11	43
73	547	1,789	5,258	18,929	654	1,893	68	257
74	7	40	362	1,058	15	98	4	14
75	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
76	4	9	185	655	16	34	2	2
78	-	-	6	9	-	10	-	-
79	1	1	12	50	13	26	-	5
80	-	-	328	2,226	-	-	-	-
81	24	27	1,358	3,186	4	28	-	-
82	372	1,183	4,218	12,706	289	930	24	85
83	118	379	1,640	4,333	65	276	4	18
XVI	1,913	4,765	32,341	79,164	1,964	5,051	151	325
84	924	2,269	15,180	43,360	1,122	2,891	75	187
85	989	2,495	17,161	35,805	842	2,161	77	138
XVII	237	1,022	17,805	40,047	246	504	49	81
86	-	2	2,119	7,708	12	22	-	-
87	215	953	4,991	13,238	233	476	49	81
88	22	66	10,639	18,962	0	0	-	-
89	-	-	56	139	1	6	0	0
XVIII	140	469	6,068	13,930	126	388	15	57
90	77	357	4,765	11,265	102	279	13	40
91	49	71	1,158	2,240	16	64	-	9
92	14	40	145	425	7	45	1	7
XIX	47	220	1,527	4,466	25	42	-	8
93	47	220	1,527	4,466	25	42	-	8
XX	1,305	3,657	25,866	69,465	1,208	3,245	186	413
94	709	1,975	10,334	29,286	600	1,398	92	201
95	506	1,422	14,299	36,521	527	1,631	84	188
96	91	260	1,233	3,658	81	215	11	24
XXI	3	15	589	1,985	0	13	-	-
97	3	15	589	1,985	0	13	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Bangladesh		Myanmar		Korea.DPR		Hong Kong	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	383	596	3,425	13,127	4,527	15,546	638,402	2,053,808
I	26	37	195	680	391	1,331	1,151	3,405
01	3	5	4	4	0	51	31	81
02	1	1	0	2	-	1	104	351
03	3	11	174	576	387	1,273	604	1,938
04	21	21	1	7	0	0	252	583
05	-	1	15	91	4	7	161	453
II	-	-	593	3,070	55	655	846	2,978
06	-	-	-	-	-	0	23	87
07	-	-	161	869	0	1	8	114
08	-	-	83	510	0	255	10	55
09	-	-	235	1,047	-	-	19	63
10	-	-	0	33	-	77	1	5
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	1,297
12	-	-	54	312	55	322	269	1,085
13	-	-	2	8	-	-	44	153
14	-	-	59	291	-	-	27	119
III	-	-	-	-	-	18	986	3,904
15	-	-	-	-	-	18	986	3,904
IV	-	-	167	604	9	14	3,834	13,492
16	-	-	126	473	-	0	17	61
17	-	-	0	5	-	-	309	844
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	148
19	-	-	-	0	-	-	261	668
20	-	-	-	-	2	2	148	347
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	506	1,396
22	-	-	-	-	7	9	224	1,726
23	-	-	31	100	-	3	846	2,679
24	-	-	9	26		-	1,462	5,622
V	-	-	19	480	1,129	4,090	33,606	42,859
25	-	-	1	5	357	529	593	1,439
26	-	-	17	470	300	1,708	6	44
27	-	-	1	5	472	1,853	33,006	41,376
VI	185	204	5	14	19	547	21,751	72,214
28	-	-	3	10	0	7	1,282	4,454
29	-	-	-	-	1	265	3,813	13,508
30	-	18	2	3	-	-	1,022	3,255
31	185	185	-	0	15	266	99	196
32	0	0	-	0	0	2	6,308	20,819
33	-	-	-	0	-	-	302	1,042
34	0	0	0	1	-	-	1,162	3,996
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,641	5,489
36	-	-	-	-	0	3	41	89
37	-	-	-	-	3	3	904	2,265
38	-	-	-	0	0	1	5,175	17,100
VII	0	0	0	4	88	408	66,763	230,858
39	0	0	0	2	83	315	65,010	224,448
40	0	0	-	2	5	93	1,753	6,410
VIII	99	186	129	498	1	1	15,121	53,685
41	99	186	129	498	-	-	12,934	45,854
42	-	-	-	0	-	-	1,483	4,488
43	-	-	-	-	1	1	704	3,342
IX	-	1	908	3,812	140	483	1,227	5,167
44	-	1	908	3,811	139	482	1,159	4,946
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	84
46	-	-	-	0	1	2	47	137
X	-	0	0	0	18	67	20,492	75,497
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,318	4,727
48	-	-	0	0	17	59	17,333	65,821
49	-	0	-	-	1	8	1,841	4,950
XI	68	162	2	56	9	119	134,551	492,390
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,877	13,749
51	-	-	0	0	1	27	4,555	29,805
52	-	-	1	53	-	-	27,821	91,601
53	67	144	-	-	-	-	3,817	10,205
54	0	0	0	0	0	15	31,577	115,449
55	-	15	-	1	6	18	19,019	74,173
56	1	1	-	-	0	0	4,514	15,017
57	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	1,034
58	-	-	-	-	1	1	5,910	22,613
59	0	0	0	0	-	-	9,734	44,467
60	1	1	-	-	-	1	12,947	43,664
61	-	-	-	-	1	1	3,660	11,835
62	-	-	-	1	0	57	5,094	16,888

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Bangladesh		Myanmar		Korea,DPR		Hong Kong	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	-	1	1	-	-	591	1,890
XII	3	3	-	0	6	6	5,185	19,739
64	0	0	-	-	6	6	2,783	10,913
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	352
66	-	-	-	0	-	-	1,630	6,139
67	3	3	-	-	-	-	670	2,335
XIII	0	0	1	1	0	25	3,631	11,009
68	-	-	0	1	-	19	707	1,769
69	-	-	-	-	0	0	820	2,138
70	0	0	0	0	-	5	2,105	7,102
XIV	-	-	1,385	3,869	-	-	23,239	64,048
71	-	-	1,385	3,869	-	-	23,239	64,048
XV	0	0	7	17	2,464	7,421	42,570	129,761
72	0	0	0	0	2,323	6,688	14,079	36,637
73	-	-	0	0	1	31	6,882	22,170
74	-	-	7	16	58	233	11,074	35,280
75	-	-	-	-	7	7	420	1,417
76	-	-	-	-	75	85	4,099	13,458
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	273
79	-	-	-	-	-	348	1,441	5,034
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	960
81	-	-	-	-	-	29	248	813
82	-	-	0	0	0	0	707	2,552
83	0	0	0	0	-	-	3,272	11,167
XVI	-	0	12	18	112	275	211,149	661,778
84	-	0	12	13	1	58	84,218	254,021
85	-	0	0	5	111	217	126,931	407,757
XVII	-	-	1	3	79	79	3,951	12,080
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	28
87	-	-	1	3	79	79	2,648	9,017
88	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	581
89	-	-	-	-	-	-	856	2,453
XVIII	0	0	0	1	7	8	34,161	109,547
90	0	0	-	0	7	7	10,296	30,732
91	-	-	0	0	-	-	23,565	77,627
92	-	-	-	-	0	0	299	1,189
XIX	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
XX	0	0	1	1	-	0	14,168	49,364
94	-	-	1	1	-	-	3,576	8,892
95	-	-	-	-	-	0	6,074	23,246
96	0	0	0	0	-	-	4,518	17,226
XXI	-	-	1	1	0	0	9	22
97	-	-	1	1	0	0	9	22

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	India		Indonesia		Iran		Japan	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	6,674	18,099	50,121	155,415	3,781	10,098	502,131	1.368,072
I	442	1,132	101	544	47	190	927	2,579
01	6	15	17	24	-	-	7	8
02	-	7	1	1	-	-	54	215
03	417	1,082	50	278	47	190	758	2,125
04	-	0	10	194	-	-	43	129
05	19	28	23	47	-	-	66	102
II	24	80	951	2,621	3	75	640	1,981
06	-	-	-	0	-	-	12	20
07	-	-	532	532	-	-	6	16
08	0	15	6	543	-	72	9	26
09	0	3	76	240	3	3	21	52
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15
11	-	0	-	4	-	-	182	744
12	7	37	46	165	-	-	369	989
13	13	22	16	197	-	-	30	95
14	3	3	276	941	-	-	8	23
III	-	33	909	2,735	-	-	149	525
15	-	33	909	2,735	-	-	149	525
IV	370	775	184	831	0	16	892	3,731
16	-	-	-	0	0	0	8	31
17	-	2	9	35	-	1	24	56
18	-	-	123	667	-	-	2	4
19	0	1	10	51	-	-	40	87
20	15	27	4	10	-	14	5	12
21	0	2	15	19	-	-	341	919
22	-	0	13	29	0	1	40	106
23	356	587	10	21	-	-	386	2,232
24	-	155	-	-	-	-	47	284
V	3,659	11,210	26,680	74,250	1,173	2,991	3,165	12,395
25	6	17	53	155	0	0	141	402
26	3,266	10,806	1,934	2,190	430	1,434	145	222
27	387	387	24,693	71,905	684	1,557	2,878	11,770
VI	356	1,238	338	2,441	132	137	24,598	86,359
28	-	195	2	7	-	-	754	2,508
29	139	653	104	506	131	131	11,712	44,961
30	129	226	10	15	-	3	1,560	5,712
31	-	-	26	1,222	-	-	5	270
32	13	30	106	202	1	1	2,552	7,866
33	0	30	21	25	-	-	105	236
34	0	0	47	323	0	1	1,728	5,747
35	0	0	10	17	-	0	299	834
36	0	0	-	-	-	-	15	25
37	0	0	0	1	-	-	1,293	4,281
38	75	104	11	123	0	0	4,575	13,918
VII	28	57	629	2,378	31	62	20,515	62,428
39	11	33	180	1,002	14	45	16,768	51,379
40	16	25	449	1,377	17	17	3,747	11,049
VIII	88	551	42	173	2	6	1,449	5,048
41	86	549	42	168	2	6	1,180	4,179
42	0	0	0	4	-	-	124	311
43	1	2	-	1	-	-	146	558
IX	22	75	17,956	60,889	-	6	194	685
44	22	72	17,937	60,826	-	6	191	649
45	-	-	2	23	-	-	0	21
46	-	3	16	40	-	-	2	15
X	9	43	713	4,161	9	16	7,354	22,308
47	-	-	-	334	-	-	19	41
48	1	28	704	3,817	9	13	6,819	20,701
49	8	15	9	10	-	3	515	1,567
XI	254	955	434	1,179	19	43	41,002	129,612
50	30	32	5	5	-	-	353	976
51	5	12	-	10	-	-	3,444	13,053
52	145	648	193	294	-	1	4,904	16,179
53	6	6	-	-	-	-	305	588
54	12	27	109	186	10	15	13,006	40,350
55	10	104	104	605	2	6	10,687	34,072
56	1	3	2	43	3	8	1,165	3,632
57	-	-	1	1	0	0	202	338
58	1	2	4	9	3	4	1,259	4,156
59	5	13	4	7	1	7	1,246	3,980
60	3	10	8	11	1	1	1,198	3,978
61	30	89	1	1	-	0	111	448
62	2	5	3	5	0	0	2,523	6,899

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	India		Indonesia		Iran		Japan	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	4	4	0	2	-	1	599	963
XII	4	9	1	6	0	4	430	1,223
64	3	6	0	3	0	4	264	587
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50
66	-	-	1	2	-	-	30	122
67	1	3	-	0	-	-	112	463
XIII	91	117	87	143	1	1	4,588	17,458
68	87	113	23	34	0	0	401	1,211
69	3	3	27	54	-	-	766	1,662
70	0	0	37	55	1	1	3,420	14,584
XIV	23	39	0	1	-	-	168	522
71	23	39	0	1	-	-	168	522
XV	1,196	1,582	836	2,305	2,344	6,058	73,354	22. 042
72	864	1,087	178	203	1,586	2,683	50,894	134, 28
73	0	7	19	106	0	1	12,468	60,782
74	-	0	55	70	757	3,373	6,065	14,071
75	-	-	0	0	-	-	189	656
76	324	481	578	1,891	-	-	1,880	6,675
78	-	-	-	0	-	-	116	171
79	-	-	0	2	-	-	68	200
80	0	0	1	3	-	-	37	116
81	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	666
82	0	1	0	0	0	0	623	1,682
83	6	6	5	30	-	1	883	2,596
XVI	100	180	66	331	3	44	232,323	585,526
84	79	151	64	292	1	30	158,406	388,418
85	21	29	2	39	1	15	73,917	197,108
XVII	0	0	3	8	1	432	61,145	134,549
86	-	-	-	-	-	2	38	72
87	0	0	3	8	1	429	54,824	120,628
88	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	56
89	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,134	13,794
XVIII	7	17	4	21	1	1	25,449	68,883
90	3	14	4	20	-	1	18,527	54,921
91	3	3	0	1	1	1	6,492	12,683
92	-	0	-	-	-	-	431	1,279
XIX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XX	4	5	187	393	16	16	3,785	10,197
94	0	0	184	371	-	-	1,538	2,444
95	0	0	3	7	-	0	528	2,075
96	4	5	1	15	16	16	1,719	5,677
XXI	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	19
97	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	19

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Kuwait		Macau		Malaysia		Pakistan	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	14	292	4,011	16,542	28,289	82,967	1,458	9,157
I	-	0	7	33	32	229	16	125
01	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
02	-	-	0	0	7	23	-	-
03	-	0	2	7	9	33	16	125
04	-	-	1	4	15	166	-	-
05	-	-	4	22	0	6	-	-
II	-	-	0	4	215	541	46	51
06	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-
07	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
08	-	-	-	-	22	39	2	2
09	-	-	0	1	1	3	0	0
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	0	3	17	44	-	0
12	-	-	-	-	16	66	-	3
13	-	-	-	-	73	160	44	46
14	-	-	-	0	81	223	-	-
III	-	-	4	17	8,188	18,419	-	49
15	-	-	4	17	8,188	18,419	-	49
IV	-	-	9	55	702	2,680	0	1
16	-	-	0	0	0	1	-	-
17	-	-	2	5	56	139	0	1
18	-	-	0	0	527	2,201	-	-
19	-	-	0	2	97	245	0	0
20	-	-	2	7	9	42	0	0
21	-	-	1	7	4	38	-	-
22	-	-	4	33	3	7	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
V	2	12	57	81	3,185	8,700	222	859
25	-	-	56	80	3	5	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	232	1,049	222	527
27	2	12	1	1	2,950	7,647	-	332
VI	0	101	144	552	680	2,810	4	32
28	-	-	4	12	30	61	-	-
29	-	-	16	43	382	1,090	-	-
30	-	100	1	2	7	17	0	9
31	-	-	-	0	1	897	-	-
32	-	1	38	169	62	148	-	9
33	-	-	4	16	27	182	0	2
34	0	0	18	59	33	82	0	0
35	-	-	23	104	69	167	4	4
36	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	-	-	23	92	1	1	-	-
38	-	-	16	54	70	165	0	9
VII	1	1	205	938	2,100	7,475	9	9
39	1	1	202	920	307	470	0	0
40	-	-	3	18	1,793	7,005	9	9
VIII	-	-	178	530	44	78	93	327
41	-	-	177	518	41	73	78	273
42	-	-	2	7	4	4	-	-
43	-	-	0	5	-	1	15	54
IX	-	-	5	97	10,696	35,486	2	2
44	-	-	5	96	10,696	35,467	2	2
45	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	-
46	-	-	0	1	0	18	-	-
X	0	166	193	823	152	464	0	0
47	-	-	72	246	-	0	-	-
48	-	166	112	538	107	401	0	0
49	0	0	9	39	45	62	-	-
XI	-	0	2,604	10,172	654	1,747	1,061	6,045
50	-	-	3	16	-	0	-	-
51	-	-	255	1,907	147	265	160	436
52	-	-	1,123	3,145	21	38	819	5,496
53	-	-	12	50	-	-	1	1
54	-	-	307	1,369	41	183	45	56
55	-	-	155	1,008	423	1,175	16	22
56	-	-	27	118	2	24	1	1
57	-	-	1	6	1	1	0	0
58	-	-	49	200	5	10	0	1
59	-	0	85	265	0	12	0	0
60	-	-	339	1,082	0	3	3	7
61	-	-	156	654	4	17	0	1
62	-	-	90	319	9	17	0	0

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Kuwait		Macau		Malaysia		Pakistan	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	-	2	33	0	1	15	26
XII	-	-	33	124	8	39	0	0
64	-	-	28	105	5	36	0	0
65	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
66	-	-	3	6	2	2	-	-
67	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	0
XIII	-	-	34	109	29	55	-	0
68	-	-	3	17	1	3	-	-
69	-	-	11	42	15	26	-	0
70	-	-	21	50	13	26	-	-
XIV	-	-	20	75	1	2	0	0
71	-	-	20	75	1	2	0	0
XV	4	4	135	796	531	1,379	3	25
72	-	-	66	189	16	231	-	0
73	-	-	29	125	24	201	1	1
74	4	4	5	340	135	370	1	3
75	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
76	-	-	10	70	341	484	-	-
78	-	-	-	0	-	3	-	-
79	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	0	1	0	1	-	-
81	-	-	1	2	-	0	-	-
82	-	-	2	7	1	2	0	20
83	-	-	15	54	14	87	0	0
XVI	-	-	179	1,039	961	2,677	1	45
84	-	-	109	445	278	900	1	45
85	-	-	70	594	683	1,778	0	0
XVII	-	-	3	85	47	49	-	1,581
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	-	-	1	5	41	43	-	-
88	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-
89	-	-	3	80	-	-	-	1,581
XVIII	7	7	6	16	37	79	0	0
90	-	0	1	7	37	78	0	0
91	7	7	5	9	0	2	-	-
92	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-
XIX	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
XX	-	-	195	995	27	58	1	5
94	-	-	12	127	14	27	-	-
95	-	-	125	649	10	26	1	5
96	-	-	58	219	4	5	0	0
XXI	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Philippines		Saudi Arabia		Singapore		Korea Rep. of	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	4,073	15,511	3,517	12,741	46,588	123,621	106,473	262,316
I	63	372	-	0	115	1,420	41	149
01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	0	0	-	-	4	4	-	-
03	9	170	-	-	101	1,380	32	88
04	0	0	-	-	10	33	6	9
05	54	201	-	0	0	4	3	53
II	62	396	-	-	60	172	35	267
06	-	1	-	-	0	3	0	16
07	0	0	-	-	6	8	-	0
08	53	274	-	-	5	17	-	143
09	2	9	-	-	17	38	1	8
10	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
11	1	2	-	-	18	44	1	3
12	3	92	-	-	10	20	31	71
13	2	16	-	-	2	36	1	26
14	-	3	-	-	2	5	0	0
III	214	456	-	-	1,951	4,989	13	23
15	214	456	-	-	1,951	4,989	13	23
IV	208	759	-	-	260	1,009	226	685
16	-	0	-	-	17	20	4	8
17	105	292	-	-	9	12	130	444
18	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	2
19	2	4	-	-	27	92	18	32
20	81	284	-	-	4	18	1	2
21	1	5	-	-	62	124	56	147
22	8	111	-	-	36	472	7	18
23	10	49	-	-	102	268	7	32
24	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	1,491	4,153	1,162	2,938	28,783	72,371	3,467	7,911
25	0	1	-	-	3	71	14	25
26	681	1,799	-	-	10	10	262	770
27	810	2,353	1,162	2,938	28,770	72,290	3,191	7,116
VI	754	4,494	96	4,031	1,987	6,112	7,289	18,766
28	231	231	-	-	41	184	197	488
29	8	240	94	94	596	1,666	5,996	14,356
30	-	10	-	-	193	282	17	17
31	496	3,964	-	3,928	-	9	-	188
32	12	24	2	5	569	1,375	684	2,401
33	0	0	-	-	48	253	4	5
34	2	11	-	4	61	257	76	310
35	2	5	0	0	46	98	105	302
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
37	-	-	-	-	48	165	3	7
38	3	8	-	-	386	1,823	194	678
VII	70	121	2,092	5,460	3,022	10,942	13,370	37,132
39	45	93	2,092	5,460	2,804	10,065	13,109	36,215
40	25	28	-	-	218	877	261	917
VIII	0	48	40	40	51	78	4,800	16,527
41	0	46	40	40	48	74	4,670	16,188
42	-	2	-	-	1	2	64	166
43	-	0	-	-	2	2	66	174
IX	10	130	-	-	425	1,126	190	524
44	9	129	-	-	425	,126	185	518
45	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
46	1	1	-	-	0	0	4	6
X	29	98	1	1	142	455	3,327	8,027
47	10	32	-	1	8	9	2	6
48	19	66	1	1	122	341	3,311	7,968
49	0	0	-	0	12	105	14	53
XI	60	159	0	1	199	900	17,300	49,809
50	-	-	-	-	5	7	431	1,094
51	0	0	-	-	17	30	310	1,228
52	14	24	0	0	58	442	573	2,475
53	1	1	-	-	1	1	222	449
54	1	6	0	1	31	72	5,421	14,160
55	35	110	-	-	59	226	6,330	19,937
56	8	8	0	0	8	27	661	2,045
57	-	0	-	-	0	4	18	30
58	-	3	-	-	7	13	492	1,662
59	1	1	-	-	9	34	1,345	2,934
60	0	0	-	-	1	28	1,097	3,007
61	0	3	-	-	0	1	41	126
62	0	1	0	0	2	5	345	632

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Philippines		Saudi Arabia		Singapore		Korea Rep. of	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	1	-	-	1	10	16	29
XII	-	0	-	0	7	19	658	1,487
64	-	0	-	-	6	17	592	1,327
65	-	0	-	-	0	1	11	25
66	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0
67	-	-	-	0	0	1	55	134
XIII	60	175	0	4	36	212	475	889
68	0	1	-	-	10	42	142	169
69	1	28	-	-	3	23	21	44
70	59	146	0	4	23	148	312	677
XIV	-	-	-	-	1,221	4,038	19	25
71	-	-	-	-	1,221	4,038	19	25
XV	975	3,781	124	261	1,297	3,654	36,315	71,177
72	318	682	-	-	345	532	32,068	62,497
73	3	12	-	0	146	490	1,107	2,900
74	654	3,086	9	55	508	1,666	1,863	2,768
75	-	-	55	55	160	190	1	9
76	0	0	44	53	59	529	810	1,982
78	-	-	-	-	0	0	4	6
79	0	0	-	-	1	4	116	118
80	-	-	-	-	1	18	5	9
81	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	6
82	0	0	-	-	21	52	64	150
83	-	-	16	98	55	165	274	732
XVI	77	357	2	4	6,360	14,091	17,317	44,365
84	68	142	0	2	3,849	8,749	8,497	22,035
85	10	215	1	2	2,511	5,341	8,820	22,329
XVII	-	-	-	-	329	879	333	1,265
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	186
87	-	-	-	-	246	627	242	518
88	-	-	-	-	59	201	0	6
89	-	-	-	-	23	52	2	554
XVIII	0	0	1	1	252	916	414	800
90	0	0	-	-	243	877	373	700
91	-	-	1	1	9	38	33	81
92	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	19
XIX	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
XX	2	11	-	0	91	230	886	2,486
94	-	0	-	-	79	182	66	183
95	-	1	-	0	6	8	397	909
96	2	10	-	-	6	40	423	1,394
XXI	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	0
97	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	0

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Sri Lanka		Thailand		Turkey		United Arab Emirates	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	362	567	12,627	42,399	7,630	10,855	5,240	6,552
I	-	-	1,203	2,864	-	-	1	1
01	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
02	-	-	26	138	-	-	-	-
03	-	-	1,105	2,403	-	-	1	1
04	-	-	50	250	-	-	-	-
05	-	-	22	72	-	-	-	-
II	1	11	2,229	7,247	9	79	-	17
06	-	9	10	47	-	-	-	-
07	-	-	185	1,179	-	-	-	-
08	-	-	73	400	5	65	-	-
09	0	1	11	78	-	1	-	-
10	-	-	1,206	3,714	-	-	-	-
11	1	1	103	268	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	562	1,303	4	13	-	17
13	-	-	10	29	-	-	-	-
14	-	1	70	228	-	-	-	-
III	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-
IV	-	-	414	3,202	2	2	-	0
16	-	-	12	22	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	6	1,708	-	0	-	-
18	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	21	64	-	-	-	0
20	-	-	23	96	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	18	97	-	1	-	-
22	-	-	7	70	2	2	-	-
23	-	-	106	420	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	220	723	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	334	615	0	290	4,017	4,022
25	-	-	1	30	0	0	225	225
26	-	-	50	79	-	290	-	-
27	-	-	284	505	-	-	3,792	3,797
VI	4	12	339	833	79	94	1,032	1,806
28	-	-	61	81	76	91	-	-
29	-	-	94	198	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	86	278	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	1	1	-	-	1,032	1,806
32	4	4	31	111	2	2	-	-
33	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	15	21	-	-	-	-
35	0	0	39	69	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
37	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-
38	0	8	12	68	-	-	-	-
VII	8	136	4,465	15,585	622	1,240	13	71
39	8	32	542	2,083	622	1,240	13	71
40	-	104	3,924	13,492	-	-	-	0
VIII	12	12	251	717	18	23	12	67
41	1	1	247	713	18	19	12	62
42	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
43	11	11	-	0	-	4	-	6
IX	-	-	337	903	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	336	902	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
X	-	0	90	364	-	-	16	16
47	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
48	-	0	90	358	-	-	16	16
49	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	-
XI	7	7	1,464	6,061	134	419	0	2
50	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
51	-	-	39	56	-	7	-	-
52	0	0	23	35	-	2	-	1
53	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
54	4	4	114	623	-	-	-	-
55	-	0	1,105	4,777	127	397	-	1
56	-	-	128	460	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-
58	0	0	0	9	-	0	-	-
59	-	-	41	45	-	-	-	-
60	3	3	3	8	-	-	-	-
61	-	-	-	7	-	-	0	0
62	1	1	4	7	-	-	-	0

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Sri Lanka		Thailand		Turkey		United Arab Emirates	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	-	4	6	6	13	-	-
XII	-	3	7	14	-	-	-	-
64	-	3	7	13	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-
XIII	-	-	144	237	-	0	1	1
68	-	-	6	41	-	-	-	-
69	-	-	51	93	-	-	-	-
70	-	-	88	103	-	0	1	1
XIV	-	4	57	66	0	0	-	-
71	-	4	57	66	0	0	-	-
XV	2	2	327	814	6,751	8,561	149	549
72	2	2	143	188	6,542	6,768	-	-
73	0	0	113	261	-	-	-	0
74	-	-	16	99	203	1,772	41	79
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	42	214	6	21	108	470
78	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
81	-	-	4	15	-	-	-	-
82	0	0	1	19	-	-	-	-
83	-	-	4	13	-	-	-	-
XVI	325	362	833	2,482	15	128	0	0
84	318	343	575	1,565	15	128	0	0
85	7	18	258	916	0	0	0	0
XVII	-	10	33	105	-	19	-	0
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	-	10	33	103	-	19	-	0
88	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
XVIII	-	1	24	68	-	-	-	-
90	-	1	23	62	-	-	-	-
91	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX	3	7	69	212	-	-	-	0
94	-	-	11	130	-	-	-	-
95	3	7	49	58	-	-	-	-
96	-	-	9	24	-	-	-	0
XXI	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Taiwan Province of China		Egypt		Libyan Arab JM		Morocco	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	233,112	588,098	12	109	5,980	8,980	2,197	4,050
I	188	489	7	7	-	4	105	110
01	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	0	53	-	-	-	4	-	-
03	139	222	7	7	-	-	105	110
04	18	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	30	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	607	1,268	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	18	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
08	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
09	38	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	12	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	255	527	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	231	368	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	43	157	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	78	211	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	78	211	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV	486	2,261	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	21	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	51	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	19	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	386	1,915	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	391	809	6	6	4,803	4,803	104	508
25	147	348	-	-	-	-	104	104
26	34	59	-	-	-	-	-	403
27	209	401	6	6	4,803	4,803	-	-
VI	9,330	24,886	0	0	1,177	4,172	1,975	3,404
28	448	1,216	0	0	-	-	311	311
29	2,313	6,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	76	354	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	126	754	-	-	1,177	4,172	1,664	3,093
32	2,232	5,388	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	36	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	328	974	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1,627	4,357	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	31	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	2,112	5,508	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII	21,560	57,729	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	19,348	51,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	2,212	6,607	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	10,907	33,108	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	10,610	32,208	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	246	693	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	52	208	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX	452	1,209	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	408	1,134	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	31	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	13	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	8,192	22,639	-	-	-	-	0	0
47	10	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	7,892	21,995	-	-	-	-	0	0
49	291	608	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI	40,073	113,452	-	50	-	-	-	0
50	84	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	675	2,582	-	-	-	-	-	0
52	1,831	4,428	-	50	-	-	-	-
53	102	216	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	10,966	25,251	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	8,171	27,581	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	1,940	6,437	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	26	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	2,635	8,286	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	10,271	29,062	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	2,745	7,724	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	127	336	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	379	1,009	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Taiwan Province of China		Egypt		Libyan Arab JM		Morocco	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	130	332	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII	8,904	26,970	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	7,681	23,821	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	38	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	939	2,713	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	245	358	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII	1,302	3,470	-	-	-	-	-	1
68	478	1,168	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	161	527	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	664	1,775	-	-	-	-	-	1
XIV	315	347	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	315	847	-	-	-	-	-	-
XV	15,985	35,043	0	45	-	-	12	28
72	2,791	7,314	0	0	-	-	-	-
73	3,646	7,719	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	5,091	8,413	-	45	-	-	12	28
75	46	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	1,705	3,860	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	29	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	60	166	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	50	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	95	234	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	615	1,545	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	1,865	5,509	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI	104,169	235,058	0	2	-	-	-	-
84	79,156	179,518	0	2	-	-	-	-
85	25,013	55,540	0	0	-	-	-	-
XVII	3,752	10,348	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	3,574	9,955	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	173	384	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVIII	4,048	11,931	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	3,681	10,964	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	307	758	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	59	209	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIX	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX	2,352	6,310	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	641	1,704	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	848	1,911	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	864	2,695	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXI	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Sudan		Zaire		EEC		Belgium	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	143	923	23	560	349,399	981,261	17,637	45,869
I	-	-	0	1	2,166	5,437	33	399
01	-	-	-	-	227	539	-	-
02	-	-	-	-	364	1,148	32	184
03	-	-	-	-	383	601	-	0
04	-	-	-	-	1,114	2,834	1	214
05	-	-	0	1	78	316	0	1
II	7	24	-	-	1,317	20,127	29	66
06	-	-	-	-	91	156	23	30
07	-	0	-	-	2	5	0	0
08	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
09	-	-	-	-	18	54	-	0
10	-	-	-	-	1,037	19,303	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	62	258	6	36
12	-	-	-	-	39	173	0	0
13	7	24	-	-	66	173	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
III	-	-	-	-	1,310	7,003	52	54
15	-	-	-	-	1,310	7,003	52	54
IV	-	-	-	-	2,184	5,634	17	96
16	-	-	-	-	4	16	-	0
17	-	-	-	-	46	138	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	8	27	1	1
19	-	-	-	-	137	192	0	5
20	-	-	-	-	7	24	0	0
21	-	-	-	-	151	536	6	20
22	-	-	-	-	297	685	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	172	1,058	10	71
24	-	-	-	-	1,362	2,958	-	-
V	133	133	1	1	783	4,298	46	178
25	-	-	-	-	94	724	-	18
26	133	133	1	1	195	1,586	37	52
27	-	-	-	-	494	1,988	9	108
VI	-	-	-	-	27,359	119,884	4,959	19,760
28	-	-	-	-	1,097	5,108	70	846
29	-	-	-	-	14,606	54,173	3,547	9,830
30	-	-	-	-	2,703	13,963	489	2,074
31	-	-	-	-	2,211	23,280	550	6,161
32	-	-	-	-	1,482	5,296	21	69
33	-	-	-	-	129	515	0	34
34	-	-	-	-	489	1,850	21	156
35	-	-	-	-	345	1,238	15	30
36	-	-	-	-	30	82	-	0
37	-	-	-	-	454	980	181	295
38	-	-	-	-	3,814	13,400	66	266
VII	2	2	3	3	6,920	24,816	1,253	4,561
39	2	2	3	3	5,929	22,340	1,148	4,255
40	-	-	-	-	991	2,476	105	306
VIII	-	-	-	-	2,513	5,789	59	169
41	-	-	-	-	1,800	4,083	35	132
42	-	-	-	-	22	58	0	1
43	-	-	-	-	691	1,649	24	36
IX	-	-	-	-	273	679	0	0
44	-	-	-	-	148	280	0	0
45	-	-	-	-	124	397	0	0
46	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	4,274	12,258	123	182
47	-	-	-	-	243	524	-	-
48	-	-	-	-	3,045	9,606	122	178
49	-	-	-	-	886	2,128	1	4
XI	-	764	-	-	11,928	33,776	46	191
50	-	-	-	-	72	247	-	-
51	-	-	-	-	1,173	5,061	12	26
52	-	764	-	-	104	378	0	16
53	-	-	-	-	218	904	27	112
54	-	-	-	-	786	3,229	5	12
55	-	-	-	-	8,655	21,297	0	16
56	-	-	-	-	310	1,037	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	30	156	0	2
58	-	-	-	-	54	217	-	-
59	-	-	-	-	397	844	2	6
60	-	-	-	-	12	50	-	1
61	-	-	-	-	8	14	-	-
62	-	-	-	-	95	248	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Sudan		Zaire		EEC		Belgium	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	-	-	-	14	94	-	-
XII	-	-	-	-	146	397	-	11
64	-	-	-	-	126	361	-	11
65	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-
66	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	7	22	-	-
XIII	-	-	-	-	2,162	6,441	59	144
68	-	-	-	-	551	1,922	1	2
69	-	-	-	-	901	2,515	-	11
70	-	-	-	-	710	2,004	58	130
XIV	-	-	-	32	1,232	2,687	883	1,864
71	-	-	-	32	1,232	2,687	883	1,864
XV	-	-	18	524	18,641	67,573	935	3,777
72	-	-	-	-	8,211	23,563	710	2,651
73	-	-	-	-	4,029	20,909	41	236
74	-	-	-	193	2,527	12,738	82	521
75	-	-	-	-	347	1,198	1	142
76	-	-	-	-	2,165	5,589	32	57
78	-	-	-	-	30	77	3	7
79	-	-	-	15	60	144	42	71
80	-	-	-	-	8	38	-	-
81	-	-	18	316	79	210	9	37
82	-	-	-	-	674	1,786	7	45
83	-	-	-	-	510	1,321	9	11
XVI	-	-	-	-	172,778	490,028	8,878	13,408
84	-	-	-	-	125,226	357,565	3,914	7,052
85	-	-	-	-	47,552	132,463	4,964	6,356
XVII	-	-	-	-	79,194	136,038	167	656
86	-	-	-	-	1,082	2,672	-	-
87	-	-	-	-	65,468	109,612	165	458
88	-	-	-	-	9,152	13,421	2	2
89	-	-	-	-	3,492	10,333	-	195
XVIII	-	-	-	-	13,019	35,757	91	334
90	-	-	-	-	12,872	35,395	91	334
91	-	-	-	-	122	295	-	0
92	-	-	-	-	24	67	-	-
XIX	-	-	-	-	103	317	-	1
93	-	-	-	-	103	317	-	1
XX	-	-	-	-	798	2,262	8	18
94	-	-	-	-	627	1,714	7	15
95	-	-	-	-	84	284	1	3
96	-	-	-	-	87	264	0	1
XXI	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Denmark		United Kingdom		Germany		France	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	4,803	13,925	33,272	101,363	160,977	402,300	47,277	149,648
I	42	185	158	644	897	1,186	262	726
01	14	48	11	36	29	32	102	298
02	0	12	33	164	23	100	52	183
03	0	1	66	74	2	14	35	35
04	27	124	48	368	796	829	66	173
05	-	-	-	1	47	211	7	37
II	364	1,267	36	71	50	240	701	18,162
06	-	-	-	-	0	2	3	5
07	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	2
08	-	-	0	2	0	1	1	1
09	-	0	3	10	14	43	0	1
10	354	1,223	-	0	0	7	683	18,069
11	4	15	0	2	2	45	6	42
12	0	2	-	16	15	95	-	18
13	6	27	32	41	18	48	7	21
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
III	6	11	3	18	1,194	6,104	1	54
15	6	11	3	18	1,194	6,104	1	54
IV	21	91	1,238	2,963	241	705	378	1,221
16	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	5
17	0	0	5	24	3	7	3	8
18	2	2	1	4	1	6	-	-
19	9	20	1	11	115	119	0	0
20	1	5	2	7	0	2	1	2
21	3	3	12	52	3	19	91	328
22	3	3	32	76	8	14	253	584
23	4	49	16	50	111	536	26	273
24	-	8	1,171	2,738	-	1	-	20
V	2	3	246	904	164	592	72	459
25	2	3	8	52	18	103	27	339
26	-	0	8	51	-	26	0	3
27	-	0	229	801	146	463	45	117
VI	1,063	3,117	3,776	14,507	7,074	36,602	2,793	13,234
28	0	2	122	566	570	2,414	87	288
29	45	144	1,340	5,765	3,346	15,450	1,752	7,389
30	8	84	430	1,741	824	4,141	248	1,418
31	790	1,747	409	563	-	6,416	-	1,569
32	134	826	232	779	707	2,303	133	429
33	0	1	33	92	25	153	39	126
34	0	2	56	334	232	920	119	285
35	49	133	40	93	77	336	28	121
36	-	0	29	77	1	5	-	-
37	-	0	44	172	154	345	9	10
38	36	178	1,040	4,326	1,137	4,118	377	1,600
VII	54	165	685	2,023	1,777	6,946	922	3,275
39	52	155	612	1,764	1,593	6,242	524	2,659
40	2	11	73	259	184	703	398	616
VIII	548	1,293	145	353	200	570	243	692
41	7	30	132	293	191	501	213	545
42	0	0	2	7	6	16	8	13
43	541	1,263	11	54	3	53	22	134
IX	2	20	1	8	16	108	53	58
44	2	20	1	8	14	102	26	30
45	-	-	-	-	1	5	27	28
46	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
X	39	55	457	1,648	1,897	5,526	656	1,779
47	-	-	-	9	1	1	-	-
48	38	53	220	1,046	1,661	4,768	236	1,313
49	1	2	237	593	235	757	420	466
XI	21	54	1,542	4,636	3,182	8,998	236	1,345
50	1	1	1	3	2	17	-	-
51	-	-	698	1,545	165	1,774	112	414
52	0	0	15	30	61	185	5	93
53	-	0	7	7	14	15	46	261
54	5	6	405	1,460	258	964	26	203
55	15	22	292	1,203	2,046	4,592	20	157
56	0	2	78	237	189	479	8	30
57	0	2	18	66	5	62	3	4
58	0	0	9	17	16	54	5	93
59	-	2	8	41	352	613	7	61
60	0	1	0	0	6	20	0	19
61	-	-	2	3	1	3	0	2
62	0	1	4	17	65	165	3	7

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Denmark		United Kingdom		Germany		France	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	0	17	4	7	4	55	0	0
XII	-	1	17	31	26	56	1	1
64	-	1	17	31	10	26	1	1
65	-	0	0	0	10	10	1	1
66	-	-	0	0	2	3	-	0
67	-	-	0	0	5	17	-	-
XIII	0	38	69	480	404	1,735	466	977
68	-	17	10	33	29	252	26	78
69	-	0	26	57	219	733	74	327
70	0	21	34	391	156	750	366	572
XIV	-	-	217	410	31	138	-	3
71		-	217	410	31	138	-	3
XV	11	237	3,532	10,773	8,359	31,124	1,121	5,597
72	2	167	1,408	3,481	4,249	11,660	178	1,315
73	6	28	365	1,079	2,456	13,904	503	3,034
74	0	1	1,265	5,149	175	1,361	48	102
75	0	0	2	47	161	271	1	27
76	1	34	117	316	861	2,605	131	382
78	0	0	18	18	9	28	0	24
79	-	-	5	5	13	25	0	12
80	0	2	4	6	2	8	1	7
81	-	-	12	24	4	39	12	52
82	0	2	57	101	298	825	205	471
83	1	3	278	547	130	399	42	171
XVI	2,068	5,391	16,503	49,386	81,205	200,069	21,334	69,623
84	1,615	4,534	10,768	36,466	64,720	161,012	9,583	33,057
85	453	857	5,735	12,921	16,485	39,057	11,751	36,566
XVII	11	27	1,517	5,678	47,712	82,129	16,803	28,769
86	-	-	481	1,640	532	632	69	397
87	5	5	745	1,509	45,707	76,814	15,798	23,902
88	-	1	291	1,774	522	697	594	3,192
89	6	21	0	754	951	3,986	342	1,278
XVIII	533	1,812	2,802	6,272	6,312	18,413	1,215	3,558
90	533	1,812	2,798	6,265	6,279	18,317	1,122	3,337
91	0	0	1	3	12	36	93	220
92	-	0	2	4	21	60	0	1
XIX	-	-	24	71	31	119	-	21
93	-	-	24	71	31	119	-	21
XX	20	156	302	486	206	940	22	95
94	18	152	285	385	119	703	9	53
95	2	3	11	55	38	97	0	7
96	0	1	7	47	50	141	13	34
XXI	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
97	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Italy		Netherlands		Greece		Portugal	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	52,003	174,806	21,609	50,820	687	1,442	511	2,293
I	5	13	397	1,568	-	-	0	1
01	-	-	71	125	-	-	-	-
02	2	5	181	458	-	-	-	0
03	0	0	75	173	-	-	0	1
04	0	3	51	762	-	-	-	0
05	3	5	19	50	-	-	-	-
II	3	16	132	282	-	-	0	0
06	0	0	64	118	-	-	-	-
07	0	1	1	2	-	-	-	0
08	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
09	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	2	2	42	114	-	-	-	0
12	-	2	24	37	-	-	-	-
13	1	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	1	2	52	748	-	-	0	0
15	1	2	52	748	-	-	0	0
IV	7	86	51	206	190	191	0	2
16	0	7	0	0	-	-	0	1
17	-	23	6	32	-	-	-	-
18	3	11	0	3	-	-	-	-
19	2	14	10	23	-	-	-	0
20	0	1	0	1	-	-	0	0
21	1	5	28	86	-	0	-	0
22	1	2	1	5	-	-	0	0
23	-	23	6	57	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	190	191	-	-
V	81	321	9	246	50	50	71	1,340
25	37	206	0	0	3	3	-	-
26	34	59	-	11	44	44	71	1,340
27	10	56	9	235	3	3	-	-
VI	3,335	13,319	2,820	10,034	313	949	1	37
28	162	596	59	279	-	-	-	0
29	1,709	5,697	1,904	5,645	53	77	-	21
30	428	3,393	182	515	-	-	-	-
31	203	1,545	0	1,386	259	873	-	-
32	88	339	152	525	-	0	1	4
33	23	83	1	7	-	-	-	-
34	41	91	17	60	-	-	-	-
35	14	59	110	453	-	-	-	-
36	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	2	21	4	24	-	-	-	-
38	667	1,494	390	1,139	-	-	-	12
VII	788	3,546	1,060	3,118	41	42	52	72
39	700	3,264	955	2,908	40	42	52	72
40	89	282	106	210	0	0	-	-
VIII	1,115	2,044	170	591	-	4	-	-
41	1,055	1,958	136	553	-	4	-	-
42	6	21	0	0	-	0	-	-
43	55	66	34	39	-	-	-	-
IX	75	88	31	31	-	0	96	337
44	74	87	31	31	-	0	-	1
45	1	1	-	-	-	-	96	336
46	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	313	1,274	325	1,016	-	1	242	439
47	0	46	0	29	-	-	242	438
48	240	954	306	957	-	1	0	1
49	73	274	19	30	-	-	-	-
XI	6,435	16,358	37	154	0	5	4	7
50	68	227	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	182	1,072	5	80	-	-	-	1
52	18	44	1	1	-	3	3	5
53	122	508	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	74	553	14	19	0	0	0	1
55	5,864	13,464	4	23	-	1	-	-
56	35	287	-	2	-	-	-	-
57	4	19	-	1	-	-	-	-
58	25	51	-	1	-	0	-	-
59	8	57	11	22	-	1	-	1
60	5	9	-	0	-	-	-	-
61	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
62	22	55	-	2	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Italy		Netherlands		Greece		Portugal	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	5	9	0	0	-	-	-	-
XII	101	295	0	0	-	-	0	0
64	99	290	-	-	-	-	0	0
65	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
67	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII	968	2,612	20	45	2	30	0	2
68	479	1,515	1	2	-	-	-	-
69	450	1,039	-	1	2	30	0	1
70	39	58	19	43	-	-	-	1
XIV	16	26	33	34	0	0	-	-
71	16	26	33	34	0	0	-	-
XV	1,817	4,399	2,239	6,518	26	102	38	41
72	907	2,433	432	819	2	2	7	7
73	635	906	11	89	-	4	1	1
74	14	126	895	3,927	14	18	-	-
75	0	0	158	688	-	-	-	-
76	114	472	693	856	11	79	29	29
78	-	0	-	0	-		-	-
79	0	8	-	24	-	-	-	-
80	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
81	3	9	40	50	-	-	-	-
82	105	309	1	14	-	-	-	3
83	39	135	10	51	0	0	1	1
XVI	32,827	120,635	5,127	14,429	11	12	6	10
84	30,565	102,793	2,057	5,236	11	12	6	10
85	2,263	17,842	3,070	9,193	0	1	0	0
XVII	2,924	6,373	8,220	9,730	51	51	-	2
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	2,750	6,196	38	42	1	1	-	2
88	4	8	7,715	7,723	-	-	-	-
89	170	170	467	1,965	50	50	-	-
XVIII	991	2,933	801	1,917	-	2	-	1
90	975	2,895	801	1,917	-	2	-	1
91	16	36	0	0	-	-	-	-
92	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIX	49	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	49	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX	151	360	84	155	3	3	0	0
94	102	212	84	150	3	3	-	0
95	33	118	0	2	-	-	-	-
96	16	31	0	3	-	-	0	0
XXI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Spain		Austria		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	9,234	35,508	9,370	32,143	2,078	5,839	5,759	17,571
I	246	343	2	2	-	-	-	-
01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
03	205	302	-	0	-	-	-	-
04	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
06	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	1	7	1	2	-	-	-	-
06	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
08	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
09	0	0	1	2	-	-	-	-
10	-	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
11	-	2	0	0	-	-	-	-
12	-	3	0	0	-	-	-	-
13	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	0	8	-	0	-	-	-	-
15	0	8	-	0	-	-	-	-
IV	39	73	1	2	-	-	-	-
16	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	29	43	0	0	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
19	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
20	2	6	0	1	-	-	-	-
21	8	23	0	0	-	-	-	-
22	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
23	-	1	-	0	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	42	201	-	59	-	12	-	-
25	0	0	-	59	-	-	-	-
26	-	0	-	-	-	12	-	-
27	42	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI	1,024	7,528	305	2,467	1,203	4,449	624	768
28	4	67	-	4	-	-	-	-
29	800	3,835	14	605	104	155	43	184
30	34	197	270	1,798	-	-	-	-
31	-	3,021	-	4	1,099	4,294	581	584
32	13	20	4	21	-	-	-	-
33	2	2	0	1	-	-	-	-
34	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
35	11	11	0	0	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	8	21	-	-	-	-
37	60	114	-	1	-	-	-	-
38	100	259	8	11	-	-	-	-
VII	150	862	56	297	0	0	64	508
39	118	785	33	271	0	0	64	507
40	32	77	24	26	-	-	0	1
VIII	31	70	3	9	-	32	-	-
41	31	68	2	8	-	32	-	-
42	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
43	-	3	-	0	-	-	-	-
IX	-	28	0	4	-	-	1	1
44	-	-	0	4	-	-	1	1
45	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	221	327	1,735	5,390	-	-	0	0
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	221	327	1,736	5,381	-	-	-	-
49	-	0	1	9	-	-	0	0
XI	423	1,890	11	221	0	0	44	70
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	-	13	-	-	-	-	19	19
52	-	0	3	11	-	-	7	10
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
54	-	11	2	2	-	-	1	1
55	414	1,818	-	191	-	-	6	12
56	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
57	0	0	-	5	-	-	-	16
58	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
59	9	40	5	10	-	-	-	-
60	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
61	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	0	0	0	0	-	-	2	2

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Spain		Austria		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	7	0	0	-	-	-	-
XII	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII	174	377	46	385	-	-	0	1
68	6	23	1	8	-	-	-	-
69	130	316	45	376	-	-	-	-
70	38	39	0	1	-	-	0	1
XIV	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	2
71	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	2
XV	499	4,423	119	2,100	576	774	736	2,338
72	285	873	29	251	228	385	725	1,965
73	11	1,306	62	1,492	-	-	0	363
74	1	1,447	-	1	348	389	11	11
75	24	24	1	1	-	-	-	-
76	177	757	8	259	-	-	-	-
78	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
80	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	-	-	14	67	-	-	-	-
82	0	0	2	6	-	-	-	-
83	-	0	0	20	0	0	-	-
XVI	4,414	16,453	5,334	17,934	300	302	1,629	7,846
84	1,623	6,945	4,753	16,259	298	302	1,608	7,346
85	2,791	9,508	582	1,675	0	0	21	499
XVII	1,764	2,599	1,633	2,785	-	269	2,656	6,032
86	-	2	83	96	-	-	-	-
87	259	682	1,546	2,615	-	269	1,495	4,841
88	-	-	4	73	-	-	1,162	1,191
89	1,505	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVIII	203	272	120	459	0	0	4	4
90	203	271	120	459	0	0	4	4
91	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
92	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
XIX	-	0	0	3	-	-	-	-
93	-	0	0	3	-	-	-	-
XX	1	47	4	20	-	-	-	-
94	1	40	2	13	-	-	-	-
95	0	0	-	5	-	-	-	-
96	-	7	2	2	-	-	-	-
XXI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Finland		Hungary		Norway		Poland	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	8,101	25,230	335	1,890	3,570	16,512	3,497	9,020
I	51	124	8	19	33	101	1	8
01	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
02	-	-	6	17	0	0	1	1
03	-	19	-	0	32	100	-	8
04	51	103	-	-	0	1	-	-
05	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
II	-	0	0	0	0	0	251	256
06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
08	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
09	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	246	246
11	-	0	-	0	-	-	5	9
12	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	0	-	0	6	20	-	-
15	-	0	-	0	6	20	-	-
IV	0	1	-	1	4	10	15	15
16	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
19	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-
20	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
22	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	1	-	-	4	9	15	15
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	4	4	-	-	1	2	-	-
25	-	0	-	-	1	2	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI	1,628	5,398	61	691	360	8,571	289	1,223
28	0	1	-	1	144	229	49	254
29	5	23	51	87	0	6	46	426
30	9	77	10	242	62	214	2	2
31	1,603	5,272	-	360	150	8,096	184	527
32	7	14	-	1	0	0	0	0
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	0	0	-	-	0	8	-	-
35	4	4	-	-	-	6	7	13
36	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
37	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-
38	1	6	-	0	2	11	-	-
VII	119	532	133	575	14	455	57	255
39	117	530	133	575	14	453	55	252
40	1	2	-	0	0	2	2	2
VIII	197	810	11	16	12	14	-	-
41	-	5	11	16	-	0	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
43	197	806	-	-	12	14	-	-
IX	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	5
44	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	5
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	1,302	3,622	-	0	117	117	1	185
47	22	496	-	-	113	113	-	-
48	1,280	3,102	-	0	0	0	1	1
49	0	25	-	0	5	5	0	184
XI	121	319	8	41	1	5	14	14
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
52	0	17	8	8	-	1	-	-
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
54	-	10	-	0	1	2	12	12
55	82	249	-	31	-	-	-	-
56	0	1	0	0	0	1	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	-	1	0	2	0	1	-	-
59	38	39	-	-	-	-	-	0
60	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Finland		Hungary		Norway		Poland	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
XII	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII	85	85	-	-	4	14	-	1
68	84	84	-	-	4	14	-	-
69	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	1
XIV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XV	184	470	5	59	69	269	2,083	5,089
72	63	270	-	47	-	4	1,659	3,958
73	47	116	5	5	14	29	181	248
74	55	65	-	6	0	117	202	761
75	16	16	-	-	46	109	-	32
76	0	0	0	0	-	-	41	41
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	0	0	-	0	4	4	-	-
82	2	3	-	-	0	1	-	0
83	1	1	-	-	4	5	0	0
XVI	4,075	12,119	51	393	2,474	4,350	377	1,016
84	3,023	8,890	36	364	1,096	2,313	317	880
85	1,052	3,229	15	30	1,379	2,037	60	136
XVII	271	1,519	51	78	350	2,270	401	931
86	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
87	164	185	51	78	-	-	191	273
88	5	6	-	-	0	0	1	1
89	101	1,327	-	-	350	2,268	209	657
XVIII	58	208	6	15	122	307	2	21
90	58	208	6	15	122	307	2	21
91	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIX	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX	6	9	1	1	3	6	1	1
94	6	8	1	1	1	4	0	1
95	0	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
96	-	0	0	0	-	1	1	1
XXI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Romania		Sweden		Switzerland		Yugoslavia	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	10,653	21,146	19,826	47,575	19,838	52,287	2,043	7,075
I	-	-	4	8	7	23	-	-
01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
03	-	-	4	6	1	1	-	-
04	-	-	-	0	5	21	-	-
05	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
II	-	-	-	360	4	6	-	-
06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
08	-	-	-	0	0	1	-	-
09	-	-	-	0	0	1	-	-
10	-	-	-	360	-	0	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
III	-	-	20	33	0	83	-	-
15	-	-	20	33	0	83	-	-
IV	-	-	9	115	162	546	-	-
16	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
17	-	-	-	3	2	10	-	-
18	-	-	0	0	5	20	-	-
19	-	-	-	0	0	1	-	-
20	-	-	0	1	3	9	-	-
21	-	-	0	0	9	27	-	-
22	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
23	-	-	8	21	143	478	-	-
24	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	3	3	2	16	-	-
25	-	-	1	2	0	4	-	-
26	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	0	2	12	-	-
VI	2,333	4,861	484	3,210	1,662	7,027	1,744	5,513
28	1	1	12	19	47	84	-	52
29	17	96	274	1,723	572	1,964	-	0
30	-	-	175	835	409	2,211	2	3
31	2,312	4,762	-	490	-	19	1,742	5,446
32	-	-	2	11	291	1,211	-	-
33	-	-	-	0	7	65	-	-
34	-	-	6	15	6	68	-	-
35	-	-	1	5	31	87	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	3	3	-	5	4	5	-	-
38	-	-	15	107	295	1,313	-	12
VII	-	0	141	362	145	434	4	327
39	-	0	135	334	122	353	4	327
40	-	-	6	28	23	81	-	-
VIII	4	4	27	181	6	92	0	0
41	-	-	27	178	4	45	-	-
42	4	4	0	0	1	1	-	-
43	-	-	-	3	1	46	0	0
IX	-	-	0	16	0	21	-	-
44	-	-	0	16	0	1	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	11	12	727	2,427	58	171	-	30
47	-	-	399	1,140	-	-	-	-
48	11	11	327	1,282	51	158	-	-
49	1	1	1	5	7	13	-	30
XI	57	74	68	143	192	492	124	582
50	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
51	-	-	-	0	-	1	37	108
52	-	-	-	-	0	29	-	-
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	-	-	7	47	180	357	-	39
55	-	-	58	70	-	11	87	435
56	-	-	0	13	0	0	-	-
57	57	74	2	2	-	0	-	-
58	-	-	0	0	9	86	-	-
59	-	-	1	9	2	6	-	-
60	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
61	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
62	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Romania		Sweden		Switzerland		Yugoslavia	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-
XII	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII	-	0	25	56	28	110	-	-
68	-	-	1	23	5	15	-	-
69	-	-	20	27	1	6	-	-
70	-	0	5	6	23	89	-	-
XIV	-	-	-	0	692	834	-	-
71	-	-	-	0	692	834	-	-
XV	1,686	1,686	821	2,810	1,040	1,548	-	10
72	1,685	1,685	493	1,054	287	316	-	-
73	0	0	116	309	18	43	-	-
74	-	-	40	649	1	23	-	10
75	-	-	0	46	0	77	-	-
76	-	-	29	264	684	994	-	-
78	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
81	-	-	-	4	-	0	-	-
82	-	-	117	441	47	90	-	-
83	-	-	26	43	2	3	-	0
XVI	2,932	5,038	10,647	27,736	13,797	35,715	72	181
84	188	502	3,493	10,786	12,017	30,044	72	134
85	2,744	4,536	7,153	16,949	1,780	5,671	0	47
XVII	3,630	9,470	6,441	8,737	169	359	96	399
86	70	226	765	779	5	126	-	-
87	2,774	5,375	412	1,751	118	140	0	0
88	-	-	3,874	3,947	12	59	-	-
89	786	3,868	1,389	2,260	33	33	96	399
XVIII	-	-	400	1,338	1,863	4,777	-	4
90	-	-	398	1,328	1,124	3,229	-	4
91	-	-	2	2	739	1,549	-	-
92	-	-	0	7	-	-	-	-
XIX	-	-	-	15	1	3	-	-
93	-	-	-	15	1	3	-	-
XX	0	0	10	26	11	31	3	29
94	0	0	5	14	9	14	3	25
95	-	-	3	9	1	2	-	4
96	-	-	2	3	1	15	-	-
XXI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Russian Federation		Argentina		Brazil		Chlie	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	161,331	352,684	5,109	20,012	24,856	51,932	17,218	40,964
I	2,096	9,259	1,065	2,291	236	1,123	0	166
01	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	12	45	5	24	23	92	-	-
03	1,978	8,581	1,043	2,114	202	1,000	0	166
04	45	332	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	57	298	17	154	11	31	-	0
II	121	354	689	705	233	243	0	1
06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
08	3	5	-	-	-	3	0	1
09	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-
10	2	22	0	0	-	-	-	-
11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	32	34	689	705	233	238	-	0
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	85	230	-	-	-	0	-	-
III	9	14	1,225	5,937	1,483	4,879	5	5
15	9	14	1,225	5,937	1,483	4,879	5	5
IV	324	641	0	0	555	713	558	3,094
16	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	21
17	1	1	-	-	1	10	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
19	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
20	-	1	-	0	21	26	-	0
21	91	129	-	0	2	13	-	7
22	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	232	511	0	0	531	662	543	3,066
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	5,444	14,341	-	0	5,504	15,289	1,479	4,145
25	161	358	-	0	0	0	2	2
26	781	1,819	-	-	5,504	15,280	1,477	4,143
27	4,502	12,155	-	-	0	8	-	-
VI	19,826	97,844	3	4	448	3,210	3	1,028
28	1,089	2,563	-	-	0	8	3	8
29	1,086	2,767	-	0	391	1,459	-	-
30	-	4	-	-	0	9	-	-
31	17,331	91,700	-	-	-	1,555	-	1,019
32	6	23	0	0	0	4	-	-
33	-	0	-	1	1	20	-	-
34	193	294	0	0	0	11	-	-
35	2	2	0	0	0	1	-	-
36	-	10	-	-	0	0	-	-
37	4	4	1	1	48	91	-	-
38	114	476	2	2	6	51	-	0
VII	1,228	3,512	3	220	527	3,270	0	0
39	290	963	3	220	526	3,258	0	0
40	938	2,549	-	0	0	12	-	-
VIII	202	768	138	661	177	721	-	1
41	44	279	138	660	177	721	-	1
42	-	3	-	-	0	0	-	-
43	158	486	-	0	-	0	-	-
IX	1,054	2,418	0	0	1	1	-	-
44	1,054	2,418	0	0	1	1	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	258	369	1	1	729	1,731	337	3,602
47	207	284	-	-	666	1,624	337	3,602
48	46	74	1	1	63	107	-	-
49	4	12	-	-	0	0	-	-
XI	552	1,645	638	1,862	365	2,133	-	37
50	36	102	-	-	-	34	-	-
51	83	88	586	1,696	2	101	-	37
52	248	897	51	166	0	66	-	-
53	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	41	63	0	0	0	1	-	-
55	113	352	-	0	359	1,921	-	-
56	13	37	-	-	-	0	-	0
57	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	1	1	-	-	0	0	-	-
59	5	38	0	0	3	9	-	-
60	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-
61	0	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	12	49	-	0	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Russian Federation		Argentina		Brazil		Chlie	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII	3	23	0	0	4	13	-	-
64	-	2	0	0	4	13	-	-
65	3	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII	19	76	-	-	18	29	-	-
68	9	38	-	-	0	3	-	-
69	1	1	-	-	7	7	-	-
70	9	38	-	-	11	19	-	-
XIV	13	23	-	0	63	150	-	-
71	13	23	-	0	63	150	-	-
XV	30,899	57,710	1,339	7,891	14,268	17,659	14,836	28,882
72	22,332	38,580	179	410	5,696	7,706	-	-
73	1,782	2,988	1,159	7,345	111	649	-	-
74	2,342	6,386	-	-	1,941	2,058	14,836	28,882
75	1,473	4,370	-	-	-	77	-	-
76	2,784	4,048	-	-	6,505	7,088	-	-
78	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	2	13	-	136	-	38	-	-
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	99	1,158	-	-	14	38	-	-
82	66	102	-	-	0	0	-	-
83	17	55	0	0	0	4	-	-
XVI	16,437	35,109	6	436	206	581	0	5
84	14,310	31,525	4	434	202	554	-	-
85	2,127	3,584	2	2	4	27	0	5
XVII	82,451	124,599	1	2	18	104	-	-
86	158	804	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	23,682	49,941	1	2	18	61	-	-
88	58,189	73,042	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	423	811	-	-	-	43	-	-
XVIII	285	621	-	0	20	83	-	-
90	94	238	-	0	20	83	-	-
91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	191	382	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIX	0	2,821	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	0	2,821	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX	112	460	0	0	1	1	-	-
94	87	401	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	15	49	-	-	-	1	-	-
96	9	9	0	0	1	1	-	-
XXI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Cuba		Mexico		Peru		Uruguay	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	2,107	18,284	3,316	11,399	4,348	31,007	2,950	9,329
I	-	-	7	10	2	4	182	813
01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
03	-	-	5	9	2	4	182	811
04	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
05	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
II	-	-	2	4	87	263	-	-
06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	2	4	87	196	-	-
III	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
IV	1,986	18,144	2	2	3,903	29,200	1	1
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1,986	18,144	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	3,903	29,200	1	1
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	1	638	-	489	-	-
25	-	-	1	1	-	0	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	489	-	-
27	-	-	-	637	-	-	-	-
VI	29	47	0	1,638	7	37	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
29	-	-	-	733	-	4	-	-
30	29	38	-	20	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	873	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
38	-	9	-	4	5	31	-	-
VII	0	2	85	357	-	2	-	-
39	0	2	82	337	-	2	-	-
40	-	-	2	19	-	-	-	-
VIII	-	-	15	15	-	-	10	34
41	-	-	15	15	-	-	10	34
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX	-	0	5	11	-	-	-	-
44	-	0	5	11	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
XI	-	-	1,872	5,848	0	3	2,757	8,469
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	-	-	21	21	0	0	2,757	8,459
52	-	-	-	357	-	2	-	1
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	-	-	510	1,258	-	-	-	0
55	-	-	1,342	4,212	-	-	-	9
56	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Cuba		Mexico		Peru		Uruguay	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
XII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
XIV	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
71	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
XV	90	90	1,226	2,707	349	1,009	-	1
72	90	90	1,226	1,913	-	2	-	-
73	-	-	0	794	-	-	-	-
74	-	-	-	0	331	952	-	-
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	0	3	10	-	-
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	15	45	-	-
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	1
83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI	-	-	99	162	-	0	-	11
84	-	-	69	114	-	-	-	11
85	-	-	31	48	-	0	-	-
XVII	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVIII	1	1	-	0	-	-	-	-
90	1	1	-	0	-	-	-	-
91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX	-	-	1	1	-	0	-	0
94	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
95	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
96	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0
XXI	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Canada		United States		Australia		New Zealand	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
Total	44,221	192,656	268,650	889,984	67,329	167,125	7,761	27,887
I	224	989	2,845	10,287	554	1,912	370	1,510
01	8	8	372	1,120	24	77	7	8
02	26	105	1,060	3,033	108	322	30	81
03	70	624	1,003	4,583	127	243	129	473
04	116	235	141	607	80	410	182	693
05	4	16	270	944	215	860	22	255
II	18,043	90,245	8,848	50,965	3,804	10,217	19	361
06	7	21	12	103	7	7	-	-
07	3	10	972	1,028	7	22	3	5
08	16	54	173	443	7	34	13	35
09	0	0	14	53	1	8	-	1
10	17,699	89,540	4,832	44,752	3,407	9,317	0	287
11	14	16	181	285	373	820	0	0
12	304	603	2,646	4,154	2	7	3	33
13	0	1	18	140	0	1	-	-
14	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	-
III	1	7	179	1,467	262	1,060	200	991
15	1	7	179	1,467	262	1,060	200	991
IV	100	250	1,910	6,780	1,240	4,570	32	171
16	-	2	14	48	6	11	1	2
17	0	0	43	201	1,161	4,220	3	10
18	-	-	22	44	10	16	0	0
19	0	0	16	73	3	17	0	0
20	-	1	132	331	11	42	0	0
21	43	48	258	915	9	66	3	14
22	0	0	44	106	6	9	-	0
23	56	198	532	2,158	34	188	25	144
24	-	-	847	2,904	-	-	-	-
V	1,157	4,206	7,853	29,700	22,656	57,666	253	1,101
25	62	179	157	553	1	143	1	7
26	848	1,420	508	2,064	13,687	46,416	62	264
27	247	2,607	7,188	27,084	8,968	11,107	190	830
VI	2,795	16,075	34,077	145,814	6,450	15,255	115	762
28	230	558	1,012	3,439	6,222	14,246	-	21
29	550	2,719	9,579	35,189	19	117	86	606
30	11	148	638	1,765	20	61	2	13
31	1,918	12,310	15,632	84,678	8	279	-	-
32	8	35	1,727	4,305	67	224	8	30
33	-	0	221	783	4	12	0	0
34	4	15	905	2,418	1	21	1	2
35	13	20	151	449	26	55	10	55
36	-	-	76	128	-	-	-	-
37	0	4	383	1,052	8	73	-	-
38	61	265	3,753	11,609	76	166	9	35
VII	1,854	7,915	12,642	48,185	205	673	49	90
39	1,662	7,656	11,877	46,684	185	638	5	46
40	192	258	765	1,501	20	35	44	44
VIII	1,166	3,899	2,383	7,579	1,343	3,699	337	1,120
41	235	825	1,382	4,722	1,220	3,423	336	1,105
42	4	8	20	54	1	1	0	0
43	927	3,066	982	2,802	122	275	0	15
IX	870	1,874	6,752	18,513	206	233	2,828	5,189
44	870	1,874	6,744	18,502	204	231	2,828	5,189
45	-	0	9	10	2	2	-	-
46	-	-	0	1	-	0	-	-
X	2,674	16,884	10,045	33,405	483	1,460	91	1,084
47	2,150	15,437	3,570	11,734	5	21	27	940
48	339	1,254	5,821	20,007	459	1,416	62	142
49	185	194	654	1,664	18	23	2	2
XI	1,168	2,534	10,924	59,064	18,936	46,332	3,317	14,930
50	4	4	30	38	2	2	-	-
51	2	2	352	764	18,771	45,103	3,308	14,881
52	2	16	1,469	28,513	25	696	1	3
53	0	0	25	47	0	0	-	-
54	1,116	2,193	7,281	21,850	60	160	-	3
55	5	22	948	3,586	26	201	1	12
56	0	3	124	489	1	5	-	1
57	9	44	266	792	23	50	-	10
58	2	4	90	247	1	1	0	1
59	16	233	175	1,234	21	89	-	2
60	8	9	20	109	3	3	0	0
61	1	1	64	164	0	0	7	11
62	1	2	65	132	3	4	0	0

3.8 Imports by selected countries (regions) and by divisions, fourth quarter 1992 *(continued)*

Unit: US$ 10,000

Sec.& Div.	Canada		United States		Australia		New Zealand	
	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date	4th quarter	year to date
63	0	1	17	90	1	18	-	6
XII	-	0	185	494	2	2	-	-
64	-	-	174	456	2	2	-	-
65	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	0	3	0	1	-	-
67	-	0	11	32	0	0	-	-
XIII	7	35	1,841	4,046	11	150	0	0
68	3	15	297	704	4	7	0	0
69	0	0	913	1,588	3	3	-	-
70	4	20	632	1,754	4	139	-	-
XIV	53	115	930	4,559	178	195	-	-
71	53	115	930	4,559	178	195	-	-
XV	982	5,797	16,509	47,882	7,126	14,577	13	162
72	39	160	1,834	4,585	1,017	1,938	5	32
73	14	2,260	2,037	12,796	102	212	6	6
74	174	1,353	9,143	20,075	2,138	3,916	2	6
75	170	352	258	584	44	106	-	-
76	472	1,464	2,579	7,384	3,598	7,642	-	91
78	77	79	3	15	0	0	-	-
79	17	59	12	76	61	143	-	-
80	-	-	5	18	-	0	-	-
81	13	43	93	609	0	23	-	27
82	4	7	347	1,059	1	2	0	0
83	1	20	198	682	164	595	0	0
XVI	11,321	33,875	76,592	213,295	2,066	5,036	135	398
84	3,076	16,923	50,351	146,927	1,121	3,001	42	116
85	8,246	16,951	26,241	66,368	945	2,034	94	282
XVII	877	5,150	52,455	146,573	1,639	3,425	0	0
86	-	1	777	1,079	-	-	-	-
87	810	1,175	10,470	38,050	4	4	0	0
88	67	3,753	41,182	107,038	27	38	-	0
89	-	221	26	405	1,609	3,384	-	-
XVIII	812	2,676	20,772	59,298	155	611	1	13
90	812	2,675	20,508	58,978	155	606	1	13
91	1	1	254	299	0	4	-	-
92	-	-	10	21	-	-	-	-
XIX	-	-	2	31	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	2	31	-	-	-	-
XX	117	129	901	2,044	14	52	1	4
94	17	19	488	1,229	7	37	0	2
95	99	109	342	650	5	7	1	1
96	0	1	71	164	1	8	0	1
XXI	0	0	2	3	-	-	-	-
97	0	0	2	3	-	-	-	-

3.9 Interim provisions for export commodities*

These interim provisions are formulated in the light of the international convention to meet the needs of the development of socialist market economy, to strengthen macro management of export, to promote the transformation of enterprise mechanism and to speed up the development of foreign economy:

1. Scope of export commodities under State quota licensing

Export commodities under State quota licensing mainly consist of large amount of resources in relation to the national economy and the peoples' livelihood and large amount of traditional goods holding an important position in national export; important commodities occupy a leading post on the world market or a specific market, and commodities under quota from the other countries or required by foreign countries to actively restrict the amount in export; large amount of exports which are prone to causing operational disorder and export commodities of famous brand, top quality and special products or export commodities for special demands. There are 138 kinds of commodities under the quota licensing. Following the deepening of reform, export commodities under quota licensing will be gradually reduced.

(1) On the export of large amount of resources in relation to the national economy and people's livelihood and large amount of traditional goods holding an important position in export, 38 kinds of commodities are put under planned quota licensing. After defining the total amount of export quota each year, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation will make it known to and to be executed by various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government and separately listed municipalities (hereafter referred to as various localities) and national corporations (industry-trade) of foreign trade (hereafter referred to as various foreign trade corporations under various departments) under various central departments.

(2) On the export of important export commodities holding a leading position on the world market or a specific market, and commodities required by foreign countries to put under planned quota licensing of our own accord, 54 kinds of commodities fall under this category. Of which, 31 kinds are for ocean-going areas and 23 kinds are for Hongkong and Macau areas. The amount of exports will be decided by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation according to the market situation at home and abroad and the opinions of related Import and Export Chambers and to be distributed to and executed in principle by various localities and various foreign trade corporations under various departments.

(3) A general licensing is granted on export commodities involving large amount of money and prone to causing operational disorder, exports of famous brand, top quality and special products and few goods that need licensing. There are 22 kinds of commodities fell under this category, and the kinds of goods will be regulated each year according to real situation. The amount of annual export is not to be limited in principle and the stress is laid on management order.

(4) A passive quota licensing will still be given to 24 kinds of export commodities which are under quotas from foreign countries. The annual export amount will be carried out according to bilateral negotiations. And the way of distribution is to be formulated separately.

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* Issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation on 29 December 1992 and went into effect on 1 January 1993.

(5) Commodities produced by foreign-funded enterprises and fell under the quota licensing will get export quotas according to the ratified contracts at the time of the establishment.

2. Implementation of export licensing

(1) Planned quota export licensing is practised on export commodities under active quota and general licensing. And 114 kinds of goods are put under export licensing.

(2) Licences of export commodities under planned quota and active quota are to be issued according to plans and amount of quota. The issuance of licences for export commodities under general licensing is not to be limited in number in principle. If limits are needed due to changing situations on the world and home markets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation will notify the license issuing agency ahead of time.

(3) The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation formulates methods on the implementation of licences, exercises a macro management and controls the total number of licences to be issued, while leaving the issuing work to the various local foreign trade departments and representative offices.

(4) Trial bidding is to be exercised on the issuance of licenses to part of the commodities under licensing, and the bid is to be held by the Import and Export Chamber. Export licenses are issued by license issuing agents according to the amount and price of the successful bidding within the defined quota. The management department of foreign trade and economic cooperation supervises the execution of contracts. The scope of commodities under quota licensing for trial bidding will be gradually expanded.

3. Administration of export commodities

(1) Sixteen kinds of export commodities of special importance under planned quota are put under unified State management. Concrete methods are to be worked out by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

(2) Excluding the sixteen kinds of export commodities under unifies State management, other export commodities under quota licensing will be distributed by the economic and trade managing departments of various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities under central government and cities under separate plans to foreign trade enterprises successful in export and operation and other enterprises with rights to handle the said kind of export commodities. (Distribution to foreign trade corporations of vaious departments will be decided by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation according to their achievements and ability in handling export). The rest of export commodities can be handled by foreign trade enterprises with State approval to handle foreign trade.

(3) The scope of exports for production enterprises, entity enterprise groups and foreign-funded enterprises still limits on products they produced.

(4) No enterprise is allowed to handle any one of the following products: (1) endangering State security; (2) cultural relics, rare animals and plants close to extinction, products produced by prisoners and other commodities under a ban to export by laws and regulations; (3) violating the obligation committed by the People's Reublic of China; and (4) musk, natural bezoar, copper and copper alloy and platinum in short of at home.

4. Coordinated management of export commodities

Export commodities in need of coordination are to be managed by various import and export chambers. Enterprises handling export commodities under quota licences should join related import and export chambers. Concrete measures on coordinated management is to be worked out by various import and export chambers, adopted by membership meeting and strictly observed.

Enterprises handling similar export commodities are urged and encouraged to make joint operations on the basis of volunteer, equality and mutual benefit.

The Law of Trademark is to be executed strictly to protect and develop the famous brand export commodities.

5. Strengthening transparency of management on export commodities

The distribution of annual quota and the result of export commodities under quota licensing not involving commercial secrecy should be made to public so as to receive supervisions from different sides.

These provisions have been put into effect from 1 January 1993 and explained by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Annex 4 (under chapter IV)

GOVERNMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS OF CHINA

4.1 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

2 Dongchangan Street, Beijing (Tel. 5198114)

General Office (Tel. 5198322)

Department of Personnel Resources

Department of Foreign Trade (Tel. 5197420)

Department of Foreign Economic and Trade Policy (Tel. 5198529, Fax: 5198912)

Department of Planning and Finance

Department of European Affairs (Tel. 5198662)

Department of Asian Affairs (Tel. 5198716)

Department of West Asian and African Affairs

Department of American and Oceanian Affairs (Tel. 5198821)

Department of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau Affairs

Department of Foreign Aid (Tel. 5197558)

Department of Foreign Economic Cooperation

Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs (Tel. 5197973)

Department of Science and Technology (Tel. 5196822)

Department of Foreign Investment (Tel. 5197303)

Department of Foreign Credit (Tel. 5197316)

Department of Economic Coordination

Department of Treaty and Law (Tel. 5198723)

Protocol Department (Tel. 5198203)

Department of Transportation and Warehousing

Department of General Service

International Trade Research Institute (Tel. 5129589, Fax: 5128928)

International Economic Research Institute (Tel. 4211078)

Commissioner's Office in Dalian
2, Zhongshan Square, Dalian (Tel. 237196, Fax: 230213, Code: 116002)

Commissioner's Office in Tianjin
59 Nanjing Road, Tianjin (Tel. 317060, Fax: 307724, Cable: 3175 TIANJIN, Code: 300005)

Commissioner's Office in Shanghai
No. 1 Yongfu Road, Shanghai (Tel. 4317212, Cable: 6808 SHANGHAI, Fax: 317065, Code: 200031)

Commissioner's Office in Guangzhou, Foreign Trade Center Bldg., No. 117 Liuhua Road, Guangzhou (Tel. 678000 Ext. 86011, Fax: 677040, Cable: 0070 GUANGZHOU, Code: 510014

China International Trade Research and Training Centre for Asia and the Pacific Region (RTC) (Tel. 5002359)

Local Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission

Beijing Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
3 Nan Li Shi Road Tou Tiao, Beijing (Tel. 862015, 866511, Fax: 8010353, Telex: 22476 BJGVT CN, Code: 100045)

Tianjin Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission (Tel. 314828)

Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission of Hebei Province
58 Beima Road, Shijiazhuang, China (Tel. 744842, Cable: 5280 SHIJIAZHUANG, Telex: 26217 WHBFC CN, Code: 050071)

Qin Huang Dao Municipal Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission (Tel. 333251)

Shanxi Provincial Bureau of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade
6 Xinjian Road, Taiyuan (Tel. 441722, Cable: 2651 TAIYUAN, Fax: 0351-440733, Code: 030002)

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Department
24 Zhong Shan Road W, Huhhot (Tel. 667398, Cable: 1417 HUHHOT, Fax: 662138, Telex: 85001 HTBIM CN, Code: 010020)

Liaoning Provincial Commission of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade
45-1 Beiling Street, Huanggu District, Shenyang (Tel. 692479, Fax: 693858, Telex: 804021 LNJMW CN, Code: 110032)

Dalian Municipal Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission (Tel. 334054, 237925)

Shenyang Municipal Commission of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade
35 Youth Street, Shenhe Dist., Shenyang

Tel:	28050 724548	Cable:	4175 SHENYANG
Fax:	024-724746	Telex:	80034 SFERT CN
Code:	110014		

Jilin Province Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
81 Stalin Street Changchun
Tel: 828077 827011 Cable: 1120 CHANGCHUN
Fax: 824772 Telex: 83046 JCIRI CN
Code: 130021

Heilongjiang Province Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
55 Heping Road, Harbin
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Harbin Municipal Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
102 Tong Jiang Street, Daoli District, Harbin, China
Tel: 418139, 417832 Cable: 6103 HARBIN
Fax: 0451-416661 Telex: 87171 HFERT CN
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Shanghai Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
33 Zhongshandongyilu, Shanghai
Tel: 3232200 Cable: 1941 SHANGHAI
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Jiangsu Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
29 East Beijing Road, Nanjing
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Nantong Commission of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade
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Fax: 0513-516021 Telex: 36503 FETNT CN
Code: 226007

Suzhou Commission of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade
Tel: 772745

Lianyungang Commission of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade
Tel: 412854
Fax: 412665
Code: 222001

Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Bureau of Zhejiang Province
216 Yan'an Road, Hangzhou
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Code: 315000

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Tel: 334777 Cable: 4663WENZHOU
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Fax: 556133 Telex: 92193 FFERT CN
Code: 350003

Fujian Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Committee
23 Wushan Road, Fuzhou
Tel: 555308 Fax: 557232
Code: 350001

Xiamen Municipal Economic Affairs & Trade Committee
Information Building, Huli, Xiamen
Tel: 621902, 621017 Cable: 7325 XIAMEN
Fax: 0592-621901 Telex: 93020 XHID CN
Code: 361006

Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Department of Jiangxi Province
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Tel: 226611, 227281 Cable: 1120 NANCHANG
Fax: 225234 Telex: 95019 JXFTB CN
Code: 330002

Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Department of Shangdong Province
Tel: 612828

Qingdao Municipal Commission of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade
17, Hubei Road, Qingdao
Tel: 279930 Cable: TFTB QINGDAO
Fax: 0532-336036 Telex: 321146 FTOQD CN
Code: 266001

Yantai Municipal Commission of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade
Tel: 242540

Henan Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Committee
115, Wenhua Road, Zhengzhou, China
Tel: 332821, 332786
Fax: 0371-336261
Cable: 5516 ZHENGZHOU
Telex: 46052 HZFTB CN

Hubei Provincial Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
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Cable: COMTRADE HANKOU
Telex: 40102 HBFET CN

Wuhan Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
344, Jiefang Ave., Hankou, Wuhan, China
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Shenzhen Economic and Trade Development Bureau

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Zhuhai Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
Tel: 222143 222570

Guangxizhuang Autonomous Region Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
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Code: 530022
Cable: 2233 NANNING
Telex: 48138 GCPIT CN

Beihai Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
Tel: 23381 23530

Hainan Provincial Economic Cooperation Bureau

Sichuan Province Commission of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade
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Fax: 028-334675 Telex: 60131 SFTC CN
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Code: 550004

Yunnan Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Bureau
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Fax: 35107 Telex: 64023 YUNFT CN
Code: 650011

Tibet Autonomous Region Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
Tel: 22085

Shaanxi Province Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
Tel: 791583

Xi'an Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Commission
159 Beiyuanmen, Xi'an
Tel: 719186 Code: 710003

Gansu Provincial Foreign Relations & Trade Commission
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Qinghai Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Department
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Fax: 0951-44833
Code: 750001
Cable: 6319 YINCHUAN
Telex: 750012 NXIEC CN

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Foreign Economic Relations & Trade Bureau
Tel: 78114

4.2 CIVIL ECONOMIC AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS OF CHINA

1. **China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT)**
China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC)
1, Fuxingmen Wai Street, Beijing
Tel: 8013344
Fax: 8011370
Cable: COMTRADE BEIJING, 3210 BEIJING
Telex: 22315 CCPIT CN
Code: 100860

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Chairman: Zheng Hongye
Vice-Chairmen: Wang Shoumao, Cui Yushan, Xie Jianqun
Secretary-General: Liu Fugui

General Office
Tel: 8013866
Acting Director: Liu Yuanping
Deputy Director: Ma Yaozeng

Department of Sub-Council Affairs
(Phone: 866973)
Director: Liu Zongxu

Personnel Department
Director: Zuo Tingchao
Deputy Director: Xiao Shengzhong

Foreign Affairs Office
(Phone: 866572)
Director: Zuo Tingchao
Deputy Director: Xiao Shengzhong

Liaison Department
(Phone: 867504)
Director: Ding Zhongze
Deputy Directors: Zhang Xingyuan, Deng Hao, Yu Ping, Wu Xingzhou
Protocol Division
Division of Japanese Affairs
Division of Asian and African Affairs

Division of European Affairs
Division of the Americas and Oceania Affairs
Division of International Organizations

Department for Exhibitions Abroad
(Phone: 866355)
Director: Liu Zhenshan
Deputy Directors: Liang Xinghua, Guo Haibin
Administrative Office
1st Division for Exhibition Affairs
2nd Division for Exhibition Affairs
3rd Division for Exhibition Affairs
Management Division of Exhibition's Preview

Economic Information Department
(Phone: 867229)
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Deputy Director: Hu Weijiong
Domestic Economic Information Division
Overseas Economic Information Division
International Economic Research Division
Information Service Division
Computer Division

Department of Public Relations
(Phone: 863790)
Director: Liu Deyu
Deputy Director: Li Xinyi
Editorial Division of China's Foreign Trade
Editorial Division of Products and Technology Abroad
Editorial Division of China's Exports
Administrative and Circulation Office
News and Publicity Division

Department of Legal Affairs
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China Trademark Agency
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Division of Foreign Trademark Application in China
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2nd Division of Patent Application
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Mechanical Division
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Chairman: Zheng Hongye
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Fax: 4216972
Chairman: Fei Zhirong
Vice-Chairmen: Yang Shushan, Feng Shikai, Liu Xuemin, Guo Zhifu
Secretary-General: Wang Xinming

CCPIT Commerce Sub-Council

Address: c/o Foreign Affairs Department, Ministry of Commerce,
45 Fu Xing Men Nei Street, Beijing
Phone: 6016043 Telex: 22547 CCOC CN
Postal Code: 100801 Fax: 6016043
Chairman: Zhang Shiyao
Vice-Chairmen: Wang Minghong, Yao Chenghai, Wang Shuiquan
Secretary-General: Wang Shuiquan

CCPIT Metallurgical Industry Sub-Council

Address:	46 Dongsi Street W., Dongcheng District, Beijing		
Phone:	5131905, 557031 ext. 2107		
Telex:	222753 CMMI CN	Cable:	3131 BEIJING
Postal Code:	100711	Fax:	5130074
Chairman:	Wang Rulin		
Vice-Chairmen:	Lu Shouquan, Qiu Xiangkai, Bao Dezhi, Yu Zhongshen, Bai Baohua, Zhao Jiang, Wang Chengyi, Chang Lunkai		
Secretary-General:	Zhao Tonglin, Wang Changgui		

CCPIT Aeronautic and Astronautic Industry Sub-Council

Address:	67 Jiadaokou Street S., Beijing		
Phone:	4013322 ext. 3132	Telex:	211244 MAS CN
Postal Code:	100712	Fax:	4011632

CCPIT Chemical Industry Sub-Council

Address:	No. 16 Building, 7th Section, Hepingli, Beijing		
Phone:	4217764	Telex:	22492 CNCCC CN
Postal Code:	100013	Fax:	4215982
Chairman:	Lin Yingchai		
Vice-Chairmen:	An Yuzhong, Zhang Genxing, Liu Mingyou, Huang Xingsheng		

2. IMPORT AND EXPORT INDUSTRIAL CHAMBERS

CHINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS NATIVE PRODUCE AND ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing

Tel:	5139065	Fax:	5139064
Cable:	7183 BEIJING	Telex:	210482 CCFNA CN
Code:	100006		

Feather And Its Products Branch Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing

Tel:	5139068	Cable:	7183 BEIJING
Telex:	210482 CCFNA CN	Fax:	5139064
Code:	100006		

Canned Goods Association
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing

Tel:	5139069	Cable:	7183 BEIJING
Fax:	5139064	Telex:	210482 CCFNA CN
Code:	100006		

Forest Chemical Products Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing

Tel:	5139067	Cable:	7183 BEIJING
Telex:	210482 CCFNA CN	Fax:	5139064
Code:	100006		

Firecrackers and Fireworks Branch Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5136677 ext. 306
Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Fax: 5139064
Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Code: 100006

Carpet Branch Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5139068
Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Code: 100006
Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Fax: 5139064

Fur and Leather Branch Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5139068
Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Code: 100006
Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Fax: 5139064

Feeding Stuffs Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5139067
Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Code: 100006
Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Fax: 5139064

Bristle & Casings Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5139068
Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Code: 100006
Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Fax: 5139064

Bee Products Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5136677 ext. 306
Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Code: 100006
Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Fax: 5139064

Oils & Oil Seeds Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5132570
Fax: 5139064
Code: 100006
Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN

Miscellaneous Cereals, Beans & Peas Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5132570
Fax: 5139064
Code: 100006
Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN

EEL Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5139069 Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Fax: 5139064 Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Code: 100006

Osmunds & Braoken Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5136677 ext. 311 Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Fax: 5139064 Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Code: 100006

Peanuts Products Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5139069 Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Fax: 5139064 Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Code: 100006

Combined Trade Group for Exporting Peanut Products to Japan
Jingxin Building, 2A San Huan Bei Road, E., Beijing
Tel: 4660641 Cable: 7350 BEIJING
Fax: 4660641 Telex: 210478 PROFD CN
Code: 100027

Angora Rabbit Hair Sub-Chamber
95 Beiheyan Street, Beijing
Tel: 5139068 Cable: 7183 BEIJING
Fax: 5139064 Telex: 210482 CCFNA CN
Code: 100006

China Angora Rabbit Hair Trade Center
82 Donganmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124375 Cable: 4278 BEIJING
Fax: 5121626 Telex: 22894 TUHSU CN
Code: 100747

CHINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT OF TEXTILE
A-33, Dongdan Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5122029 Cable: 6201 BEIJING
Fax: 5136202 Code: 100005

Ramie Yarm & Fabrics Branch
A-33, Dongdan Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5136202 Cable: 6201 BEIJING
Fax: 5136202 Code: 100005

Silk Garments Branch
A-33, Dongdan Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5136202 Cable: 6201 BEIJING
Fax: 5136202 Code: 100005

Bleached & Printed Fabrics Branch
A-33, Dongdan Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5136201 Cable: 6201 BEIJING
Fax: 5136202 Code: 100005

Printed Silk Fabrics Branch
A-33 Dongdan Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5136202 Fax: 5136202
Cable: 6201 BEIJING Code: 100005

Woven Garments Branch
A-33 Dongdan Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5133903 Cable: 6201 BEIJING
Fax: 5136202 Code: 100005

Knitwear Garments Branch
A-33 Dongdan Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5122201 Cable: 6201 BEIJING
Fax: 5136202 Code: 100005

CHINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT OF LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS & ARTS & CRAFTS
A-20 Dong Huang Cheng Gen North Street, Beijing
Tel: 4015942 Cable: 3560 BEIJING
Fax: 01-4014942 Telex: 222579 CCCLA
Code: 100010

Ceramics Branch
7, Zhangzizhong Road, Beijing
Tel: 446691 ext. 379 Cable: 3560 BEIJING
Fax: 5138549 Telex: 211143 FANYN CN

Plaited Articles Branch
7, Zhangzizhong Road, Beijing
Tel: 446691 ext. 379 Cable: 3560 BEIJING
Fax: 5138549 Telex: 211143 FANYN CN

Suitcase & Bags Branch
7, Zhangzizhong Road, Beijing
Tel: 552171, 556331 Cable: 2578 BEIJING
Telex: 211143 FANYN CN

Papers & Pulp Branch
7, Zhangzizhong Road, Beijing
Tel: 446691 ext. 372 Cable: 3560 BEIJING
Fax: 5138549 Telex: 211143 FAMYN CN

Hygienic & Cosmetic Products Branch
7, Zhangzizhong Road, Dongcheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 446691 ext. 372, 445193
Cable: 3560 BEIJING

Shoes Branch
7, Zhangzizhong Road, Dongcheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 446691 ext. 732 Telex: 211143 FANYN CN
Fax: 5138549

Furniture Branch
A-20, Donghuangcheng Gen North Street, Dongcheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 4014952 Cable: 3560 BEIJING
Telex: 222579 FANYN CN Fax: 4014942

CHINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF METALS, MINERALS & CHEMICALS IMPORT AND EXPORT
54, Baishiqiao Road, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8329383 Cable: 4218 BEIJING
Fax: 8329386 Telex: 22549 CCCMC CN
Code: 100044

Branch Chamber of Soclirun Sulphate Anhyclrous
54 Bai Shi Qiao Road, Beijing
Tel: 8329282 Fax: 8329386
Telex: 22549 CCCMC CN Code: 100044

Branch Chamber of Pesticide
54 Bai Shi Qiao Road, Beijing
Tel: 8329382 Fax: 8329386
Telex: 22549 CCCMC CN Code: 100044

Branch Chamber of Barium
54 Bai Shi Qiao Road, Beijing
Tel: 8329382 Fax: 8329386
Telex: 22549 CCCMC CN Code: 100044

Branch Chamber of Calcium Carbide
54 Bai Shi Qiao Road, Beijing
Tel: 8329382 Fax: 8329386
Telex: 22549 CCCMC CN Code: 100044

Branch Chamber of Dyestuffs
54 Bai Shi Qiao Road, Beijing
Tel: 8329382 Fax: 8329386
Telex: 22549 CCCMC CN Code: 100044

Branch Chamber of Tyre
54 Bai Shi Qiao Road, Beijing
Tel: 8329382 Cable: 4218 BEIJING
Fax: 8329386 Code: 100044

Branch Chamber or Furfural
75 Chao Yang Meng Nei Street, Beijing
Tel: 445635 ext. 88

China National Non-ferrous Metals Import and Export Corp.
Export Department
12B Fuxing Road, Beijing
Tel: 8014416 Cable: 5330 BEIJING
Fax: 8015386 Telex: 22086 CNIEC CN
Code: 100814

China National Metals & Minerals Import and Export Corp.
8th Business Department
Wolfram Department
Er Li Gou, Xi Jiao, Beijing
Tel: 8411664 Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING
Fax: 8021327 Telex: 20093 MIMET CN
Code: 100044

China National Metals & Minerals Import and Export Corp.
7th Business Department
Steel Tubes/Pipes Section
Er Li Gou, Xi Jiao, Beijing
Tel: 8411659 Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING
Fax: 8419685 Telex: 222864 MIMET CN
Code: 100044

China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals & Chemicals Import and Export
Metals & Minerals Department
54 Bai Shi Qiao Road, Beijing
Tel: 8329384 Cable: 4218 BEIJING
Fax: 8329386 Telex: 22549 CCCMC CN
Code: 100044

CHINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MEDICINES & HEALTH PRODUCTS IMPORT AND EXPORT
13/F, Chongwen Men Hotel, 2 Chongwenmen W. Street, Beijing
Tel: 5122211 ext. 557, 556 Cable: 7455 BEIJING
Fax: 5122122

Ginseng & Deer's Anterlar Branch
81, Stalin Dajie, Changchun
Tel: 824682 Cable: 1202 CHANG CHUN
Telex: 83007 MHP CN Code: 130061

Fresh Royal Jelly (Powder) Affiliated Association
2 Xiaohuangzhuang North Street, Hepingli, Beijing
Tel: 4221606, 4221144 Cable: 6101 BEIJING
Telex: 210428 BMHB Code: 100013

CHINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MACHINERY & ELECTRONICS PRODUCTS IMPORT AND EXPORT
5/F., 95 Beiheyan Street, Dongcheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 5136677 Fax: 5125112

Electric Products Branch Chamber
1, Zizhu Yuan Road, Beijing
Tel: 8327217 Fax: 3061080
Telex: 22764 CNEEC CN Cable: 3330 BEIJING
Code: 100044

Machinery Components Branch Chamber
16, Fuxingmen Wai Street, Beijing
Tel: 3264847 Cable: 7615 BEIJING
Code: 100045

Electronic Components Branch
41, Fucheng Road, Beijing
Tel: 8314389

Audio-Video Products Branch
41, Fucheng Road, Beijing
Tel: 8314389, 890171 ext. 523
Telex: 22475 CEIEC CN Cable: 1284 BEIJING

4.3 FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS & ORGANISATIONS OF CHINA

1. NATIONAL IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATIONS

CHINA NATIONAL CEREALS, OILS & FOODSTUFFS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
6-11th Fl., Jingxin Bldg., 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4660854 Cable: CEROILFOOD BEIJING
Telex: 210237 CEROF CN Fax: 4660636 Code: 100027

China Sugar and Sundries Import and Export Company
9th Fl., Jingxin Bldg., 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4660681 Telex: 210058 COFCD CN
Fax: 4660642 Code: 100027
Cable: CEROILFOOD BEIJING

China Grain and Oil Import Campany
9th Fl., Jingxin Bldg., 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4660645 Telex: 210315 GRAIN CN
Fax: 4660678 Code: 100027

China Beverage and Foodstuffs Import and Export Company
11th Fl., Jingxin Bldg., 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4660838 Telex: 210479 BEFCO CN
Fax: 4660632 Cable: 7350 BEIJING
Code: 100027

China Processed Food Import and Export Company
6-11th Fl., Jingxin Bldg., 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4660641 Telex: 210478 PROPD CN
Code: 100027

COFCO Shenzhen Company
Tel: 43252, 42927, 22347, 23243
Telex: 420356 SZCOF CN

China Livestock and Poultry Associated Campany
82, Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124006 Telex: 22281 CEROF CN

CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE & ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124304, 553808 Telex: 22469 TUHSU CN
Fax: 5121626 Code: 100747
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING

China Sundries & Flowers Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5132381 Telex: 210653 TUHSU CN
Fax: 5132380 Code: 100747
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING

China (TUHSU) Superfood Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124716 Telex: 22892 TUHSU CN
Fax: 5124716 Code: 100747
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING

China (TUHSU) Forest Chemical Products Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124721 Telex: 22283 TUHSU CN
Fax: 5124721 Code: 100747
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING

China (TUHSU) A.B.C. Trading Company
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124726, 5124375 Telex: 22894 TUHSU CN
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING
Fax: 5124726 Code: 100747

China (TUHSU) Fur & Leather Import and Export Corporation
Taiwan Hotel, Office Bldg., Beijing
Tel: 5132362, 5132363 Telex: 210654 TUHSU CN
Fax: 5132358 Code: 100006
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING

China Carpet Import and Export Corporation
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5132392, 5124183 Telex: 22896 TUHSU CN
Fax: 5124592 Code: 100747
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING

China (TUHSU) Feather Products Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124741, 557545 Telex: 22897 TUHSU CN
Fax: 5121626 Code: 100747
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING

China Timber Import and Export Corporation
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124765 Telex: 222236 TUHSU CN
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING Code: 100747
Fax: 5124788

China Tea Import and Export Corporation
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124192, 5124785 Telex: 22898 TUHSU CN
Fax: 5124775 Code: 100747
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING

China Feeding Stuffs Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5125193, 5129116 Telex: 210203 CHFS CN
Fax: 5124736 Code: 100747
Cable: CHINA TUHSU BEIJING

China (TUHSU) Flavour & Fragrances Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124319, 5124606 Telex: 22893 TUHSU CN
Fax: 5121626 Code: 100747

CHINA NATIONAL TEXTILES IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 558831, 5123844, 553793
Cable: CHINATEX BEIJING, 4960 BEIJING
Telex: 22280 CNTEX CN
Fax: 5124711 Code: 100747

Chinatex Raw Materials Import and Export Corp.
2/F., 33 Dongdan, Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5129866 Cable: CHINATEX BEIJING
Telex: 210025 CNTEX CN Fax: 5123389

Chinatex Accessories Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124507, 5123048 Code: 100747
Cable: CNACES BEIJING, 4960 BEIJING
Telex: 210026 CNTEX CN Fax: 556172

Chinatex Oriental Trading Corporation
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124389, 5124067, 5124738
Cable: 4960 BEIJING   Code: 100747
Telex: 22463 CNTEX CN   Fax: 5124738

Chinatex Cotton Import and Export Corp.
3/F., 33 Dongdan Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5124009   Cable: CHINATEX BEIJING
Telex: 211278 CNTEX CN
Fax: 5124010, 5124012

Chinatex Yarns & Fabrics Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124713, 5124718
Telex: 210023 CNTEX CN
Cable: CHINATEX BEIJING
Fax: 5124713   Code: 100747

Chinatex Garments Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124768, 5124728   Fax: 5124768
Telex: 22450 CNTEX CN   Cable: 4960 BEIJING
Code: 100747

Chinatex Knitwear Manufactured Goods Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124388, 5124604   Cable: 4960 BEIJING
Telex: 210024 CNTEX CN   Fax: 5124743
Code: 100747

Chinatex Chemical Fibre, Wool & Linen Fabrics Import and Export Corp.
16, Donghuamen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124383, 5124758   Telex: 22468 CNTEX CN
Fax: 5124723
Cable: CHINA T. E. X BEIJING

CHINA NATIONAL SILK IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
105, Beiheyan Street, Dongcheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 5125125, 5128336, 5128335   Fax: 5136838, 5124746
Telex: 210594 CSCBJ CN   Cable: CHINASILK BEIJING
Code: 100006

China Silk Garments Import and Export Corp.
105, Beiheyan Street, Dongcheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 5138198   Cable: CHINASILK BEIJING
Telex: 210596 CSGEC CN   Fax: 5136839
Code: 100006

China Silk Materials Import Corp.
105, Beiheyan Street, Dongcheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 5125123 Fax: 5136840
Cable: CHINASIMIC BEIJING Telex: 210081 CSMIC CN
Code: 100006

China Silk Materials & Fabrics Import and Export Corp.
105, Beiheyan Street, Dongcheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 5128331 Cable: CHINA SILK BEIJING
Fax: 5128353 Telex: 210594 CSMIC CN
Code: 100006

CHINA NATIONAL ARTS & CRAFTS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
Jingxin Bldg., 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4661807 Cable: ARTCHINA BEIJING
Telex: 210641 CNART CN Fax: 4661821
Code: 100027

CHINA NATIONAL ARTEX IMPORT AND EXPORT (GROUP) CORPORATION
Jingxin Bldg. 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4661637
Cable: ARTCHINA BEIJING, 5669 BEIJING
Telex: 22155 CNART CN Fax: 4661635

China National Pearl, Diamond Gems & Jewellery Import and Export Corporation
14th Fl., Jingxin Bldg., 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4661645 Fax: 4661641
Cable: 5669 BEIJING Telex: 22155 CHART CN
Code: 100027

China Gifts Import and Export Corp.
Jingxin Bldg. 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4661842 Fax. 4661825
Code: 100027

China Plaited Products Import and Export Corp.
Jingxin Bldg. 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4661838 Fax. 4661841
Code: 100027

China Furniture Import and Export Corp.
Jingxin Bldg. 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4661848 Fax. 4661851
Code: 100027

China Ceramics & General Trading Enterprise
Jingxin Bldg. 2A, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Beijing
Tel: 4661648 Fax. 4661651
Code: 100027

CHINA NATIONAL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 558831 Cable: INDUSTRY BEIJING
Telex: 22282 LIGHT CN Code: 100747
Fax: 5123763

China National Pulp & Paper Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5125141, 5125131
Cable: INDUSTRYPP BEIJING, 6082 BEIJING
Telex: 22048 LIGHT CN Fax. 5125694
Code: 100747

China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export
Technical Service Center
7, Tiyuguan (W.) Road, Chongwen Dist., Beijing
Tel: 7016559, 7016560
Cable: INDUSTRYTS BEIJING
Telex: 22282 LIGHT CN

China Light Building Materials Import and Export Corp.
235, Wangfujing Street, Beijing
Tel: 5126937, 5126917 Cable: 4102 BEIJING
Telex: 211182 LIGHT CN Fax. 5120594

China Light Footwear And Headgear Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124354 Telex: 22282 LIGHT CN
Fax. 5124354 Code: 100747

China Light General Merchandise Import and Export Corporation
304 Beiguojielou, Hualong Street, Beijing
Tel: 5126840 Cable: 4102 BEIJING
Telex: 210033 LIGHT CN Fax: 5123708

CHINA LIGHT HOUSE WARES IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP.
82, Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 551126, 5124349 Cable: 4102 BEIJING
Telex: 210035 LIGHT CN Fax: 5124349
Code: 100747

China Light Suitcases, Bags & Safety Products Import and Export Corp.
82, Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5123703 Cable: INDUSTRY BEIJING
Telex: 210031 LIGHT CN Fax: 5123703
Code: 100747

China Light Stationery & Sporting Goods Import and Export Corp.
82 Dong'anmen Street, Beijing
Tel: 5124339, 5124354 Cable: INDUSTRY BEIJING
Telex: 210034 LIGHT CN Fax: 5124339
Code: 100747

China National Consumer Electrics & Electronics Import and Export Corp.
No. 33 Dongdan Santiao, Beijing
Tel: 5129875, 5129874 Cable: INDUSTRYEE BEIJING, 6081 BEIJING
Telex: 210310 LIGHT CN Fax: 5123574

CHINA NATIONAL CHEMICALS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8314652, 8316017 Cable: SINOCHEM BEIJING, 7679 BEIJING
Telex: 222732 CHEMI CN Fax: 8316022
Code: 100044

Sinochem Plastics Company Ltd.
Yulong Hotel, 40 Fucheng Road, Beijing
Tel: 8413123 Cable: 7679 BEIJING
Telex: 222898 CHEMI CN Fax: 8413122

Sinochem International Chemicals Company Ltd.
Yulong Hotel, 40 Fucheng Road, Beijing
Tel: 8415588 ext. 8/F Telex: 222895 CHEMI CN
Cable: SINOCHEM BEIJING Fax: 8413120

Sinochem International Petroleum Company Ltd.
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8316020, 8311151 Telex: 22553 CHEMI CN
Cable: 7679 BEIJING, SINOCHEM BEIJING
Code: 100044

CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
Erligou, Xijiao, P. O. Box 49, Beijing
Tel: 8317733 Fax: 8314143
Cable: 1188 BEIJING, MACHIMPEX BEIJING
Telex: 22242 CMIEC CN, 22328 CMIEC CN
Code: 100044

China National Industrial Machinery Import and Export Company
Import Bldg., Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing P. O. Box 49, Beijing
Tel: 8317733 ext. 4280, 5170, 5171
Cable: MACHINDUS BEIJING
Telex: 22885 CMIEC CN, 22886 CMIEC CN
Fax: 8314137 Code: 100044

China National Transport Machinery Import and Export Company
Import Building, Erligou Beijing, P. O. Box 49, Beijing
Tel: 8317733 ext. 4400, 4401, 4403, 4431
Fax: 8314136, 8021321
Cable: MACHIMPEX TRANS BEIJING
Telex: 22882 CMIEC CN, 22879 CMIEC CN
Code: 100044

China National Construction & Energy Machinery Import and Export Company
Import Bldg. Erligou Beijing, P. O. Box 49, Beijing
Tel: 8317733 ext. 4250, 4251, 4310
Cable: CONECO BEIJING
Telex: 22883 CMIEC CN, 22872 CMIEC CN
Fax: 8021323 Code: 100044

China National Vehicles Import and Export Corp.
42-A, Baishiqiao, Haidian Dist. Beijing
Tel: 890861, 8021235
Cable: MACHIMREX BEIJING
Telex: 22877 CVIEC CN Fax: 8021259

CHINA NATIONAL METALS & MINERALS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8317733, 8315081 Fax: 8315079
Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING
Telex: 22241, 22190 MIMET CN
Code: 100044

CHINA INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING & MATERIALS CORPORATION
A-1, Banbi Nan Road, Haidian District, Beijing
Tel: 8021556 Fax: 8021556
Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING Code: 100081
Telex: 22241 MIMET CN

China National Metals Products Import and Export Corp.
8, Chedaogou, Beijing
Tel: 8021201, 8316312
Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING, 6655 BEIJING
Telex: 222864 MIMET CN Fax: 8316312

China National Minerals Import and Export Corp.
8, Chedaogou, Haidian District, Beijing
Tel: 8021275, 8021324
Telex: 22773 MIMET CN, 22774 MIMET CN
Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING
Fax: 8315079

Minmetals International Nonferrous Metals Trading Company
8, Chedaogou, Haidian Dist., Beijing
Tel: 8021327, 8021278
Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING
Telex: 22773, 22774 MIMET CN Fax: 8315079

Minmetals Trading Co., Ltd.
5, Bldg., 8 Compound, Chedaogou, Haidian District, Beijing
Tel: 8021306, 8021276
Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING
Telex: 22773 MIMET CN Fax: 8315079

Minmetals International Enterprises Development Company
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8315344, 8317733 ext. 4167
Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING Fax: 8315079
Telex: 22241 MIMET CN

Minmetals Orient Import and Export Trading Company
Erligou , Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8315343, 8315078
Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING
Telex: 22190 MIMET CN , 22241 MIMET CN
Fax: 8315079

Minmetals Precious & Rare Minerals Import and Export Corp.
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8317733 ext. 4167, 8315344
Cable: MINMETALS BEIJING
Telex: 22190 MIMET CN, 22241 MIMET CN
Fax: 8315079

CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 891179, 8317733
Cable: INSTRIMPEX BEIJING, 1818 BEIJING
Telex: 22304 CIIEC CN, 222949 CIIEC CN
Fax: 8315925, 8318380

Instrimpex Computer Import and Export Company
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8311899, 8313388 ext. 10602
Cable: INSTRIMPEX BEIJING
Telex: 22304 CIIEC CN Fax: 8315925
Code: 100044

Instrimpex Equipment Import and Export Corp.
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8327309 Cable: INSTRIMPEX BEIJING
Telex: 22304 CIIEC CN Fax: 8315925
Code: 100044

Instrimpex Synopsis Computer Software Technology Import and Export Company
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8317384 Cable: INSTRIMPEX BEIJING
Telex: 22304 CIIEC CN Fax: 8315925
Code: 100044

Technical Service Company of China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation
B-7 Baishiqiao Road, Haidian District, Beijing
Tel: 8327397, 8312166
Cable: INSTRIMPEX BEIJING
Telex: 222491 INSTC CN Fax: 8312166

CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
Erligou, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 8317733, 8921160 Fax: 8316696
Cable: TECHIMPORT BEIJING, 1199 BEIJING
Telex: 22244, 22793 CNTIC CN

CNTIC Shanghai Office
Tel: 4330405 Telex: 33284 CTCSH CN

CNTIC Tianjin Office
Tel: 316124, 314110 Fax: 314110

CNTIC Guangzhou Office
Tel: 338999 ext. 10009

International Tendering Company of China National Technical Import and Export Corp.
A-3, Wanshousi, Suzhou Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Tel: 8419677 Fax: 8419651
Cable: TECHTENDER BEIJING, 8907 BEIJING
Telex: 22075 CTCTC CN

Spare & Components Company of China National Technical Import and Export Corp.
A2, Hou Niurou Wan, Xidan, Beijing
Tel: 654031, 6011018 Cable: 1197 BEIJING
Telex: 22244 CNTIC CN Fax: 6011018

CNTIC Development Company
Tel: 6011016

CNTIC Dafang Hainan Company
Tel: 43905

TECHNOLOGY TRADING CONSULTANT COMPANY OF CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
55, Chegongzhuang Beili, Zhanlan Road, Beijing
Tel: 895723, 895847, 895977
Telex: 22244 CNTIC CN
Cable: TECHIMPORT BEIJING, 1199 BEIJING

CHINA NATIONAL MEDICINES & HEALTH PRODUCTS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
12F., Jianguomen Wai Street, Beijing
Tel: 5003344 Fax: 5001150
Cable: MEHECO BEIJING, 4761 BEIJING
Telex: 211114 MEHEC CN Code: 100022

CHINA NATIONAL PACKAGING IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
28, Donghou Xiang Andingmen Wai, Beijing
Tel: 4211747 Code: 100011
Cable: CHINANACK BEIJING, 2228 BEIJING
Telex: 22490 CPACK CN Fax: 4212124

CHINA NATIONAL EXPORT BASES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
20, Shatan Houjie St. Dongcheng District, Beijing
Tel: 4013639, 4212927
Cable: CEDEC BEIJING, 3886 BEIJING
Telex: 222787 CEDEC CN Fax: 4014373

CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
16 Fuxingmen Wai Street, Beijing
Tel: 362561, 363031 Fax: 3261865, 8013685
Cable: EQUIMPEX BEIJING
Telex: 22186 EQUIP CN, 20073 EQUIP CN

CHINA XINSHIDAI COMPANY
P. O. B 1092, Beijing
Tel: 4017384, 4032934
Fax: 4032935 Code: 100034

BEIJING EVER BRIGHT INDUSTRIAL COMPANY
150, Gulou Street W., Xicheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 4013377 Fax: 4012696
Cable: 5503 BEIJING Code: 100009
Telex: 20023 BEBIC CN, 20088 BEBIC CN

CHINA NATIONAL AERO TECHNOLOGY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
5 Liang Guo Chang, Dongcheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 4017722 Cable: CAID BEIJING
Telex: 22318 AEROT CN
Fax: 4015381, 4015682 Code: 100010

CHINA AVIATION SUPPLIES CORP.
155 Dongsi Street W., Beijing
Tel: 4012233 ext. 8073, 8075
Telex: 22101 CAXT CN Fax: 4016392

CHINA GREAT WALL INDUSTRY CORPORATION
21, Huangsi Street. Xicheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 8372506, 8372942 Cable: GWIC BEIJING
Telex: 22651 CGWIC CN Fax: 8373155
Code: 100011

CHINA NATIONAL ELECTRONICS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
49, Fuxing Road, Beijing
Tel: 811188, 810910 Cable: 1284 BEIJING
Telex: 222716 CEIEC CN
Fax: 8212352, 8314387

CHINA GREATWALL COMPUTER IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP.
48 Baishiqiao Lu, Haidian District, Beijing, China
Tel: 8023107 Cable: 3080 BEIJING
Telex: 22383 MEI CN Fax: 8023558
Postal Code: 100081

CHINA NORTH INDUSTRIES (GROUP) CORPORATION
44, Sanlihe Road, Xicheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 867092 Cable: NORINCO BEIJING
Telex: 22339 CNIC CN Fax: 867092
Code: 100823

China North Industries Corp.
7A Yue Tan S. Street, Beijing
Tel: 8013714, 8012407 Telex: 22339 CNIC CN
Cable: NORINCO BEIJING Fax: 867840
Code: 100045

CHINA NATIONAL MACHINE TOOLS CORP.
19 Fangjia Lane, Annei, Beijing
Tel: 4011682 Cable: 7134 BEIJING
Telex: 210088 CNMTC CN Fax: 4015657

CHINA NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP.
Tel: 8012416 Telex: 22467 AMPRC CN
Cable: AGRIMEX BEIJING Fax: 8012871
Code: 100825

CHINA STATE SHIPBUILDING CORP.
5 Yuetan Beijie, Beijing
Tel: 8318833 (SB) Telex: 22029 CSSC CN
Fax: 01-8313380 Code: 100861

China Shipbuilding Trading Company, Ltd.
10, Yuetanbei Xiao Street, Beijing
Tel: 8312561, 8318833
Cable: CSTC BEIJING Fax: 8313380
Telex: 22029 CSSC CN Code: 100861

CHINA NATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
8 Da Tang Fang Hutong, Xisi, Xicheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 6020782 Cable: 2759 BEIJING
Telex: 22092 CAIEC CN Fax: 6011393
Code: 100034

CHINA PETRO-CHEMICAL CORPORATION
A6, Huixin E. Street, Chaoyang Dist., Beijing
Tel: 4227744 Cable: 4270 BEIJING
Telex: 22655 CPCCI CN Fax: 4216972
Code: 100092

China Petro-Chemical International Company
A6, Huixin E. Street, Chaoyang Dist., Beijing
Tel: 4227744 Cable: 4270 BEIJING
Telex: 22655 CPCCI CN Fax: 4216972
Code: 100092

CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORP.
Liu Pu Kang, Beijing
Tel: 2016107 Cable: 3112 BEIJING
Telex: 22312 CCPRC CN Fax: 2018039
Code: 100724

CHINA HUANENG GROUP
Bldg No. 7, Xiyuan Hotel, Beijing
Tel: 8328013 Telex: 222808 CHNG CN
Fax: 8328013 Code: 100046

CHINA NUCLEAR ENERGY INDUSTRY CORPORATION
1A Eastern Yuetanbeijie, Xicheng District, Beijing
Tel: 867657, 866652, 867717
Cable: CNEIC BEIJING
Telex: 22240 CNEIC CN
Fax: (01) -8012393 Postal Code: 100045

CHINA YANSHAN UNITED FOREIGN TRADE CO., LTD.
3, Yanfang Road, Fangshan District, Beijing
Tel: 9332481 Cable: CYUFT BEIJING
Telex: 22058 CYUFT CN

CHINA METALLURGICAL IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
46 Dongsixi Street, Beijing
Tel: 5133322 ext. 4117
Cable: 2250 BEIJING Telex: 22461 MIEC CN
Fax: 5123792 Code: 100711

CHINA NATIONAL NONFERROUS METALS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
B12, Fuxing Road, Beijing
Tel: 8014477 ext. 1207
Cable: 5330 BEIJING
Telex: 22086 CNIEC CN, 222228 CNIEC CN
Fax: 8015368 Code: 100814

CHINA NATIONAL COAL IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
8, Xiaguangli, Chaoyang Dist., Beijing
Tel: 4082244, 4081032 Fax: 4081038
Cable: CNCIEC BEIJING, 3520 BEIJING
Telex: 211273, 211274 CNCIE CN Code: 100016

CHINA NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP.

16 Dewai Street, Xicheng, Beijing
Tel: 2020087
Cable: 0966 BEIJING
Telex: 22279 CGIEC CN
Fax: 6011321
Code: 100011

CHINA JINGXI ENGINEERING CONSULTING CORPORATION

12, Fuxing Road, Beijing
Tel: 366090, 367909
Cable: 7630 BEIJING
Telex: 22194 GDINM CN
Fax: 3263662
Code: 100038

CHINA NATIONAL NEW BUILDING MATERIALS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION

2 S. Zizhuyuan Road, Xijiao, Beijing
Tel: 891260, 8415577 ext. 210
Cable: 4554 BEIJING
Telex: 20038 CNBMC CN
Fax: 8317608
Code: 100044

CHINA NATIONAL BUILDING MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION

Bai Wan Zhuang, Beijing, China
Tel: 8992420, 8311144-735
Cable: 0043 BEIJING
Code: 100831
Telex: 222940 CBMIE CN
Fax: (01) 8023083

CHINA NATIONAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION

44, Houhai Beiyan, Beijing
Tel: 4012327, 440531-391
Cable: 5898 BEIJING
Fax: 4012327
Telex: 22193 MINIH CN
Code: 100725

CHINA NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATION

38A Beilishi Lu, Beijing, China
Tel: 8316572
Cable: CPIC BEIJING
Telex: 22659
Fax: 8316571
Postal Code: 100810

CHINA NATIONAL POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION CORP.

28 Xin Wai Da Jie, Xicheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 2021144

THE ORIENTAL SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

52, Sanlihe Road, Xicheng Dist., Beijing
Tel: 8012342, 866119
Cable: SINICADEMY BEIJING, 2233 BEIJING
Telex: 20063 ASCHI CN
Fax: 8012412

CHINA NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
75 Dengshikou Street, Beijing
Tel: 550669, 550366, 817665 Cable: 8191, 7665 BEIJING, CSIMC BEIJING
Telex: 222451 CSIMC CN, 22025 CSIMC CN

CHINA EDUCATIONAL INSTRUMENT & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
35 Damucang Hutong Xidan, Beijing, China
Tel: 652305 Cable: 7010 BEIJING
Telex: 22014 SEDC CN
Postal Code: 100816

CHINA HUAYANG TRADE FOR TECHNICAL CORP.
13, Xinhua Street, Hepingmen, Beijing
Tel: 549985, 3016685
Fax: 3016671
Telex: 222320 HYTC CN Code: 100052

CHINA TEXTILE MACHINERY AND TECHNOLOGY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
75, Chaoyang Mennei Street, Beijing
Tel: 4011870, 4015691 Cable: CTEXIC BEIJING
Telex: 211252 CTMTC CN Fax: 4012139
Code: 100010

CHINA NATIONAL GENERAL MACHINERY ENGINEERING CORP.
2A Taiping Street, Xuanwu District, Beijing, China
Tel: 333203, 3017636 Cable: 2054 BEIJING
Telex: 222233 GMEBJ CN Fax: 335720
Postal Code: 100050

CHINA NATIONAL PACKAGING CORPORATION
31, Dongchang'an Street, Beijing
Tel: 5138837 Cable: 0545 BEIJING
Telex: 22234 CNPC CN Fax: 5124128
Code: 100005

CHINA JINGAN EQUIPMENT IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
43, Xitangzi Lane, Wangfujing Street N., Beijing
Tel: 550226, 4014249 Cable: CJAEIE BEIJING
Telex: 210020 CJIMC CN Fax: 5121365
Code: 100006

CHINA FILM EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
25B Xin Wai Street, Beijing
Tel: 2013493 Cable: 3745 BEIJING
Telex: 222200 CFEC CN Fax: 2025833
Postal Code: 100088

CHINA ELECTRO-CERAMIC EXPORT ALLIED CORP.
Yanziji., Nanjing
Tel: 501532
Telex: 34121 ZDCNJ CN
Fax: 501532
Code: 210038

CHINA ABRASIVES EXPORT CORPORATION
183, Zhongyuan Road W, Zhengzhou
Tel: 448151, 773034
Fax: 772549
Cable: 2436 ZHENGZHOU
Telex: 46051 CAECZ CN
Code: 450006

CHINA YANGTZE GRINDING MACHINE EXPORT INC.
1146 Jungong Road, Shanghai
Tel: 5490797
Cable: CYGEI SHANGHAI
Telex: 33097 SMTW CN
Fax: 5426752
Code: 200093

CHINA NATIONAL BEARING JOINT EXPORT CORP.
127 West Xuanwumen Street, Beijing
Tel: 6020043
Telex: 22534 BREXP CN
Fax: 3011051
Code: 100031

CHINA NATIONAL ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE EXPORT CORP.
Langjiayuan Jianguomen Wai, Beijing
Tel: 5021163, 5002998, 5002874, 5002896
Telex: 22614 CCC CN
Fax: 582714
Code: 100026

CHINA UNITED ELECTRIC EXPORT CORPORATION
A-16 Da Hongmen Road (W.) Yong Wai, Beijing
Tel: 7214614, 7214624
Telex: 22620 CUEC CN
Fax: 7214619
Code: 100075

CHINA FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT (GROUP) CORP.
5, Hong Ling Building, Hongling S. Road, Shenzhen
Tel: 243252
Cable: 3806
Telex: 420326 CTD CN
Fax: 243254
Code: 518046

CHINA NATIONAL OVERSEAS TRADING CORPORATION
17 Fu Cheng Men Bei St., Beijing
Tel: 8313940
Cable: 3802 BEIJING
Telex: 222851 COTCO CN
Fax: 8312550
Postal Code: 100037

CHINA XINXING CORPORATION
17 Xisanhuan Road M., Beijing
Tel: 8016688
Cable: 5500 BEIJING
Telex: 222938 CXGC CN
Fax: 8014669
Postal Code: 100036

CHINA PEACE CORPORATION
4F., Nationality Palace, 49 Fu Xing Men Nei Street, Beijing
Tel: 653231-347 Cable: 1889 BEIJING
Telex: 222273 PHN CN
Fax: 0086-1-3014181 (to 228)
Postal Code: 100031

CHINA NANYANG CO., LTD.
35 Jianguo Road, Beijing, China
Tel: 595357, 5005091 Cable: 5369 BEIJING
Fax: 595357 Postal Code: 100025

CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATIONS OF STATE FARMS
56, Zhuanta Lane, Xisi, Beijing
Tel: 664295, 6015102, 6015101
Cable: SFIE BEIJING, 1085 BEIJING
Telex: 222911 SFIE CN Fax: 6015102
Code: 100810

CHINA NATIONAL ANIMAL BREEDING STOCK IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
A-10, Yang Yi Lane, Dongdan, Beijing
Tel: 5131107 Fax: 5128694
Cable: CNABSIEC BEIJING, 4344 BEIJING
Telex: 210101 CABS CN Code: 100005

CHINA TOBACCO IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
A-2 , Hou Niu Rou Wan Lane, Beijing
Tel: 655492 Cable: 7631 BEIJING
Telex: 222366 CNTC CN Fax: 652171
Code: 100031

CHINA NATIONAL SEED CORPORATION
31 Min Feng Hutong, Xidan Beijing
Tel: 651179 Cable: BEIJING CNSC
Telex: 22079 CNFC CN
Fax: 86-1-651179
Postal Code: 100032

CHINA NATIONAL SWAN JOINT IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP.
54 Machang Road, Heping Dist., Tianjin
Tel: 313646 Fax: 022-313638
Code: 300050 Cable: 7709 TIANJIN
Telex: 23282 CNBLK CN

CHINA NATIONAL COMERCIAL FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATION
45, Fuxingmen Nei Street, Beijing
Tel: 6012807 Cable: 0516 BEIJING
Telex: 222814 CCFT CN Fax: 6016024
Postal Code: 100801

CHINA FRIENDSHIP SERVICE CORPORATION
17, Fuxinglu, Beijing
Tel: 8014442 (Operator)
Cable: 7313 BEIJING
Postal Code: 100036

CHINA NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE & NATIVE PRODUCTS
45 , Fuxingmennei Street, Beijing, China
Tel: 651833, 668581
Cable: 2857 BEIJING
Telex: 222212 CFSMC CN
Postal Code: 100801

CHINA SUPPLY & MARKETING COOPERATIVE FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATION
5 Fuxingmen Street N., Beijing
Tel: 868951 ext. 233
Cable: 0939 BEIJING
Telex: 222926 CN COPCN
Fax: 866329
Code: 100045

Annex 5 (under chapter VIII)

List of import and export commodities subject to inspection enforced by the commodity inspection authorities

(Promulgated by Decree No. 4 of the State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection on 1 December 1990)

In the light of the relevant stipulations of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection, the List of Import and Export Commodities Subject to Inspection Enforced by the Commodity Inspection Authorities (hereinafter referred to as the List) was promulated by the State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection on 27 July 1989, and started implementation on 1 August 1989. In order to make the classification of commodities under the List to become more scientific and standardized step by step, in this year, on the basis of H.S. Code which is popularized and applied currently in the international scope, the commodities under the original List are reclassified. The new List is hereby promulgated, and started implementation from 1 January 1991. The original List is annulled from 31 December 1990.

5.1 Import commodities (303 items of 17 categories)

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
Section 1. Animal products						
01-01	0402.10 0402.21 0402.20	04.02	022.4	13702	Milk powder (powdered milk)	MT
01-02	0405.00	04.03	023.0	13701	Butter (cream)	MT
01-03	0507.90	05.09	291.16	0730012	Antelop's horn	MT
01-04	0501.00	05.14	291.98	0730082	Musk	kg
01-05	0501.00	05.14	291.98	0730083	Bezoar (cattle gall stone)	kg
Section 2. Vegetable products						
02-01	ex chpt.8	ex chpt.8	ex 057	13401 13402 etc.	Fruits	MT
02-02	ex 09.01	09.01	071	14103	Coffee beans (incl. powder)	MT
02-03	10.01	10.01	041.1 041.2	1310001	Wheat	MT
02-04	1003.00	10.03	043.0	1310003	Barley	MT
02-05	10.05	10.05	044.0	1310004	Maize (corn)	MT
02-06	ex 10.06	10.06	ex 042	1310002	Rice	MT
02-07	ex 10.06	10.06	ex 042	1310006	Glutinous rice	MT
02-08	1201.00	12.01	222.2	132	Soya beans	MT
02-09	1211.20	12.07	292.4	0730215	Korean ginseng	MT
02-10	1211.20	12.07	292.4	0730226	The west ginseng	MT
Section 3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their gleavage products; prepared edible fats						
03-01	ex chpt.15	ex chpt.15	411	13301 etc.	Animal oils (fats)	MT
03-02	ex chpt.15	ex chpt.15	423 424	13302 etc.	Vegetable oils	MT

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
Section 4. Prepared foodstuffs; tabacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, etc						
04.01	ex 17.01	17.01	061.1	139	Raw sugar	MT
04-02	ex 17.01	17.01	061.2	136	Granulated sugar	MT
04-03	1801.00	18.01	072.1	14102	Cocoa beans	MT
04-04	1805.00	18.05	072.2		Cocoa powder	MT
	2301.10		081.41	13503		
04-05	2301.20	23.01	081.42	14102	Animals fodder (incl. fish meal)	MT
04-06	ex chpt. 23	ex chpt. 23	081	14701	Vegetable fodder	MT
04-07	24.01	24.01	ex 121	14503	Tobacco leaves	amt.
	2401.10					
04-08	2401.20	24.01	ex 121	14502	Flue-cured tobacco	amt.
04-09	2402.20	24.02	122.2	14501	Cigarettes	amt.
Section 5. Mineral products						
05-01	25.23	25.23	661.2	04901	Cement (concrete)	MT
05-02	26.01	28.20	281.5	04401	Magnetite ores	MT
05-03	26.01	28.20	281.5	04402	Limonite ores	MT
05-04	2602.00	26.01	287.7	04415	Manganese ores	MT
05-05	2603.00	26.01	287.11	04411	Copper ores and concentrates	MT
05-06	2607.00	26.01	287.4	04408	Lead ores	MT
05-07	2608.00	26.01	287.5	04407	Zinc ores	MT
05-08	2610.00	26.01	287.91	04403	Chromium ores	MT
	27.01	27.01	322			
05-09	27.02	27.02	323	050	Coal	MT
	27.03	27.03				
			323.21			
05-10	2704.00	27.04	323.22	04902	Coke	MT
05-11				051	Petroleum and its products	
05-11-01	2709.00	27.09	333.0	05101	Crude oils	MT
05-11-02	2710.00	27.10	334.3	05102	Gasline (gas oil)	MT
05-11-03	2710.00	27.10	334.21	05106	Kerosene	MT
05-11-04	2710.00	27.10	334.29	05103	Diesel oils	MT
05-11-05	2710.00	27.10	334.4	05104	Fuel oils	MT
05-11-06	2710.00	27.10	334.51	05105	Lubricating oils	amt.
05-11-07	2710.00	27.10	334.51		Lubricating oil basic oil	amt.
05-11-08	2710.00	27.10	334.51		Lubricating grease	amt.
Section 6. Products of the chemical or allied industries						
06-01	2815.11	28.17	522.52	05737	Sodium hydroxide	MT
06-02	ex 28.18	28.20	287.32	04406	Alumina (aluminium oxide)	MT
06-03	2836.20	28.42	523.23	05738	Sodium carbonate (soda)	MT
06-04	ex 29.17	29.15	513.82	05715	Phthalic anhydride	MT
06-05	ex 29.33	29.35	515.61	05717	Caprolactam	MT
06-06				053	Chemical ferilizers	
06-06-01	3102.10	31.02	562.16	05301	Urea	MT
06-06-02	3102.21	31.02	562.13	05302	Ammonium sulphate	MT
06-06-03	3102.30	31.02	562.11	05312	Ammonium mitrate	MT
06-06-04	3102.50	31.02	271.2	05305	Sodium nitrate	MT
06-06-05	3102.90	31.02	562.19	05303	By-product ammonium sulphate	MT
06-06-06	3102.90	31.02	562.19	05304	Ammonium chloride	MT
06-06-07	31.03	31.03	562.2	05399	Phosphate	MT
06-06-08	3103.10	31.03	562.22	05310	Triple superhosphate	MT
06-06-09	3104.20	31.04	562.31	05308	Potassium chloride	MT

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
06-06-10	3104.30	31.04	562.32	05307	Potassium sulphate	MT
06-06-11	3104.90	31.04	562.39	05306	Potassium nitrate	MT
06-06-12	3105.30	31.05	562.99	05311	Diammonium phosphate	MT
06-06-13	31.05	31.05	562.9	05309	Compound fertilizers	MT
06-07				08705	Cosmetic	
06-07-01	3303.00	33.06	553.00	08707	Perfumes	amt.
06-07-02	33.04	31.06	553.00	08708	Preparations for the care of skins	amt.
06-07-03	33.05	33.06	553.00	08709	Preparations for use on the hair	amt.
06-08				060	Pesticides	
06-08-01	3808.10	38.11	591.1	06002	Insecticides	MT
06-08-02	3808.20	38.11	591.2	06004	Fungicides	MT
06-08-03	3808.30	38.11	591.3	06001	Herbicides	MT
06-08-04	3808.90	38.11	591.49	06005	Rodenticides	MT

Section 7. Plastic and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof

07-01	3901.10 3901.20	39.02	583.11	05703 05704	Polyethylene	MT
07-02	3902.10	39.02	583.21	05702	Polypropylene	MT
07-03	39.03	39.02	583.31	05707	Polystyrene	MT
07-04	ex 39.04	39.02	583.41	05701	Polyvinyl chloride	MT
07-05	ex 39.07	39.01	582	05716	Polyester chip	MT
07-06	ex 40.01	40.01	232.0	05201	Natural rubber	MT
07-07	4001.10	40.01	232.01	05207	Natural latex	MT
07-08	4001.21	40.01	232.02	05205	Ribbed smoked sheet	MT
07-09	4001.21	40.01	232.02	05206	Standard natural rubber	MT
07-10	40.11 40.12 40.13	40.11	ex 625	05204	Tyres	set

Section 8. Raw hides and skins, leathers and feathers, etc.

08-01	ex chpt. 41	ex chpt. 41	ex 211 ex 611	1440401- 1440412	Raw animal skins for making leathers	pc.
08-02	ex chpt. 41	ex chpt. 41	ex 211 ex 611	1440501- 1440599	Leathers	sq. ft.
08-03	ex chpt. 43	ex chpt. 43	212.01 212.09	1440413- 1440499	Raw furskins	pc.

Section 9. Wood and articles of wood, etc.

09-01	44.03	44.03	ex 246 ex 247	14301	Raw logs (incl. pulp logs)	M^3
09-02	44.03	44.03	ex 246 ex 247	14303	Square saw timbers	M^3
09-03	44.07 44.08	44.05	248.21 248.31	14302	Saw timbers	M^3
09-04	44.12	44.15	634.2	146	Plywood	M^3

Section 10. Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof

10-01	chpt. 47	47.01 47.02	251	09001- 09099 etc.	Pulp (incl. waste paper)	MT
10-02				091	Paper	
10-02-01	4801.00	48.01	641.1	09102	Newsprint	MT
10-02-02	ex 48.02	48.01	641.1	09101	Offset printing paper	MT

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
10-02-03	ex 48.02 48.02	48.01 48.01	641.1 641.21	09103	Art printing coated paper	MT
10-02-04	ex 48.10 48.04	48.07 48.01	641.22 641.39	09109	Dictionary paper (Bible paper)	MT
10-02-05	ex 48.10 ex 48.04	48.07 48.01	641.89 641.32	09106	Kraft inner paper	MT
10-02-06	4808.20 4805.10	48.05 48.01	641.71 641.32	09112	Sack paper	MT
10-02-07	4808.10 ex 48.05	48.05 48.01	641.74 641.59	09111	Fluting paper	MT
10-02-08	ex 48.10	48.07	641.22	09123	Art post paperboard	MT
10-02-09	4806.30	48.03	641.53	09110	Tracing paper	MT
10-02-10	4806.40	48.03	641.53	09108	Glassine paper	MT
10-02-11	48.07	48.04	641.92	09118	Composite paper or paperboard	MT
10-02-12	ex 48.10	48.07	641.81	09104	Coated duplex board with white back	MT
10-02-13	ex 48.10	48.07	641.81	09105	Coated duplex board with grey back	MT
10-02-14	4811.31	48.07	641.81	09113	Cast coated irony board with white back	MT
10-02-15	48.13	48.10	642.41	14509	Cigarette paper	amt.
10-02-16	48.14	48.11	641.97	09124	Wallpaper	MT
10-02-17	48.14	48.11	641.97	09125	Irony gypsum board linner	MT
Section 11. Textiles and textile articles						
11-01	51.01	53.01	268.1	1440201	Raw wool (incl. greasy wool and scoured wool)	MT
11-02	51.05	53.05	651.21	1440203	Wool tops	MT
11-03	51.06 51.07 51.09	53.06 53.07 53.10	651.2	11304 11305	Wool yarn and knitting wood	MT
11-04	ex 51.11 ex 51.12	53.11	654	11902	Pure woolen fabrics	amt.
11-05	ex 51.11 ex 51.12	53.11	654	11905	Woolen blend fabrics	amt.
11-06	5201.00	55.01	263.1	111	Cotton	MT
11-07	52.05 52.06 52.07	55.05	651.3	112	Cotton yarn	MT
11-08	52.08 52.09	55.09	652.14 652.24	11901	Pure cotton fabrics	amt.
11-09	52.10 52.11 52.12	55.09	652.15 652.15 652.25	11904	Cotton blend fabrics	amt.
11-10	5303.10	57.03	264.0	1420201	Jute	MT
11-11	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		1160101 1160201 1160301 1160401 1160501	Polyamide fibres (nylon)	MT

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
11-12	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		1160102 1160202 1160302 1160402 1160502	Polyester fibres (terylene)	MT
11-13	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		1160103 1160203 1160403 1160503	Acrylic fibres	MT
11-14	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		11606	Polyvinyl alochol fibres	MT
11-15	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		11607	Polypropylene fibres	MT
11-16	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		11608	Polyvinyl chloride fibres	MT
11-17	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		11609	Polyurethane (spandex)	MT
11-18	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		1150101	Viscose fibres	MT
11-19	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		1150102	Cupramminium fibres	MT
11-20	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		1150103	Acetate fibres	MT
11-21	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 21&56		117	Synthetic yarns	MT
11-22	ex chpt. 54&55	ex chpt. 51&56		11903	Synthetic fibre fabrics	MT
11-23	5601.22	ex 59.01	657.71	14505	Filter tips	amt.
Section 15. Base metals and articles of base metal (namely metals and metal products)						
15-01	ex72.01	73.01	671.2	046	Pig iron	MT
15-02	7206.10	73.06	672.4	04110	Steel ingots	MT
15-03	ex72.07	73.06	672.5	04110	Bloom steel (steel feeds)	MT
15-04	ex72.08 ex72.09 ex72.11	73.13	674.51	0410101	General steel plates	MT
15-05	ex72.08 ex72.09 ex72.11	73.13	674.14	0410102	Boiler steel plates	MT
15-06	ex72.08 ex72.09 ex72.11	73.13	674.41	0410103	Ship-building steel plates	MT
15-07	ex72.08 ex72.09 ex72.11	73.13	674.41	0410104	Beam steel plates	MT
15-08	ex72.08 ex72.09 ex72.11	73.13	674.41	0410105	Checkered steel plates	MT

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
15-09	ex72.08 ex72.09 ex72.11	73.13	674.61	0410201	General steel sheets	MT
15-10	7210.31 7212.21 7212.30	73.13	674.91	0410202	Galvanized steel sheets	MT
15-11	7210.11 7210.12 7212.10	73.03	674.7	0410203	Tinned sheets	MT
15-12	72.19 72.20	73.15	ex 674	0410710	Stainless steel plates	MT
15-13	72.25 72.26	73.15	ex 674	0410703	Alloy steel plates	MT
15-14	ex 72.25 ex 72.26	73.15	673.25	0410701	Carbon steel	MT
15-15	ex 72.25 ex 72.26	73.15	673.25	0410705	Bearing steel	MT
15-16	ex 72.25 ex 72.26	73.15	673.25	0410706	Tool steel	MT
15-17	ex 72.25 ex 72.26	73.15	673.25	0410711	Spring steel	MT
15-18	7225.10 7226.10	73.15	674.94	04104	Silicon electric sheets	MT
15-19	7225.20 7226.20 7227.10 7228.10 7229.10	73.15	674.94	0410708	High-speed steel	MT
15-20	72.13 72.21 72.27	73.15	ex 673	04105	Wire rods (incl. iron and non-alloy steel, stainless steel and alloy steel)	MT
15-21	72.14 72.15 ex 72.22	ex chpt. 73	ex 673	0410705 0410706 0410707	Bars (incl. iron and non-alloy steel, stainless steel and alloy steel)	MT
15-22	72.16 7222.40 7228.70	ex chpt. 73	ex 673	04103 0410702 0410704 0410709	Section steel (incl. iron and non-alloy steel, stainless steel and alloy steel)	MT
15-23	72.17 72.23 72.29	ex chpt. 73	ex677	04111	Wire (incl. iron and non-alloy steel, stainless steel and alloy steel)	MT
15-24				04106	Construction materials for railway	
15-24-01	7302.10	73.16	676.01	0410601	Rails and fittings	MT
15-24-02	7302.90	73.16	676.02	0410604	Forged steel	MT
15-24-03	7302.30	73.16	676.02	0410605	Switches	MT
15-25				04108	Steel tubes and pipes	
15-25-01	73.04	73.18	678.2	0410802	Seamless pipes	MT
15-25-02	73.05 73.06	73.18	678.3	0410801	Welded seam pipes	MT

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
15-25-03	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678.2 678.3	0410803	Boiler pipes	MT
15-25-04	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678.2 678.3	0410804	Oil pipes	MT
15-25-05	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678.2 678.3	0410805	Petroleum casing pipes	MT
15-25-06	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678.2 678.3	0410806	Petroleum drill pipes	MT
15-25-07	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678.2 678.3	0410807	Geological casing pipes	MT
15-25-08	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678.2 678.3	0410808	Geological drill pipes	MT
15-25-09	7304.41 7304.49 7306.40	73.13	678.2 678.3	0410810	Stainless steel pipes	MT
15-25-10	7304.51 7304.59 7306.50	73.18	678.2 678.3	0410809	Alloy steel pipes	MT
15-26	7311.00 7613.00	73.24 76.11	692.43 692.44	0410811	Gas cylinders	MT
15-27	7309.00 ex 73.10 7311.00 7613.00	73.24 76.11	692.43 692.44	03608	Spherical tanks	amt.
15-28	7309.00 ex 73.10 7311.00 7613.00	73.24 76.11	692.43 692.44	03609	Storage tanks	amt.
15-29	7312.10	73.25	693.11	0410901 0410903 0410904	Steel products (incl. steel wire, wire rope and steel strip)	MT
15-30	74.01 74.02 74.03	74.01	682.11	04201	Copper ingots (incl. pig copper and electrolytic copper)	MT
15-31	ex chpt.74	ex chpt.74	ex693 ex694 etc.	04213	Copper (incl. its plate, pipe, wire, rod, strip and foil)	MT
15-32	ex chpt.74	ex chpt.74	ex682	04210	Copper alloy and its products	MT
15-33	7601.10	76.01	684.1	04203	Aluminium ingots	MT
15-34	ex chpt.76	ex chpt.76	ex684	04211	Aluminium alloy and its products	MT
15-35	76.07	76.04	684.23	09117	Aluminium foil	MT
15-36	7901.11 7901.12	79.01	686.1	04202	Zinc ingots	MT

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
15-37	ex chpt.79	79.02 79.04	686.31 686.34	04214	Zinc (incl. its plate, pipe, wire, rod, strip and foil)	MT
15-38	ex chpt.79	ex chpt. 79	686.1 686.3	04212	Zinc alloy and its products	MT
Section 16.					**Machinery and mechanical appliances: electrical equipment, parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles**	
16-01	84.02 8403.10	84.01 73.37	711.1 812.1	01605	Boilers	set
16-02	84.07	84.06	713.2	01308	Motorcycle engines	set
16-03	84.07	84.06	713.2	01309	Engines for vehicles	set
16-04	8414.30	84.11	743.1	08414	Compressors for refrigerators and freezers	set
16-05	8414.30	84.11	743.1	08415	Compressors for air conditioners	set
16-06	8414.51	84.11	743.4	08409	Electric fans	set
16-07	84.15	84.12	741.5	08410 08411	Air conditioners	set
16-08	ex84.18	84.15	775.21	08401	Refrigerators (incl. freezers), not exceeding 5001 capacity	set
16-09				03603	Reaction vessels	
16-09-01	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360301	Polymerizing pots	amt.
16-09-02	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360302	High-pressure autoclaves	amt.
16-09-03	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360303	Super-high pressure polyethylene reaction pots	amt.
16-09-04	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360304	Still kettles	amt.
16-09-05	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360305	Reaction pots	amt.
16-09-06	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360306	Oxidation pots	amt.
16-09-07	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360307	Man-made crystal pots	amt.
16-09-08	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360308	Reactors	amt.
16-09-09	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360609	Reaction pots	amt.
16-09-10	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360310	Generators	amt.
16-09-11	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360311	Concentrating pots	amt.
16-09-12	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360312	Change furnaces	amt.
16-09-13	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360313	Distilling kettles	amt.
16-09-14	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360314	Depolymerizing furnaces	amt.
16-09-15	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360315	Synthesizing towers	amt.
16-09-16	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360316	Decomposing towers	amt.
16-09-17	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360317	Reaction towers	amt.
16-09-18	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360318	Enameled glass reaction pots	amt.
16-10				03604	Heat-exchange vessels	
16-10-01	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360401	Heat exchangers	amt.
16-10-02	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360402	Cooling towers	amt.
16-10-03	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360403	Condensers	amt.
16-10-04	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360404	Evaporators	amt.
16-10-05	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360405	Heaters	amt.
16-10-06	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360406	Vulcanizing pans	amt.
16-10-07	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360407	Sterilizing pans	amt.
16-10-08	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360408	Distilling pans	amt.
16-10-09	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360409	Dye devices	amt.
16-10-10	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360410	Preheaters	amt.
16-10-11	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360411	Preheating pans	amt.
16-10-12	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360412	Evapo-separated machines	amt.

Serial No.	H.S Code	CCCN Heading No.	SITC Item No.	MOFTEC Code	Description of Commodities	Measuring Unit
16-10-13	8419.50	84.17	741.6	0360413	Drying pots	amt.
16-11				03605	Separation vessels	
16-11-01	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360501	Scrubber colums	amt.
16-11-02	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360502	Alkali wash towers	amt.
16-11-03	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360503	Copper wash towers	amt.
16-11-04	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360504	Fractional colums	amt.
16-11-05	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360505	Purification towers	amt.
16-11-06	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360506	Wash towers	amt.
16-11-07	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360507	Oxidizing columns	amt.
16-11-08	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360508	Evaporating towers	amt.
16-11-09	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360509	Extraction columns	amt.
16-11-10	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360510	Filled towers	amt.
16-11-11	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360511	High-pressure inner evaporating towers	amt.
16-11-12	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360512	Knockout towers	amt.
16-11-13	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360513	Filters	amt.
16-11-14	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360514	Oil collectors	amt.
16-11-15	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360515	Buffers	amt.
16-11-16	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360516	Accumulators	amt.
16-11-17	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360517	Concentrators	amt.
16-11-18	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360518	Washers	amt.
16-11-19	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360519	Reboilers	amt.
16-11-20	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360520	Reboilers	amt.
16-11-21	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360521	Hexafluorated sulphur vessels	amt.
16-11-22	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360522	Iso-static pressure vessels	amt.
16-11-23	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	0360523	Distributing cylinders	amt.
16-11-24	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	03606	Oxygen tanks	amt.
16-11-25	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	03607	Gas-holder tanks	amt.
16-12	84.50	84.40	775.11 724.71	08404	Washing machines	set
16-13				02401	Machine tools	
16-13-01	84.58	84.45	736.13	0240102	Lathes	set
16-13-02	8459.10 8459.21 8459.29	84.45	736.15	0240105	Drilling machines	set
16-13-03	ex84.59	84.45	736.15	0240107	Milling machines	set
16-13-04	8459.31 8459.39 8459.40	84.45	736.15	0240103	Boring machines	set
16-13-05	ex84.60	84.45	736.19	0240104	Grinding machines	set
16-13-06	8461.10	84.45	736.17	0240108	Planing machines	set
16-13-07	8461.20	84.45	736.7	0240109	Slotting machines	set
16-13-08	8461.30	84.45	736.7	0240110	Broching machines	set
16-13-09	8461.40	84.45	736.12	0240106	Gear making machines	set
16-14	8509.10	85.06	775.71	08408	Vacuum cleaners	set
16-15	8510.10	85.07	775.4	0841701	Electric shavers	pc.
16-16	8516.31	85.12	775.83	0841702	Hair dyers	pc.
16-17	8516.32	85.12	775.83	0841703	Hair curlers	pc.
16-18	8516.32	85.12	775.83	0841704	Electric combs	pc.
16-19	8516.33	85.12	775.86	08419	Hand-drying apparatus	pc.
16-20	8516.40	85.12	775.84	08416	Electric smoothing irons	pc.
16-21	8516.50	85.12	775.86	0841801	Microwave ovens	pc.
16-22	8516.60	85.12	775.86	0841802	Roasters	pc.

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
16-23	8516.72	85.12	775.86	0841803	Toasters	pc.
16-24				092	Video and audio apparatus	
16-24-01	ex85.20 ex85.27	ex92.11 85.15	763.8 762.2	09213	Radio cassette recorders	set
16-24-02	ex85.27	85.15	762.8	09218	Audio systems	amt.
16-24-03	85.21	92.11	763.81	09208	Video recorders and reproducers	set
16-24-04	ex85.23 ex85.24	92.12	898.31 898.32	09220	Audio and video tapes	amt.
16-24-05	8525.30	85.15	764.82	09209	TV cameras	set
16-24-06	85.28	85.15	761.1 761.2	09201 09202	TV sets (incl. monitors)	set
16-24-07	8540.11 8540.12	85.21	776.1	09206	Kinescopes	pc.
16-25				022	Electrical devices	
16-25-01	85.44	85.23	773.1	0220201	Bare aluminium wire (strip)	amt.
16-25-02	85.44	85.23	773.1	0220202	Bare copper wire (strip)	amt.
16-25-03	85.44	85.23	773.1	0220203	Electro-magnetic wire	amt.
16-25-04	85.44	85.23	773.1	0220204	Cotton covered wire	amt.
16-25-05	85.44	85.23	773.1	0220205	Power cable	amt.
16-25-06	85.44	85.23	773.1	0220206	Control cable	amt.
16-25-07	85.44	85.23	773.1	0220207	Communication cable	amt.
16-25-08	85.44	85.23	773.1	0220208	Submarine cable	amt.
Section 17.		**Vehicles and associated transportation equipment, etc.**				
17-01	ex86.07	ex86.09	791.99	0410602	Wagon axles	MT
17-02	ex86.07	ex86.09	791.99	0410603	Hoops	MT
17-03	ex86.07	86.09	791.99	04111	Train wheels	MT
17.04	ex87.01	87.01	783.2 722.3 722.4	01501	Tractors	set
17-05				01301	Vehicles	set
17-05-01	8702.10 8702.90	87.02	783.1	0130112	Passenger cars	set
17-05-02	ex87.03	87.02	782.1	0130103	Cross-country vans	set
17-05-03	ex87.03	87.02	781.0	0130107	Travel cars	set
17-05-04	ex87.03	87.02	783.0	0130108	Sedans	set
17-05-05	ex87.03	87.02	781.0	0130109	Jeeps	set
17-05-06	ex87.03	ex87.02	782.1	0130114	Ambulances	set
17-05-07	ex87.04	87.02	782.12	0130102	Dumper lorries	set
17-05-08	ex87.04	87.02	782.1	0130101	Trucks (lorries)	set
17-05-09	8704.90	87.02	782.1	0130106	Thermos vans	set
17-05-10	8704.90	87.02	782.1	0130111	Oil tankers	set
17-05-11	8704.90 8609.00	87.02 86.08	782.1 786.13	03601	Tank cars	set
17-05-12	ex87.04	87.02	782.1	0130110	Refrigeration lorries	set
17-05-13	8705.30	87.03	782.2	0130118	Fire fighting vehicles	set
17-05-14	8705.40	87.03	782.2	0103116	Concrete-mixer lorries	set
17-05-15	8705.90	87.03	782.2	0130113	Tool vans	set
17-05-16	8716.20 ex87.03 ex87.04	87.14	786.12 ex 781 ex 782	0130115	Vehicles for agricultural purpose	set

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN* *Heading* *No.*	*SITC* *Item* *No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring* *Unit*
17-06	87.11	87.09	785.1	01304	Motorcycles	set
Section 18.		**Camera and photographic apparatus**				
18-01	9002.11	90.20 ex90.02	884.12	09329	Camera lenses	pc.
18-02	ex90.06	90.07	881.11	09301	Cameras	set
Section 20.		**Miscellaneous manufactured articles**				
20-01				088	Toys	
20-01-01	ex95.03	97.03	894.23	08802	Mechanical toys	amt.
20-01-02	ex95.02 ex95.03	97.02 97.03	894.22 894.23	08803	Plush toys	amt.
20-01-03	ex95.03	97.03	894.23	08801	Electric toys	amt.
20-01-04	ex95.02 ex95.03	97.02 97.03	894.22 894.23	08804	Plastic toys	amt.
Section 22.		**Complete set of equipment**				
22-01			001		Complete set of equipment	

5.2 Export commodities (589 items of 17 categories)

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN* *Heading* *No.*	*SITC* *Item* *No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring* *Unit*
Section I.		**Animal products**				
01-01	02.02	02.01	011.11 011.02	020202	Frozen beef	MT
01-02	ex02.03	02.01	011.3	020201	Frozen pork	MT
01-03	ex02.03	02.01	011.3	02020601	Frozen suckling pig	MT
01-04					Frozen mutton	
01-04-01	ex02.04	02.01	011.2	020203	Frozen mutton	MT
01-04-02	0204.50	02.01	011.2	020204	Frozen goat meat	MT
01-05	0205.00	02.01	011.5	02020602	Frozen meat of asses an horses	MT
01-06	ex02.06	02.01	011.6	020214	Frozen beef and mutton offal	MT
01-07	0206.41 0206.49	02.01	011.6	020210	Frozen pork offal	MT
01-08					Frozen poultry	
01-08-01	0207.21 0207.41	02.02	011.4	02020701	Frozen chicken	MT
01-08-02	0207.23 0207.43	02.02	011.4	02020703	Frozen ducks	MT
01-08-03	0207.23 0207.43	02.02	011.4	02020704	Frozen geese	MT
01-09	02.08	02.04	011.89	0202012	Meat of wild animals and wild fowls	amt.
01-10	0208.10	02.04	011.89	02020501	Frozen rabbit meat	MT
01-11	03.02 03.03	03.01	034.2	020408 020409	Frozen fish (incl. chilled)	MT
01-12	0302.70 03030.80	03.01	034.1 034.2	020420 020421	Fish roes	MT

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
01-13	ex03.06	03.03	036.0	020411	Frozen prawn and shrimp (incl. chilled) (incl. frozen peeled prawn an shrimp, frozen prawn ball)	MT
01-14	0307.21	03.03	036.0	020417	Live shellfish	MT
01-15					Frozen shellfish (incl. chilled)	
01-15-01	0307.21 0307.29	03.03	036.0	02041601	Frozen ark shell meat	MT
01-15-02	0307.21 0307.29	03.03	036.0	02041602	Frozen periwinkle meat	MT
01-15-03	0307.21 0307.29	03.03	036.0	02041603	Frozen mud snail meat	MT
01-15-04	0307.21 0307.29	03.03	036.0	02041605	Frozen clam meat	MT
01-16	0307.99	03.03	036.0	020418	Jelly fish	MT
01-17	ex04.01	04.01	022.3	021705	Condensed milk	MT
01-18	0402.10 0402.21 0402.29	04.02	022.4	021702	Milk powder	MT
01-19	0402.91 0402.99	04.02	022.4	021704	Condensed milk (sweetened)	MT
01-20	0405.00	04.03	023.0	021703	Cream	MT
01-21					Fresh eggs	
01-21-01	0407.00	04.05	025.1	02030101	Fresh hen eggs	MT
01-21-02	0407.00	04.05	025.1	02030102	Fresh duck eggs	MT
01-22					Preserved and salted eggs	
01-22-01	0407.00	04.05	025.1	02030401	Lime-preserved eggs	10000 pcs.
01-22-02	0407.00	04.05	025.1	02030402	Salted eggs	10000 pcs
01-23	0408.11 0408.91	04.05	025.2	020303	Dried eggs	MT
01-24	0408.19 0408.99	04.05	025.1 025.2	020302	Frozen eggs	MT
01-25	0409.00	04.06	061.6	022101	Honey	amt.
01-26					Bristles and other animals hair	
01-26-01	0502.10	05.02	291.92	090101	Bristles	case
01-26-02	0502.10	05.02	091.92	090101	Boiled bristles	case
01-26-03	0502.10	05.02	291.92	090101	Dyed-black bristles	case
01-26-04	0502.10	05.02	291.92	090101	Bleached-white bristles	case
01-26-05	0503.00	05.03	268.51	090102	Horse hair, horse tail hair	case
01-27	0502.90	05.20	291.92	090106	Fine animal hair	amt.
01-28					Casings	
01-28-01	ex05.04	05.04	091.93	090201	Salted hog casings	case
01-28-02	ex05.04	05.04	291.93	090202	Salted sheep casings	case
01-28-03	ex05.04	05.04	291.93	090203	Salted goat casings	case
01-28-04	ex05.04	05.04	291.93	090204	Salted hog fat ends	case
01-28-05	ex05.04	05.04	291.93	090205	Dried hog casings (excl. dried tubed hog casings)	bale
01-28-06	ex05.04	05.04	291.93	090206	Dried beef rounds	bale
01-29	0505.10	05.07	291.96	090401	Goose and duck feather	MT
01-30	0505.10	05.07	291.96	090401	Scoured goose and duck feather	MT
01-31	0507.90	05.09	291.16	11010301	Pilose antler	kg
01-32	0510.00	05.14	291.98	110201	Royal jelly	kg

Serial *No*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
Section II.		**Vegetable products**				
02-01	07.10	07.20	054.61	020826	Quick-frozen vegetables	MT
02-02	07.12	07.04	056.1	020924	Dehydrated vegetables	MT
02-03	0712.90	07.04	056.1	020905	Salted, dried vegetables (incl. wild herb)	MT
02-04	0714.10	07.06	054.81	030102	Cassava slices	MT
02-05	0714.20	07.06	054.81	030101	Sweet potato slices	MT
02-06	0802.31	08.05	057.79	020701	Walnuts in shell	MT
02-07	0802.32	08.05	057.79	020702	Walnut meat	MT
02-08	08.05	08.02	057.11 057.12	020502	Mandarin, orange citrus,sweet orange	MT
02-09	0808.10	08.06	057.4	020501	Apples	MT
02-10	09.02	09.02	074.1	0401	Tea	MT
02-11	10.05	10.05	044.0	010103	Maize	MT
02-12	ex01.06	10.06	042.2	010101	Rice	MT
02.13	1008.10	10.07	045.99	01010503	Buck wheat	MT
02-14	1201.00	12.01	222.2	010201	Soy beans	MT
02-15	1202.10	12.01	222.1	01040202	Groundnuts in shell	MT
02-16	1202.20	12.01	222.1	01040201	Groundnut kernels	MT
02-17	1205.00	12.01	222.6	01040207	Rape seed	MT
02-18	1207.40	12.01	222.5	01040203	Sesame	MT
02-19	1211.10	12.07	292.4	11010104	Licorice	MT
02-20	1211.20	12.07	292.4	11010130	Ginseng	MT
02.21	1211.90	12.07	292.4	11010108	Lycium chinense	MT
02-22	1212.30	12.08	054.8	020703	Bitter apricot kernels	MT
Section III .		**Animal or vegetable fats and oils**				
03-01	ex chpt.15	ex chpt.15	411	0106	Animal oils (fats)	MT
03-02					Vegetable oils	
03-02-01	ex chpt.15	ex chpt.15	423 424	010401	Edible vegetable oils	MT
03-02-02	ex chpt.15	ex chpt.15	423 424	010501	Oils for industry purpose	MT
Section IV.		**Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes**				
04-01	1601.00 ex16.02	16.01 16.02	014.2 014.9	020208 020215	Meat preparation (incl. pork and beef)	MT
04-02	ex16.02	16.02	014.9	021001 021002 021003 021004	Canned meat	MT
04-03	1602.31 1602.39	16.02	014.9	021005	Canned poultry meat	MT
04-04	16.04 16.05	16.04 16.05	037.1 037.2	021006	Canned aquatic products	MT
04-05	ex17.01	17.01	061.2	021101	Granulated sugar	MT
04-06	ex17.01	17.01	061.2	021102	Cube sugar	MT
04-07	ex17.02	17.02	061.2	021103	Crystal sugar	MT
04-08	ex chpt.20	20.01 20.02	056.51 056.59	021010	Canned vegetables	MT
04.09	20.07	20.05	058.3	021009	Canned fruit jams	MT

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
04-10	20.08	20.06	058.99	021007	Canned fruits	MT
04-11	2008.11	20.06	058.91	021901	Roasted peanuts	MT
04-12	2008.11	20.06	058.91	021902	Oil-fried peanuts	MT
04-13	2008.11	20.06	058.91	021903	Salted crisp peanuts	MT
04-14	2008.11	02.06	058.91	021904	Peanut paste	MT
04-15	2008.19	20.06	058.99	021011	Canned nuts	MT
04-16	20.09	20.07	058.5	021403	Fruit juice	MT
04-17	20.09	20.07	058.5	021008	Canned fruit juice	MT
04-18	2009.80	20.07	058.5	021404	Vegetable juice	amt.
04-19	2103.10	21.04	098.04	021602	Soya sauce	MT
04-20	2201.10 2202.10	22.01 22.02	111.01 111.02	021402	Mineral water	MT
04-21	2201.10 2202.10	22.01 22.02	111.01 111.02	021401	Aerated water	MT
04-22	ex22.02	22.02	111.02	021405	Cola beverage	MT
04-23	2203.00	22.03	112.3	021301	Beer	MT
04-24	22.04 22.05	22.05 22.06	112.12	021304	Grape wine	MT
04-25	22.07 22.08	22.08 22.09	512.16 112.4	021302	Spirit	MT
04-26	23.04 23.05 23.06	23.04	081	030106- 030118	Oilseed expeller, extration & meal	MT
04-27	2401.10 2401.20	24.01	ex121	060101	Flue-cured tobacco	MT
04-28	2401.10 2401.20	24.01	121	060102	Sun-cured tobacco	MT
04-29	2401.10 2401.20	24.01	121	060103	Burley tobacco	MT
04-03	2402.20	24.02	122.2	060201	Cigarettes	MT
Section V.		**Mineral products**				
05-01	25.01	25.01	278.3	0215	Salt	MT
05-02	25.01	25.01	278.3	27010229	Sodium chloride	MT
05-03	2504.10	25.04	278.22	240224	Crystalline flake graphite	MT
05-04	2504.90	25.04	278.22	240225	Amorphous graphite	MT
05-05	2506.10	25.06	278.51	249907	Quartz sand (powder)	MT
05-06	25.08	25.07	278.21	240202	Flint clay	MT
05-07	25.08	25.07	278.21	240201	Bauxite	MT
05-08	2511.10	25.11	278.92	249934	Baryte (powder)	MT
05-09	2526.10	25.27	278.93	249901	Talc lump	MT
05-10	2526.20	25.27	278.93	249902	Talc powder	MT
05-11	2529.21 2529.22	25.31	278.54	249929 249930	Fluorspar lump (powder)	MT
05-12	2602.00	26.01	287.7	220604	Manganese ores	MT
05-13	2602.00	26.01	287.7	220605	Manganese dioxide in powder	MT
05-14	2609.00	26.01	287.6	230134	Tin ores	MT
05-15	2611.00	26.01	287.92	230121	Tungsten concentrates	MT
05-16	26.13	26.01	287.93	230126	Molybdenum ores	MT
05-17	2617.10	26.01	287.99	230125	Antimony ores	MT

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
05-18	27.01 27.02 27.03	27.01 27.02 27.03	322 323	2501	Coal	MT
05-19	2704.00	27.04	323.21 323.22	2504	Coke	MT
05-20	2709.00	27.09	333.0	2601	Crude oil	MT
05-21					Product oil	
05-21-01	2710.00	27.10	334.30	260201	Gasoline	MT
05-21-02	2710.00	27.10	334.21	260204	Kerosine	MT
05-21-03	2710.00	27.10	334.51	260214	Lubricating oil basic oil	MT
05-21-04	2710.00	27.10	334.4	260210	Fuel oil	MT
05-21-05	2710.00	27.10	334.29	260206 260207 260208	Diesel oil	MT
05-21-06	2710.00	27.10	334.51	2699	Petroleum crude benzene	MT
05-21-07	2710.00	27.10	334.51	260211	Residual-oil	MT
05-22	27.13	27.14	335.42	2699	Petroleum coke	MT
Section VI.		**Products of the chemical or allied industries**				
06-01	2804.61 2804.69	28.04 28.04	522.12 522	230517	Metal silicon	MT
06-02	2804.70	28.04	522.14	27010411	Rock phosphate (powder)	MT
06-03	2809.20	28.10	522.24	27010104	Phosphoric acid	MT
06-04	ex28.25	28.28	522.59	230603	Rare-earth oxide	MT
06-05	2825.80	28.28	522.59	230105	Antimony oxide	MT
06-06	2825.90	28.28	522.59	270114	Tungsten compound	MT
06-07	2825.90	28.28	522.59	230137	Tungsten trioxide	MT
06-08	2825.90	28.28	522.59	27011401	Tungstic acid	MT
06-09	ex28.27	28.30	523.12	230602	Rare-earth chloride	MT
06-10	2830.90	28.35	523.15	230104	Antimony sulfide	MT
06-11	2841.80	28.47	523.31	27011403	Sodium tungstate	MT
06-12	2841.80	28.47	523.31	230138	Ammonium para-tungstate	MT
06-13	2849.90	28.56	523.94	230219	Tungsten carbide powder	kg
06-14	2914.21	29.13	516.29	050223	Natural comphor	MT
06-15	2918.14	29.16	513.9	050301	Citric acid	Mt
06-16	2918.15	29.16	513.9	050302	Calcium citrate	MT
06-17	2932.12	29.35	515.49	27015316	Furfural	MT
06-18	3206.10	32.07	533.1	270502	Titanium dioxide	MT
06-19					Essential oil	
06-19-01	3301.24	33.01	551.30	050202	Peppermint oil (dementholized)	MT
06-19-02	3301.24	33.01	551.30	050203	Raw peppermint oil	MT
06-19-03	3301.25	33.01	551.30	050201	Menthol crystal	MT
06-19-04	3301.29	33.01	551.30	050205	Citronella oil	MT
06-19-05	3301.29	33.01	551.30	050206	Cassia oil	MT
06-19-06	3301.29	33.01	551.30	050207	Litsea cubeba oil	MT
06-19-07	3301.29	33.01	551.30	050208	Eucalyptus oil	MT
06-19-08	3301.29	33.01	551.30	050210	Aniseed oil	MT
06-19-09	3301.29	33.01	551.30	050214	Sassafras oil	MT
06-19-10	3301.29	33.01	551.30	050215	White comphor oil	MT
06-20					Cosmetics	
06-20-01	3303.00	33.06	553.00	191213	Toilet water	dz.
06-20-02	3303.00	33.06	553.00	191212	Perfumes	dz.

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
06-20-03	3303.00	33.06	553.00	191219	Cologne	dz.
06-20-04	3304.91	33.06	553.00	191201	Talcum powder	case
06-20-05	3304.91	33.06	553.00	191205 191206	Face cosmetic	dz.
06-20-06	3304.99	33.06	553.00	191215	Creamy cosmetic	dz.
06-02-07	3305.10	33.06	553.00	191216	Shampoos	dz.
06-20-08	3305.30	33.06	553.00	191218	Hair styling jelly	dz.
06-20-09	3305.90	33.06	553.00	191217	Hair conditioner	dz.
06-21	3604.10	36.05	572.3	080201	Fire crackers & fireworks	Carton
06-22	3806.10	38.06	598.12	070101	Rosin	MT
Section VII.		**Plastic articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof**				
07-01	40.11	40.11	ex625	280401	Tyres	pc.
07-02	4012.90	40.11	ex625	280403	Solid tyres	pc.
07-03	40.13	40.11	ex625	280402	Tyre tubes	pc.
07-04	4014.10	40.12	628.1	290315	Contracepture condome	gross
07-05	4015.11 4015.19	40.13	848.22	290317	Clinical gloves	dz.
07-06	4015.19	40.13	848.22	290319	Rubber examination gloves	10000pcs.
Section VIII.		**Raw hides and skins leather, furskins and articles thereof**				
08-01	ex41.04	40.01	211.1 211.2	090607	Wet-salted bovine animal hide	pc.
08-02	4103.10	41.01	211.4	090601	Raw goat skin	pc.
08-03	4103.90	41.01	211.99	090602	Raw chamois skin	pc.
08-04	4103.90	41.01	211.99	090709	Dog skin	pc.
08-05	4103.90	47.01	211.99	090603	Wet-salted pig skin	pc.
08-06	41.05 41.06	41.03 41.04	611.5 611.61	090604	Sheep leather (Incl.blue wet and crust leather)	pc.
08-07	4107.10	41.05	611.69	090603	Pig leather (incl. blue wet and splits)	pc.
08-08	4203.10	42.03	848.1	090605	Leather garments (incl. bodies)	pc.
08-09	4301.10 4302.11	43.01 43.02	212.01 613.0	090708	Mink skin	pc.
08-10	4301.30 4302.13	43.01 43.02	212.01 613.0	090703	Kid skin	pc.
08-11	4301.30 4302.13	43.01 43.02	212.01 613.0	090704	Lamb skin	pc.
08-12	4301.80 4302.19	43.01 43.02	212.01 613.0	090705	Weasel skin	pc.
08-13	4301.80 4302.19	43.01 43.02	212.01 613.0	090716	Kolinsky skin	pc.
08-14	4301.80 4302.19	43.01 43.02	212.01 613.0	090707	Marmot skin	pc.
08-15	4301.80 4302.19	43.01 43.02	212.01 613.0	0907011	Otter skin	pc.
08-16	4301.80 4302.19	43.01 43.02	212.01 613.0	090717	Laska skin	pc.
08-17	4301.80 4302.19	43.01 43.02	212.01 613.0	090718	Squirrel skin	pc.
08-18	4302.30	43.02	613.0	090712	Fur plate	pc.

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
08-19	4303.10	43.03	848.31	090713	Fur garments (incl. cloth cover hooded for overcoats and bodies)	pc.
Section IX.		**Wood and articles of wood**				
09-01	44.12	44.15	643.2	192418	Plywood	M^3
09-02	4418.40	44.23	635.3	1292426	Plywood cement sheet	M^3
Section XI.		**Textiles and textile articles**				
11-01	5002.00	50.02	261.3	130201	Raw silk	MT
11-02	5002.00	50.02	261.3	130205	Tussah silk	MT
11-03	5004.00	50.04	615.11	130202	Twisted silk	MT
11-04	5004.00	50.04	651.11	130204	Douppion silk	MT
11-05	5005.00	50.05	651.16	130210	Mulberry spun silk	MT
11-06	50.07	50.09	654.10	150101	Pure silk piece goods	10000M
11-07	50.07	50.09	654.10	150102	Spun silk piece goods	10000M
11-08	50.07	50.09	654.10	150103	Silk floss piece goods	10000M
11-09	50.07	50.09	654.10	150104	Tussah silk fabrics	10000M
11-10	50.07	50.09	654.10	150105	Tussah spun cotton silk fabrics	10000M
11-11	50.07	50.09	654.10	150106	Mixed pure silk fabrics	10000M
11-12	ex 50.07 ex 54.07 ex 54.08	50.09 51.04	654.10 653.5	150109	Blended silk fabrics	10000M
11-13	51.01	53.01	268.1	090301	Sheep wool	MT
11-14	5102.10	53.02	268.3	090304	Goat hair	MT
11-15	5102.10	53.02	268.3	090305	Camel hair	MT
11-16	5102.10	53.02	268.3	140904	Camel wool	MT
11-17	5102.10	53.02	268.3	090306	Angora rabbit hair	MT
11-18	5102.10	53.02	268.3	090302	Goat wool (incl. willowed, dehaired)	MT
11-19	ex 51.11	53.11	654	14090201	Carded woollen fabrics (excl. plush, artificial fur)	10000M
11-20	ex 51.11	53.11	654	14090202	Carded blended,interwoven woolen fabrices(excl. plush.artificial fur)	10000M 10000M
11-21	ex 51.12	53.11	654	14090101	Worsted woolen fabrics(excl. plush. artificial fur)	
11-22	ex 51.12	53.11	654	14090103	Worsted blended, interwoven woolen fabrics (excl. plush, artificial fur)	10000M
11-23	5201.00	55.01	263.1	130401	Long staple cotton	MT
11-24	5201.00	55.01	263.1	130403	Fine staple cotton	MT
11-25	52.05 52.06 52.07	55.05	651.3	1401	Grey cotton yarn (excl. yarn for special use and secondary yarn)	pc.
11-26					Cotton fabrics (excl. fabrics hand woven, less than 15m in length and of low grade)	
11-26-01	ex 52.08 ex 52.09	55.09	652.14 652.24	140601	Grey fabrics (cloth)	10000M
11-26-02	ex 52.08 ex 52.09	55.09	652.14 652.24	140602	Bleached fabrics(cloth)	10000M
11-26-03	ex 52.08 ex 52.09	55.09	652.14 652.24	140603	Dyed fabrics (cloth)	10000M
11-26-04	ex 52.08 ex 52.09	55.09	652.14 652.24	140604	Printed fabrics (cloth)	10000M

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
11-26-05	ex52.08 ex52.09	55.09	652.14 652.24	140605	Yarn dyed fabrics(cloth)	10000M
11-27	ex52.08 ex52.09	55.09	652.14 652.24	140606	Velveteen	10000M
11-28	ex52.08 ex52.09	55.09	652.14 652.24	140607	Corduroy	10000M
11-29	ex52.08 ex52.09	55.09	652.14 652.24	140608	Flannelet	10000M
11-30	53.01	54.01	265.11	130604	Flax	MT
11-31	5305.91 5305.99	54.02	265.14	130602	Ramie (incl. degummed, ramie stripes), (excl. ramie noils)	MT
11-32	53.06	54.03 54.04	651.96 651.97	140301	Grey flax yarn (incl. grey blended) (excl. yarn for special use and secondary yarn)	MT
11-33	5308.90	54.03 54.04	651.96 651.97	140303	Grey ramine yarn (incl. grey blended) (excl. yarn for special use and secondary yarn)	10000M
11-34	53.09	54.05	654.4	140801 140802	Linen cloth (incl. blended, interwoven) (excl. hand woven)	10000M
11-35	5311.00	54.05	654.4	140805	Ramie fabrics (incl. blended, interwoven) (excl. hand woven)	10000M
11-36	54.07	51.04	653	150111	Synthetic fabrics	10000M
11-37	54.08	51.04	653	150107	Reyon cotton fabrics	10000M
11-38	54.08	51.04	653	150110	Reyon fabrics	10000M
11-39	5509.53	56.05	651.66	140201	Grey cotton polyester yarn (excl. yarn for special use and secondary yarn)	400lb
11-40				140701	Cotton polyester fabrics	
11-40-01	ex55.13 ex55.14	56.07	653.41	14070101	Grey fabrics (cloth)	10000M
11-40-02	ex55.13 ex55.14	56.07	653.41	14070102	Bleached fabrics (cloth)	10000M
11-40-03	ex55.13 ex55.14	56.07	653.41	14070103	Dyed fabrics (cloth)	10000M
11-40-04	ex55.13 ex55.14	56.07	653.41	14070105	Yarn dyed fabrics (cloth)	10000M
11-40-05	ex55.13 ex55.14	56.07	653.41	14070104	Printed fabrics(cloth)	10000M
11-41	6110.10	60.04	846.19	14160101	Woolen sweaters (incl. blended)	10000 pcs.
11-42	6110.10	60.04	846.19	14160301	Cashmere sweaters (incl. blended)	10000 pcs.
11-43				16	Garments (excl. knitted garments) (incl. embroidered)	
11-43-01	ex62.01	61.01	842.91	09040603	Down filled men's garments (incl.children's)	10000 pcs.
11-43-02	6201.11	61.01	842.91	161012	Woolen men's overcoats	10000 pcs.
11-43-03	ex62.02	61.02	843	09040603	Down filled women's garments (incl. children's)	10000 pcs.
11-43-04	6202.11	61.02	843	161012	Woolen women's overcoats	10000 pcs.
11-43-05	6203.11	61.01	842.21	161004	Woolen men's suits	10000 suits
11-43-06	6203.22	61.01	842.22	1615	Men's jean (denim) garments	10000 pcs.
11-43-07	6203.23	61.01	842.94	161201	Synthetic silk men's ensembles	10000 suits

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
11-43-08	6203.29	61.01	842.99	161101	Pure silk men's ensembles	10000 suits
11-43-09	6203.31	61.01	842.41	161001	Woolen men's western-style coats	10000 pcs.
11-43-10	6203.31 6203.32 6203.33 6203.39	61.01	842.41 842.42 842.43 842.49	161006	Men's jackets	10000 pcs.
11-43-11	6203.41	61.01	842.31	161002 161003	Woolen men's trousers and shorts	10000 pcs.
11-43-12	6203.43	61.01	842.33	161202	Synthetic silk men's trousers and shorts	10000 pcs.
11-43-13	6203.49	61.01	842.39	161102	Pure silk men's trousers and shorts	10000 pcs.
11-43-14	6204.11	61.02	843.21	161004	Woolen women's suits	10000 suits
11-43-15	6204.22	61.02	843.32	160112	Women's jean (denim) garments	10000 pcs.
11-43-16	6204.23	61.02	843.94	161206	Synthetic silk women's ensembles	10000 suits
11-43-17	6204.29	61.02	843.99	161106	Pure silk women's ensembles	10000 suits
11-43-18	6204.31	61.02	843.11	161005	Woolen women's western-style coats	10000 pcs.
11-43-19	6204.31 6204.32 6204.33 6204.39	61.02	843.11 843.12 843.13 843.19	161006	Women's jackets	10000 pcs.
11-43-20	6204.41 6204.51	61.02	843.31 843.41	161010	Woolen dresses and skirts	10000 pcs.
11-43-21	6204.43 6204.53	61.02	843.33 843.43	161207 161208	Synthetic silk dresses and skirt	10000 pcs.
11-43-22	6204.49 6204.59	61.02	843.39 843.49	161107 161108	Pure silk dresses and skirts	10000 pcs.
11-43-23	6204.61	61.02	843.52	161002 161003	Woolen women's trousers and shorts	10000 pcs.
11-43-24	6204.63	61.02	843.52	161209	Synthetic silk women's trousers and shorts	10000 pcs.
11-43-25	6204.69	61.02	843.59	161109	Pure silk women's trousers and shorts	10000 pcs.
11-43-26	62.05	61.03	844.1		Men's shirts	10000 pcs.
11-43-27	62.06	61.02	843.5		Women's shirts	10000 pcs.
11-43-28	ex 62.07	61.03	844.22	161214	Synthetic silk men's pyjamas, morning gowns,bathrobes,night gowns	10000 pcs.
11-43-29	ex 62.07	61.03	844.29	161114	Pure silk men's pyjamas, morning gowns, bathrobes, night gowns	10000 pcs.
11-43-30	ex 62.08	61.04	844.32	161214	Synthetic silk women's pyjamas, morning gowns, bathrobes, night gowns	10000 pcs.
11-43-31	ex 62.08	61.04	844.39	161114	Pure silk women's pyjamas, morning gowns, bathrobes, night gowns	10000 pcs.
11-44	62.13	61.05	847.11	170105	Hand-embroidered handkerchiefs	dz.
11-45	62.14	61.06	847.12	170112	Hand-embroidered scarves	dz.
11-46	6301.2	60.05 62.01	658.98 658.31	142201 142202 142205	Wool and wool blended blankets	pc.
11-47	6302.10	60.05	658.98	170202	Hand-crocheted bed sheet sets	pc.
11-48	6302.10	60.05	658.98	170203	Hand-crocheted pillow cases	pair
11-49	6302.31 6302.32 6302.39	62.02	658.41 658.42	170102	Hand-embroidered bed sheet sets	pc.
11-50	6302.40	60.05	658.98	170201	Hand-crocheted table cloth	amt.

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
11-51	6302.40	60.05	658.98	170205	Hand-crocheted doily and tray cloth	amt.
11-52	6302.51 6302.52 6302.53 6302.59	62.02	658.43 658.44	170101	Hand-embroidered table cloth	amt.
11-53	6302.51 6302.52 6302.53 6302.59	62.02	658.43 658.44	170108	Hand-embroidered doily and tray cloth	amt.
11-54	6302.60	62.02	658.45 658.46	170106	Hand-embroidered towels	dz.
11-55	ex63.04	62.02	658.48 658.49	170109	Hand-embroidered piano covers	amt.
11-56	ex63.04	62.02	658.48 658.49	170110	Hand-embroidered cushion covers	amt.
11-57	6304.11	60.05	658.98	170204	Hand-crocheted bed covers	pc.
11-58	6304.19	62.02	658.48 658.49	170104	Hand-embroidered bed covers	pc.
Section XII.		**Footwear, headwear**				
12-01	64.01	64.01	851.01	190704	Rubber shoes	pair
12-02	64.02	64.01	851.01	190707	Plastic shoes	pair
12-03	64.03	64.02	851.02	190709	Leather shoes (incl. slippers)	pair
12-04	64.04	64.02	851.02	190701	Rubber shoes with cloth upper	pair
12-05	64.04	64.02	851.02	190705	Cloth shoes (incl. slippers)	pair
12-06	6404.11	64.02	851.02	190711	Training shoes	pair
12-07	6405.10	64.04	851.04	190710	Composition leather shoes	pair
12-08	6506.92	65.06	848.49	090714	Fur hats	pc.
12-09	6506.99	65.06	848.49	090609	Leather hats	pc.
Section XIII.		**Ceramic products**				
13-01	68.04	68.04	663.10	310407	Grinding tools	amt.
13-02	68.04	68.04	663.10	310408	Grinding materials (abrasive)	MT
13-03	6804.30	68.04	663.10	31040701	Grinding stones (oilstones)	pc.
13-04	ex chpt.69	ex chpt.69	662.4	2003	Pottery and porcelain wares for building (incl. mosaic, glazed building materials)	10000 pcs
13-05	69.10	69.10	812.2	2008	Pottery and porcelain wares for toilet	10000 pcs
13-06	69.11	69.11	666.4	2001	Porcelain wares for daily use	10000 pcs
13-07	69.11	69.11	666.4	201002	Stone wares for daily use	10000 pcs
13-08	6912.00	69.12	666.5	2002	Pottery wares for daily use	10000 pcs
13-09	69.13	69.13	666.6	2004	Pottery and porcelain wares for ornament (excl. the imitation of antique pottery and porcelain)	10000 pcs
Section XV.		**Base metals and articles of base metal (namely, metals and metal products)**				
15-01					Pig iron	
15-01-01	72.01	73.01	671.2	220701	Foundry pig iron	MT
15-01-02	72.01	73.01	671.2	220702	Basic pig iron	MT
15-02					Ferro-alloy	
15-02-01	7202.11 7202.19	73.02	671.61	220805	Ferro-manganese	MT

Serial *No.*	*H S* *Code*	*CCCN* *Heading* *No.*	*SITC* *Item* *No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
15-02-02	7202.21 7202.29	73.02	671.62	220807	Ferro-silicon	MT
15-02-03	7202.30	73.02	671.69	220812	Ferro-silicon manganese	MT
15-02-04	7202.41 7202.49	73.02	671.69	220806	Ferro-chrome	MT
15-02-05	7202.50	73.02	671.69	220816	Ferro-silicon chromium	MT
15-02-06	7202.70	73.02	671.69	220804	Ferro-molybdenum	MT
15-02-07	7202.80	73.02	671.69	220803	Ferro-tungsten	MT
15-02-08	7202.91	73.02	671.69	220809	Ferro-titanium	MT
15-02-09	7202.92	73.02	671.69	220811	Ferro-vanadium	MT
15-02-10	7202.93	73.02	671.69	220817	Ferro-niobium	MT
15-02-11	7202.99	73.02	671.69	220818	Ferro-boron	MT
15-02-12	7202.99	73.02	671.69	220815	Ferro-silicon calcium	MT
15-02-13	7202.99	73.02	671.69	220808	Ferro-phosphorus	MT
15-03	7206.10	73.06	672.4	2202	Ingot steel	MT
15-04	ex 72.07	ex73.07	672.5	220107	Bloom steel	MT
15-05	ex 72.08 ex 72.09 ex 72.11	73.13	674.51	220102	Medium heavy steel plate	MT
15-06	ex 72.08 ex 72.09 ex 72.11	73.13	674.61	220103	Steel sheet	MT
15-07	72.13 72.21 72.27	73.15	ex673	220106	Wire rod	MT
15-08	72.16 7222.40 7228.70	ex chpt.73	ex673	220101	Section steel	MT
15-09	72.25 72.26	73.15	ex674	220104	Quality steel	MT
15-10	7225.10 7226.10	73.15	674.94	220105	Silicon steel sheet	MT
15-11				220109	Construction materials of railway	
15-11-01	7302.10	73.16	676.01	22010901	Rails and fittings	MT
15-11-02	7302.30	73.16	676.02	22010902	Switches	MT
15-11-03	7302.90	73.16	676.12	22010906	Forged steel	MT
15-12					Tubes and pipes	MT
15-12-01	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678	220114	Casing pipes (incl. petroleum and geological casing pipes)	MT
15-12-02	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678	220115	Drill pipes (incl. petroleum and geological casing pipes, drill pipes)	MT
15-12-03	7304.51 7304.59 7306.50	73.18	678	220116	Alloy steel pipes	MT
15-12-04	7304.41 7304.49 7306.40	73.18	678	220117	Stainless steel tubes	MT

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
15-12-05	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678	220112	Seamless boiler steel tubes	MT
15-12-06	ex 73.04 ex 73.05 ex 73.06	73.18	678	220113	Oil pipes	MT
15-12-07	73.04	73.18	678	220111	Seamless steel pipes	MT
15-12-08	73.05 73.06	73.18	678	220110	Weld seam pipes	MT
15-13	73.09 76.11	73.22 76.09	692.11 692.13	3402	Storage-transport vessels	set
15-14	7311.00 7613.00	73.24 76.11	692.43 692.44	220410	Cylinder	pc.
15-15					Metal products	
15-15-01	7312.10	73.25	693.11	220403	Steel wire ropes	MT
15-15-02	7312.10	73.25	693.11	220402	Steel wires	MT
15-15-03	7312.10	73.25	693.11	220401	Steel strip	MT
15-16	73.15	73.29	699.2	310610	Industrial chains	10000 M
15-17					Standard fasteners	
15-17-01	7318.11 7318.12 7318.14 7318.15	73.32	694.02	22050202	Screws	1000 pcs
15-17-02	7318.15	73.32	694.02	22050204- 22050210	Bolts	1000 pcs
15-17-03	7318.16	73.32	694.02	22050211- 22050215	Nuts	1000 pcs
15-17-04	7318.21 7318.22	73.32	694.02	22050218 22050219	Washers	gross
15-18	73.23	73.38	697.41	190605	Pressure cookers	pc.
15-19	7323.92 7323.94	73.38	679.41	1903	Enamel wares for daily use	amt.
15-20	74.01 74.02 74.03	74.01	682.11	230106	Copper (incl. pig copper and electrolytic copper)	MT
15-21	7601.10	76.01	684.1	230108	Aluminium ingots	MT
15-22	7901.11 7901.12	79.01	686.1	230110	Zinc ingots	MT
15-23	8001.10	80.01	699.91	230101	Tin ingots	MT
15-24	80.03 80.04 80.06	80.02 80.03 80.05	687.21 687.22 687.24	230207	Tin products	MT
15-25	8005.20	80.04	687.23	230216	Tin powders	MT
15-26	8101.10	81.01	689.11	230217	Tungsten powders	MT
15-27	8101.93	81.01	699.91	230223 230225	Tungsten filament (rod)	MT
15-28	8110.00	81.04	ex689	230103	Antimony ingots	MT

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
15-29	8111.00	81.04	ex688 ex689	220801	Manganese metal	MT
15-30	8112.20	81.04	ex688 ex689	220802	Chromium metal	MT
15-31					Vice and pliers	
15-31-01	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010203	Cutting pliers	dz.
15-31-02	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010202	Combination pliers with side cutting jaws	dz.
15-31-03	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010205	Carpenter's pincers	dz.
15-31-04	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010216	Tie pliers	dz.
15-31-05	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010214	Pump pliers	dz.
15-31-06	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010215	Large vice	dz.
15-31-07	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010201	Combination pliers	dz.
15-31-08	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010210	Wire stripper	dz.
15-31-09	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010206	Multiduty pliers	dz.
15-31-10	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010209	Bolt clippers	dz.
15-31-11	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010204	Antho-clippers	dz.
15-31-12	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010211	Pipe wrench	dz.
15-31-13	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010212	Chain pipe wrench	dz.
15-31-14	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010213	Retainer pliers	dz.
15-31-15	8203.20	82.03	695.32	32010222	Bench vice	pc.
15-32					Spanner wrenches	
15-32-01	82.04	82.03	695.32	32010301	Adjustable wrench	pc.
15-32-02	82.04	82.03	695.32	32010309	Box-end wrench	pc.
15-32-03	82.04	82.03	695.32	32010311	Dual wrench	pc.
15-32-04	82.04	82.03	695.32	32010303	Carriage wrench (incl. heads)	pc.
15-32-05	82.04	82.03	695.32	32010313	Internal hexagonal wrench	pc.
15-32-06	82.04	82.03	695.32	32010307	Double end wrench	pc.
15-32-07	82.04	82.03	695.32	32010319	Torque spanner	pc.
15-32-08	82.04	82.03	695.32	32010320	L type wrench	pc.
15-32-09	82.04	82.03	695.32	32010318	Ratchet wrench	pc.
15-32-10	82.0	82.03	695.32	32010302 32010315 32010316 32010321	Non-adjustable wrench	pc.
15-33				310406	Cutting tools	
15-33-01	8207.50	82.05	695.41	31040601	Drilling heads	pc.
15-33-02	8207.60	82.05	695.41	31040602	Broaching cutters	pc.
15-33-03	8207.70	82.05	695.41	31040603	Milling cutters	pc.
15-33-04	8207.80	82.05	695.41	31040604	Turning cutters	pc.
15-33-05	8207.90	82.05	695.41	31040605	Planing cutters	pc.
15-33-06	8207.90	82.05	695.41	31040606	Hobbing cutters	pc.
15-34					Locks	
15-34-04	8301.10	83.10	699.11	191409	Padlocks	dz.
15-34-02	8301.10 8301.40	83.01	699.11	22050104	Door locks	dz.
15-34-03	8301.10 8301.20	83.01	699.11	19010406	Locks for bicycles	dz.
15-34-04	8301.30	83.01	699.11	191407	Drawer Locks	dz.
15-35	83.11	83.15	699.65	230208	Soldering tin	MT

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
Section XVI.		**Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles**				
	84.02	73.37	812.1	310107		
16-01	8403.10	84.01	711	310108	Boilers	Steam
16-02	ex84.07	84.06	713.2	3009	Automobile engine	Set
16-03	ex84.07	84.06	713.2	3010	Motorcycle engines	Set
16-04	84.08	84.06	713.8	31010101	Diesel engines	Hp
16-05	8414.51	84.11	743.4	192501	Electric fans	Set
16-06	84.15	84.12	741.5	192509	Air conditioners	Set
16-07	ex84.18	84.15	775.21	192507	Refrigerators(incl. freezers), not exceeding 5001 capacity	Set
16-08	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	3403	Reaction vessels	amt
16-09	ex84.19	84.17	741.6	3405	Separation vessels	amt
16-10	8419.50	84.17	741.6	3404	Heat-exchange vessels	ant
16-11	84.25	84.12	744.21	31031619	Chain block	Set
16-12	8425.41 8425.42 8425.49	84.22	744.21	31031620	Jacks	Set
16-13	84.26	84.22	744.24	31031608	Tyre cranes	Set
16-14	84.26	84.22	744.24	31031609	Crane trucks	Set
16-15	ex84.27	84.22	744.28	31031617	Forklifts	Set
16-16	3428.90	84.22	744.24	31031618	Motor hoists	Set
16-17					Textile machinery	
16-17-01	84.45	84.36	724	31110105	Cotton blender machines	Set
16-17-02	84.45	84.36	724	31110106	Cotton feeding machines	Set
16-17-03	84.45	84.36	724	31110107	Carding machines	Set
16-17-04	84.45	84.36	724	31110108	Combing machines	Set
16-17-05	84.45	84.36	724	31110110	Roving machines	Set
16-17-06	8445.20	84.36	724	31110111	Spinning machines	Set
16-17-07	8445.30	84.36	724	31110112	Double-wire machines	Set
16-17-08	8445.30	84.36	724	31110116	Twisting machines	Set
16-17-09	8445.30	84.36	724	31110109	Drawing machines	Set
16-17-10	8445.40	84.36	724	31110114	Winding frames	Set
16-17-11	8445.40	84.36	724	31110115	Cone-winding frames	Set
16-17-12	8445.40	84.36	724	31110117	Weft cramping machines	Set
16-17-13	8445.90	84.36	724	31110113	Sizing frames	Set
16-17-14	8445.90	84.36	724	31110118	Fiber-impurities separator	Set
16-18	84.46	84.37	724.51	31110101	Weaving machines	Set
16-19	84.47	84.37	724.52	311103	Knitting machines	Set
16-20	84.47	84.37	724.52	31110104	Handkerchief looms	Set
16-21	84.47	84.37	724.52	31110103	Towel looms	Set
16-22	84.50	84.40	775.11 724.71	192508	Washing machines	Set
16-23	8451.80	84.40	724	31110109	Dyeing finishing machines	Set
16-24	84.52	84.41	724.31	190201 190202 190206 190299	Sewing machines	Set
16-25	8454.30	84.43	737.11	310403	Casting device	Set
16-26					Machine tools	

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
16-26-01	84.58	84.45	736.13	31040101	Lathes	Set
16-26-02	8459.10 8459.21 8459.29	84.45	736.15	31040102	Drilling machines	Set
16-26-04	8459.31 8459.39 8459.40	84.45	836.15	31040103	Boring machines	Set
16-26-05	ex 84.60	84.45	736.19	31040104	Grilling machines	Set
16-26-06	ex 84.59	84.45	736.15	31040107	Milling machines	Set
16-26-07	8460.90	84.45	736.19	310416	Grinder	Set
16-26-08	ex chpt.84	ex chpt.84		31040113	Instrument machines	Set
16-26-09	ex chpt.84	ex chpt.84		31040111	Electrical process machines	Set
16-26-10	ex chpt.84	ex chpt.84		31040112	Numerically controlled machines	Set
16-26-11	8461.10	84.45	736.17	31040108	Planing machines	Set
16-26-12	8461.20	84.45	737.17	31040109	Slotting machines	Set
16-26-13	8461.30	84.45	736.17	31040110	Broaching machines	Set
16-26-14	8461.50	84.45	736.16	31040114	Sawing machines	Set
16-27	84.62	84.45	736.23	31040207	Trimming presses	Set
16-28	84.62	84.45	736.21	31040203	Automatic forging presses	Set
16-29	84.62	84.45	736.21	31040202	Hydraulic presses	Set
16-30	84.62	84.45	736.21	31040201	Mechanical presses	Set
16-31	8462.10	84.45	736.21	31040204	Forging hammers	Set
16-32	8462.10	84.45	736.21	31040205	Forging machines	Set
16-33	8462.21 8462.29 8465.94	84.45 84.47	736.22 728.12	31040208	Bending presses	Set
16-34	8462.31 8462.39	84.45	736.23	31040206	Shearing presses	Set Set
16-35	8462.39	84.45	736.23	31040206	Plate shearing presses	
16-36	8460.40	84.46 ex 84.45	728.11 736.19	31040115	Polishing machines	Set
16-37	84.65	84.47	728.12	310404	Woodworking machinery	
16-38					Machine tools auxiliary	
16-38-01	84.66	84.48	736.8	31041201	Chucks	pc.
16-38-02	84.66	84.48	736.8	31041202	Drill chucks	pc.
16-38-03	84.66	84.48	736.8	31041203	Rotary tables	pc.
16-38-04	8466.30	84.48	736.8	31041204	Dividing heads	pc.
16-38-05	8466.93	84.48	736.8	31041205	Steady rests	pc.
16-39	84.71	84.53	752.3	330101	Micro computers	pc.
16-40	84.8[illegible]	84.62	749.1	310601 310602 310609	Bearings	pc.
16-41					Generators	
16-41-01	ex 85.01	85.01	716.1	310114	Common A.C. generators	KW
16-41-02	ex 85.01	85.01	716.1	310115	Common D.C. generators	KW
16-41-03	ex 85.01	85.01	716.1	310118	Hydro-electric generators	KW
16-42					Motors	
16-42-01	ex 85.01	85.01	716.1	310115	Common A.C. motors	KW
16-42-02	ex 85.01	85.01	716.1	310117	Common D.C. motors	KW

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
16-42-03	ex 85.01	85.01	716.1	310124	Submersible motors	Set
16-42-04	ex 85.01	85.01	716.1	310125	Oil pump motors	Set
16-42-05	ex 85.01	85.01	716.1	310126	Fractional horsepower motors	Set
16-42-06	ex 85.01	85.01	716.1	310127	Micro motors	Set
16-43					Power generating equipment	
16-43-01	85.02	85.01	716.23	31010202	Diesel power sets	KW
16-43-02	85.02	85.01	716.23	31010301	Hydroelectric generating equipment	KW
16-43-03	85.02	85.01	716.23	310302	Turbine generating equipment	KW
16-43-04	85.02	85.01	716.23	31010303	Petrol generating equipment	KW
16-44	8504.10	85.01	771.29	192523	Ballasts	pc.
16-45	85.06	85.03	778.11	192527 192528	Batteries	dz.
16-46					Storage batteries	
16-46-01	85.07	85.04	778.12	31025201	Alkalescence storage batteries	KVA
16-46-02	85.07	85.04	778.12	31025202	Lead-acid storage batteries	KVA
16-46-03	85.07	85.04	778.12	31025203	Automobiles storage batteries	KVA
16-47	ex chpt.85	ex chpt.85	778.4	310258	Electric tools	
16-47-01	8508.10	85.05	778.4	310263	Hand electric drills	
16-47-02	8508.10	85.08	778.4	310264	Impact electric drills	Set
16-47-03	8508.20	85.05	778.4	310266	Electric circular saws	Set
16-47-04	8508.80	85.05	778.4	310265	Electric grinders	Set
16-47-05	8508.80	85.08	778.4	310267	Electric hammers	Set
16-47-06	8508.80	85.08	778.4	310268	Electric picks	Set
16-47-07	8508.80	85.08	778.4	310269	Electric screwdrivers	Set
16-47-08	8508.80	85.08	778.4	310270	Electric collaring machines	Set
16-47-09	ex 85.15	85.11	737.32	310226	Welders	Set
16-48	8516.40	85.12	775.84	192553	Electric irons	pc.
16-49	8516.60	85.12	775.84	192534	Electric rice cookers	pc.
16-50	8518.21 8518.22 8518.29	85.14	764.2	192603	Loud speakers	pc.
16-51	ex 85.20 ex 85.27	92.11 85.15	762.2 763.8	192608	Radio cassette recorders (incl. players and movements)	Set
16-52	ex 85.27	85.15	762.8	192612	Audio systems	Set
16-53	ex 85327	85.15	762.1	192602	Transistor radios	Set
16-54	85.28	85.15	761.1 761.2	192610 192611	TV sets (incl. monitors)	Set
16-55	ex 85.31	85.17	778.83	192615	Burglar alarms	10000 pcs
16-56	ex 85.39	85.20	778.21	192518	Bulbs	10000 pcs
16-57	ex 85.39	85.20	778.21	192520	Festival lamp sets	10000 pc.
16-58	ex 85.39	85.20	778.21	192513	Fluorescent lamp holders	pc.
16-59	8539.31	85.20	778.22	192511	Fluorescent lamps	pc.
16-60	8539.31	85.20	778.22	192512	Fluorescent lamp tubes	pc.
16-61	85.44	85.23	773.1	310235	Bare aluminium wire (strip)	MT
16-62	85.44	85.23	773.1	310237	Bare copper wire (strip)	MT
16-63	85.44	85.23	773.1	310240	Electro-magnetic wire	MT
16-64	85.44	85.23	773.1	310243	Cotton-covered wire	KM
16-65					Power cable	
16-65-01	85.44	85.23	773.1	31024502	Rubber insulated cable	KM
16-65-02	85.44	85.23	773.1	31024503	Plastic insultated cable	KM
16-65-03	85.44	85.23	773.1	31024504	Rubber sleeve cable	KM
16-65-04	85.44	85.23	773.1	31024505	Twisted polyethylene cable	KM

Serial No.	*H.S. Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
16-65-05	85.44	85.23	773.1	31024506	Petrol-exploration cable	KM
16-65-06	85.44	85.23	773.1	310247	Control cable	KM
16-65-07	85.44	85.23	773.1	310248	Communication cable	KM
16-65-08	85.44	85.23	773.1	310249	Submarine cable	KM
16-66					Enamel insulator	
16-66-01	8546.20	85.25	773.23	31025001	High-medium Vt enamel insulator	MT
16-66-02	8546.20	85.25	773.23	31025002	Low Vt enamel insulator	MT
Section XVII.		**Vehicles**				
17-01	ex 86.07	86.09	791.99	300309	Train wheel	pc.
17-02	ex 86.07	ex 86.09	791.99	22010904	Wagon axles	MT
17-03	ex 86.07	ex 86.09	791.99	22010905	Hoops	MT
17-04	ex 87.01	87.01	722.3 722.4 783.2	310701	Tractors	Set
17-05					Vehicles	
17-05-01	8702.10 8702.90	87.02	783.1	300412	Passenger cars	Set
17-05-02	ex 87.03	87.02	782.1	300406	Cross-country vans	Set
17-05-03	ex 87.03	87.02	782.1	300404	Sedans cars	Set
17-05-04	ex 87.03	87.02	782.1	300403	Jeeps	Set
17-05-05	ex 87.03	87.02	782.1	300405	Travel cars	Set
17-05-06	ex 87.03	87.02	782.1	300414	Ambulances	Set
17-05-07	ex 87.04	87.02	782.1	300410	Refrigeration lorries	Set
17-05-08	ex 87.04	87.02	782.1	300401	Trucks	Set
17-05-09	ex 87.04	87.02	782.1	300402	Dump trucks	Set
17-05-10	8740.90	87.02	782.1	300409	Thermos vans	Set
17-05-11	8704.90	87.02	782.1	300411	Oil tanks	Set
17-05-12	8704.90 8609.00	87.02 86.08	782.1 786.13	3401	Tank cars	Set
17-05-13	8705.30	87.03	782.2	300418	Fire fighting vehicles	Set
17-05-14	ex 87.03	87.02	782.1	300417	Concrete-mixer lorries	Set
17-05-15	8705.90	87.03	782.2	300413	Tool vans	Set
17-05-16	8716.20 ex 87.03 ex 87.04	87.14 ex 87.02	786.12 781	300416	Vehicles for purpose of agriculture	Set
17-06	87.11	87.09	785.1	3006	Motor cycles	Set
17-07	8712.00	87.10 97.01	785.2 894.21	190101	Bicycles	Set
17-08	ex 87.14	87.12 87.01	785.39 894.21	190104	Spare parts for bicycles	amt.
Section XVIII.		**Photographic; measuring, checking, precision, clocks; parts and accessories thereof**				
18-01	9002.11	ex90.02	884.12	192714	Camera lenses	pc.
18-02	ex90.06	ex90.07	881.11	192701	Cameras	Set
18-03	90.11 90.12	90.11 90.12	871.04	330410	Biological microscopes	Set
18-04	9015.30	ex90.14	874.12	31040501	Levels	Set
18-05	9017.30	90.16	874.21	31040502	Hund, dial, gauges	pc.
18-06	9017.30	90.16	874.21	31040503	Micrometer calipers	pc.
18-07	9017.30	90.16	874.21	31040504	Plug gauges	pc.

Serial *No.*	*H.S.* *Code*	*CCCN Heading No.*	*SITC Item No.*	*MOFTEC* *Code*	*Description of Commodities*	*Measuring Unit*
18-08	9017.30	90.16	874.21	32019940	Slide gauges	pc.
18-09	9017.30	90.16	874.21	31040506	Gauge blocks	pc.
18-10	9017.30	90.16	874.21	31040507	Height calipers	pc.
18-11	9017.30	90.16	874.21	31040508	Depth calipers	pc.
18-12	9017.30	90.16	874.21	31040509	Universal angle rules	pc.
18-13	9017.30	90.16	874.21	31040510	Screw threat gauges	pc.
18-14	9017.30	90.16	874.21	31040511	Plugs gauges	pc.
18-15	9028.20	90.26	873.1	3305	Water meters	pc.
18-16					Electric meters	
18-16-01	9028.30	90.26	873.1	33020201	Watt-hr. meters	pc.
18-16-02	9030.31	90.28	874.83	33020202	Multi-use meters	pc.
18-16-03	9030.39	90.28	874.83	33020205	Voltmeters	pc.
18-16-04	9030.39	90.28	874.83	33020203	Insulation testers	pc.
18-16-05	9030.39	90.28	874.83	33020206	Galvanometers	pc.
18-17	91.01 91.02	91.01	885.11 885.12	191008	Mechanical & watches (incl. stop watches & movements)	pc.
18-18	91.01 91.02	91.01	885.11 885.12	191010	Electronic watches	pc.
18-19	91.05	91.04	885.22	191016	Mechanical clocks	pc.
18-20	91.05	91.04	885.22	191004	Quartz crystal clocks	pc.
18-21	9106.10	91.05	885.23	191016	Timers for washing machines & electric fans	pc.
Section XX.		**Miscellaneous manufactured articles**				
20-01					Down products	
20-01-01	9404.30	94.04	821.22	09040604	Down sleeping bags	pc.
20-01-02	9404.90	94.04	821.22	09040601	Down quilts	pc.
20-01-03	9404.90	94.04	821.22	09040602	Down pillows	pc.
20-01-04	9404.90	94.04	821.22	09040606	Down cushions	pc.
20-02	9405.10	39.07 42.05 68.02 etc.	893.5 612.9 661.32 etc.	192516	Ceiling lamps	pc.
20-03	9405.20	39.07 42.05 68.02 etc.	893.5 612.9 661.32 etc.	192517	Desk lamps	pc.
20-04	9501.00	97.01	894.21	192310	Child's cycles	Set
20-05					Toys	
20-05-01	9502.10 ex 95.03	97.02 97.03	894.22 894.23	192307	Plastic toys	amt.
20-05-02	9502.10 ex 95.03	97.02 97.03	894.22 894.23	192308	Plush toys	amt.
02-05-03	ex 95.03	97.03	894.23	192301	Electric toys	amt.
20-05-04	ex 95.03	97.03	894.23	192303	Mechanical toys	amt.
20-06	ex 95.05	97.05	894.25	192517	Palace lanterns	pc.

5.3 List of China national import and export commodities inspection corporations

Name: China National Import and Export Commodities Inspection Corporation
Post Code: 100022
Cable: CHINSPECT BEIJING
Telex: 210076 SACI CN
Tel.: (01) 5004625
Fax: (01) 5004625

Name: Shanghai Branch
Post Code: 200035
Cable: CHINSPECT SHANGHAI
Telex: 33373 CICSH CN
Tel.: (021) 3255010; 3255019
Fax: (021) 3244587

Name: Guangdong Branch
Post Code: 510060
Cable: CHINSPECT GUANGZHOU
Telex: 44435 CICSH CN
Tel.: (020) 7765645
Fax: (020) 7750115

Name: Tianjin Branch
Post Code: 300042
Cable: CHINSPECT TIANJIN
Telex: 23256 TJCIC CN
Tel.: (022) 307571; 307574
Fax: (022) 317005

Name: Liaoning Branch
Post Code: 116002
Cable: CHINSPECT DALIAN
Telex: 86144 CCICD CN
Tel.: (0411) 237710; 223547; 237725
Fax: (0411) 808037

Name: Shangdong Branch
Post Code: 266001
Cable: CHINSPECT QINGDAO
Telex: 32182 CCICSD CN
Tel.: (0532) 279657; 270591
Fax: (0532) 279657

Name: Beijing Branch
Post Code: 100022
Cable: CHINSPECT BEIJING
Telex: 210068 CCICB CN
Tel.: (01) 5001140
Fax: (01) 5001140

Name: Jiangxu Branch
Post Code: 210001
Cable: CHINSPECT NANJING
Telex: 34054 CINNJ CN
Tel.: (025) 648745
Fax: (025) 409527

Name: Guangxi Branch
Post Code: 530022
Cable: CHINSPECT NANNING
Telex: 48144 CICGX CN
Tel.: (0771) 552232
Fax: (0771) 552767

Name: Fujian Branch
Post Code: 350001
Cable: CHINSPECT FUZHOU
Telex: 92148 CCICFJ CN
Tel.: (0591) 535023; 556042
Fax: (0591) 556042

Name: Zhejiang Branch
Post Code: 310007
Cable: CHINSPECT HANGZHOU
Telex: 351021 ZJCI CN
Tel.: (0571) 556007
Fax: (0571) 556007

Name: Hebei Branch
Post Code: 066002
Cable: CHINSPECT QINHUANGDAO
Telex: 271029 QIECI CN
Tel.: (0335) 333378-33; 336754
Fax: (0335) 339697

Name: Inner Mongolia Branch
Post Code: 010020
Cable: CHINSPECT HUHEJAOTE
Telex: 85030 IMCIB CN
Tel.: (0471) 611111-242
Fax: (0471) 611163

Name: Hubei Branch
Post Code: 430022
Cable: CHINSPECT HANKOU
Telex: 85030 IMCIB CN
Tel.: (027) 351361; 565372
Fax: (027) 561590

Name: Sichan Branch
Post Code: 610018
Cable: CHINSPECT CHENGDU
Telex: 60243 ICCIB CN
Tel.: (028) 331351; 332127
Fax: (028) 331543

Name: Chongqing Branch
Post Code: 630010
Cable: CHINSPECT CHONGQING
Telex: 62219 SCCI CN
Tel.: (0811) 343533
Fax: (0811) 337529

Name: Heilongjiang Branch
Post Code: 150010
Cable: CHINSPECT HARBIN
Telex: 87098 CICHL CN
Tel.: (0451) 482089; 484544-6 ext. 3615
Fax: (0451) 482089

Name: Jilin Branch
Post Code: 130021
Cable: CHINSPECT CHANGCHUN
Telex: 83080 CCIJB CN
Tel.: (0431) 869386
Fax: (0431) 827200

Name: Henan Branch
Post Code: 130021
Cable: CHINSPECT ZHENGZHOU
Telex: 460107 HZCIC CN
Tel.: (0371) 28243
Fax: (0371) 23652

Name: Shaanxi Branch
Post Code: 710004
Cable: CHINSPECT XIAN
Telex: 70045 CIBSX CN
Tel.: (029) 710993
Fax: (029) 710993

Name: Shanxi Branch
Post Code: 030002
Cable: CHINSPECT TAIYUAN
Telex: 282002 CCICSW CN
Tel.: (0351) 440403
Fax: (0351) 440403

Name: Ningbo Branch
Post Code: 315000
Cable: CHINSPECT NINGBO
Telex: 37043 CICNB CN
Tel.: (0574) 365078
Fax: (0574) 365078

Name: Anhui Branch
Post Code: 230061
Cable: CHINSPECT HEFEI
Telex: 90101 AHCIC CN
Tel.: (0551) 278865
Fax: (0551) 243452

Name: Hunan Branch
Post Code: 410007
Cable: CHINSPECT CHANGSHA
Telex: 98154 CCIBX CN
Tel.: (0731) 551884
Fax: (0731) 551884

Name: Jiangxi Branch
Post Code: 530002
Cable: CHINSPECT NANCHANG
Telex: 95205 CICJX CN
Tel.: (0791) 211923
Fax: (0791) 211923

Name: Guizhou Branch
Post Code: 550001
Cable: CHINSPECT GUIYANG
Tel.: (0851) 626054
Fax: (0851) 623184

Name: Shenzhen Branch
Post Code: 518002
Cable: CHINSPECT SHENZHEN
Telex: 227412 CICSZ CN
Tel.: (0755) 200854
Fax: (0755) 236455

Name: Hainan Branch
Post Code: 570001
Cable: CHINSPECT HAIKOU
Tel.: (0898) 774063; 775266
Fax: (0898) 774063

Name: Yunnan Branch
Post Code: 650034
Cable: CHINSPECT KUNMING
Telex: 64019 CICYN CN
Tel.: (0871) 41761
Fax: (0871) 41761

Name: Gansu Branch
Post Code: 730000
Cable: CHINSPECT LANZHOU
Telex: 72142 CICGS CN
Tel.: (0931) 414177
Fax: (0931) 414064

Name: Ningxia Branch
Post Code: 750001
Cable: CHINSPECT NINGXIA
Telex: 75013 NXCIB CN
Tel.: (0951) 31402
Fax: (0951) 31976

Name: Qinhai Branch
Post Code: 810000
Cable: CHINSPECT QINHAI
Telex: 77003 QHCIB CN
Tel.: (0971) 75010
Fax: (0971) 47496

Name: Xinjiang Branch
Post Code: 830011
Cable: CHINSPECT XINJIANG
Telex: 79126 XJCIB CN
Tel.: (0991) 412201
Fax: (0991) 210265

Name: Tibet Branch
Post Code: 850002
Cable: CHINSPECT XIZANG
Tel.: (0891) 22807: 26418
Fax: (0891) 26418

Name: Xiamen Branch
Post Code: 361012
Cable: CHINSPECT XIAMEN
Telex: 93145 CCICX CN
Tel.: (0592) 622176
Fax: (0592) 622175

5.4 List of offices and companies of China import and export commodity inspection corporation stationed abroad

1. China Inspection Co., Ltd.
   Address: 28/F., China Resources Building
   26 Harbour Road,Wanchai, Hong Kong
   Tel.: 852-8276282
   Fax: 852-8275081
   Telex: HKCIC HX

2. CCIC (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
   Address: 22 Soi Pipat 2, Convent Road Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10200, Thailand
   Tel.: (662) 2385272; 2339980
   Fax: (662) 2385273
   Telex: 22235 CCIC TH

3. CCIC Bremen Import & Export Commodities Inspection GmbH
   Address: Asia-Pacific Trade Centre Bremen Room 301-305
   Birken Street, 15 D-2800, Bremen 1, Germany
   Tel.: (0049)-421-171884; 171071
   Fax: (0049)-421-18682
   Telex: 244474 CCICB D

4. China Commodity Inspection Corporation (Australia) Pty. Ltd.
   Address: 23 Hunter Street, Strathfield Sydney
   N.S.W. 2135, Australia
   Tel.: (0061)-2-6425005
   Fax: (0061)-2-6426701

5. China Commodity Inspection Corporation (Australia) Pty. Ltd.
   Address: 110 Rowell Avenue, Camberwell, Melbourne VIC 3124, Australia
   Tel.: (0061)-3-8092782
   Telex: AA 154646 JUSTSL
   Fax: (0061)-3-8890117

6. Continental Commodities Inspection Corporation (Dhaka)
   Address: House Road 7, No. 12, Block K Baridhara, Model Town, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh
   Tel.: (008802) 610429
   Fax: (008802) 883775
   Telex: 675602 CECOF BJ

7. CCIC Caracas,Venezuela
   Address: Centro Plaza Torre A Piso 19
   6, AV, FCO, De Miranda Caracas
   Apdo 76222, Caracas 1070-A, Venezuela
   Tel.: 2835022, 2845256
   Fax: 2837668 VENEZUELA
   Telex: 25443 RCHIN VC

8. Inspection Services International Pte. Ltd.
Address: 1 Maritime Square No.09-08, World Trade Centre (Lobby), Telok Blangah Road, Singapore 0409
Tel.: (0065) 2781020
Fax: (0065) 2789493

9. CCIC (Philippines) Inc.
Address: 1694 Dasmarinas Avenue, Dasmarinas Village, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel.: (00632) 886039; 8102580
Fax: (00632) 8102580

10. CCIC Rotterdam Import & Export Commodities Inspection GmbH
Address: Noordeinde 36, 3061 En Rotterdam, The Netherlands
Tel.: (0031)-10-4131107
Fax: (0031)-10-4048094

11. CCIC (Sao-Paolo-Brazil) Co., Ltd.
Address: R. Atlantica 460 01440, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Tel.: (0055)-11-8530962; 8816903
Fax: (0055)-11-8530962

12. Japan-China Commodities Inspection Co., Ltd.
Address: No.8-6, 1-Chome, Hatchobori, Chuo-ku
Tokyo, 104 Japan
Tel.: (0081)-3-3206-9480
Fax: (0081)-3-3206-9481

13. CCIC North America Inc.
Address: 23328 Dorset Pl Harbor City, CA90710, USA
Tel.: (001)-213-517-9870
Fax: (001)-213-517-9872

14. CCIC Bremen Import & Export Commodities Inspection GmbH, Genova Branch
Address: Via Romana Di Quarto, 173 A/5, 16148 Genova, Italy
Tel.: (0039)-10-3777397
Fax: (0039)-10-3777386

Annex 6

China domestic long distance D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
BEIJING	**01**
SHANGHAI	**021**
TIANJIN	**022**
BAODI	022
JINGHAI	022
HANGU	022
JIXIAN	022
WUQING	022
NINGHE	022
DAGANG	022
TANGGU	022
HEBEI	
SHIJIAZHUANG	0311
BAODING	0312
ZHANGJIAKOU	0313
CHENGDE	0314
TANGSHAN	0315
LANGFANG	0316
CANGZHOU	0317
HENGSHUI	0318
XINGTAI	0319
HANDAN	0310
QINHUANGDAO	0335
LONGHUA	03201

China domestic long distance D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
WEICHANG	03202
PINGQUAN	03203
KUANCHENG	03204
FENGNING	03205
XINGLONG	03206
LUANPING	03207
YUANSHI	03210
XINLE	03212
WUJI	03213
XINJI	03215
JINXIAN	03216
LUANCHENG	03218
ZHAOXIAN	03219
JINGXING	03224
PINGSHAN	03225
LINGSHOU	03226
XINGTANG	03227
DINGXING	03233
ZHUOZHOU	03234
XINCHENG	03235
RONGCHENG	03236
ANXIN	03238
DINGZHOU	03244
QUYANG	03245
YONGQING	03251
BAZHOU	03252

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	**Local code**
DACHENG	03253
WENAN	03254
GU'AN	03255
XIANGHE	03256
DACHANG	03257
SANHE	03258
NEIQIU	03271
LINCHENG	03272
LONGYAO	03275
JULU	03276
NANGONG	03278
QINGHE	03279
WEIXIAN	03281
GUANGZONG	03282
NANHE	03284
SHAHE	03286
CIXIAN	03288
SHEXIAN	03289
DAMING	03296
ZUNHUA	03411
LUANXIAN	03412
FENGRUN	03419
YUTIAN	03410
QIANXI	03422
QIANAN	03423
SHANXI	
TAIYUAN	0351
DATONG	0352
YANGQUAN	0353

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	**Local code**
YUCI	0354
CHANGZHI	0355
JINCHENG	0356
LINFEN	0357
LISHI	0358
YUNCHENG	0359
YIZHOU	0350
FENYANG	03602
HOUMA	03651
XIANGYUAN	03653
QIXIAN	03667
PINGYAO	03668
QINGXU	03615
GUJIAO	03616
SHUOZHOU	03618
ZUOYUN	03629
YANGCHENG	03645
LINGCHUAN	03647
LUCHENG	03659
YOUGJI	03686
RUICHENG	03687
YUANQU	03690
LINYI	03692
WENXI	03697
INNER MONGOLIA	
HUHHOT	0471
BAOTOU	0472
WUHAI	0473
JINING	0474

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
CHIFENG	0476
ONGNIUD QI	04865
LIAONING	
SHENYANG	024
XINMIN	024
DALIAN	0411
ZHUANGHE	0411
ANSHAN	0412
FUSHUN	0413
BENXI	0414
DANDONG	0415
JINZHOU	0416
YINGKOU	0417
FUXIN	0418
LIAOYANG	0419
TIELING	0410
CHANGTU	04201
KAIYUAN	04202
XIFENG	04205
JINXIAN	04211
WAFANGDIAN	04212
XINJIN	04213
CHANGHAI	04215
QINGYUAN	04231
XINBIN	04232
BENXIXIAN	04241
PANJIN	04271
YINGKOUXIAN	04272
GAIXIAN	04273

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
CHAOYANG	04284
JILIN	
CHANGCHUN	0431
JILIN	0432
YANJI	0433
SIPIN	0434
TONGHUA	0435
BAICHENG	0436
LIAOYUAN	0437
HUNJIANG	0439
SHUANGYANG	04411
DEHUI	04412
NONGAN	04413
JIUTAI	04414
YUSHU	04415
YONGJI	04421
PANSHI	04422
HUADIAN	04423
JIAOHE	04424
SHULAN	04425
WANGQING	04432
HELONG	04433
ANTU	04434
DUNHUA	04435
TUMEN	04436
HUICHUN	04437
LONGJING	04438
GONGZHULING	04441
YITONG	04444

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
MEIHEKOU	04453
HUINAN	04456
FUSONG	04459
TAONAN	04461
FUYU	04463
DA'AN	04465
QIANGUO	04466
CHANGLING	04467
DONGFENG	04471
HEILONGJIANG	
HARBIN	0451
QIQIHAR	0452
MUDANJIANG	0453
JIAMUSI	0454
SUIHUA	0455
HEIHE	0456
JIAGDAQI	0457
YICHUN	0458
ACHENG	0450
SHUANGCHENG	04615
ZHAODONG	04616
JIXI	04617
HEGANG	04618
SHUANGYASHAN	04619
DAQING	04610
MISHAN	04632
MULENG	04634
HAILIN	04636
QITAIHE	04640

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
ANDA	04653
BEI'AN	04661
BINXIAN	04674
WUCHANG	04676
BAYIAN	04677
JIANGSU	
NANJING	025
LIUHE	025
JIANGNING	025
JIANGPU	025
ZHENJIANG	0511
DANTU	0511
SUZHOU	0512
WUXIAN	0512
NANTONG	0513
YANGZHOU	0514
HANJIANG	0514
YANCHENG	0515
XUZHOU	0516
TONGSHAN	0516
HUAIYINSHI	0517
HUAIYINXIAN	0517
HUAI'AN	0517
LIANYUNGANG	0518
CHANGZHOU	0519
WUJIN	0519
WUXISHI	0510
WUXIXIAN	0510
JIANGYIN	0510

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
DANYANG	05211
YANGZHONG	05212
JINTAN	05214
LIYANG	05215
YIXING	05218
CHANGSHU	05221
ZHANGJIAGANG	05222
WUJIANG	05223
KUNSHAN	05224
TAICANG	05225
HAIMEN	05231
QIDONG	05232
NANTONGXIAN	05233
RUDONG	05234
HAI'AN	05235
RUGAO	05236
TAIZHOU	05241
JINGJIANG	05242
TAIXIAN	05243
JIANGDU	05244
XINGHUA	05245
BAOYING	05246
GAOYOU	05247
TAIXING	05248
DONGTAI	05251
DAFENG	05252
SHEYANG	05253
BINHAI	05254
XIANGSHUI	05255

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
FUNING	05256
JIANHU	05257
SUINING	05261
PIXIAN	05262
XINYI	05263
PEIXIAN	05264
FENGXIAN	05265
LIANSHUI	05272
SHUYANG	05273
SUQIAN	05274
SIYANG	05275
SIHONG	05276
XUYI	05277
JINHU	05278
HONGZE	05279
GUANYUN	05281
GUANNAN	05282
GANYU	05283
DONGHAI	05284
YIZHENG	05291
GAOCHUN	05295
LISHUI	05296
JURONG	05297
ZHEJIANG	
HANGZHOU	0571
HUZHOU	0572
JIAXING	0573
NINGBO	0574

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
YINXIAN	0574
ZHENHAI	0574
SHAOXINGSHI	0575
SHAOXINGXIAN	0575
LINHAI	0576
WENZHOU	0577
OUHAIXIAN	0577
LISHUI	0578
JINHUA	0579
JINHUAXIAN	0579
QUZHOU	0570
QUXIAN	0570
JIANGSHAN	05801
CHANGSHAN	05802
KAIHUA	05803
LONGYOU	05804
YUHANG	05811
XIAOSHAN	05812
FUYANG	05813
TONGLU	05814
JIANDE	05815
CHUN'AN	05816
LIN'AN	05817
DEQING	05821
ANJI	05822
CHANGXING	05823
JIASHAN	05831
PINGHU	05832
HAIYIAN	05833

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
HAINING	05834
TONGXIANG	05835
XIANGSHAN	05841
NINGHAI	05842
FENGHUA	05843
YUYAO	05844
CIXI	05845
SHANGYU	05851
SHENGXIAN	05852
XINCHANG	05853
ZHUJI	05854
ZHOUSHAN	05856
DAISHAN	05857
SHENGSI	05858
PUTUO	05859
SANMEN	05861
HUANGYAN	05862
WENLING	05863
YUHUAN	05864
XIANJU	05865
TIANTAI	05866
JIAOJIANG	05860
YONGJIA	05871
LEQING	05872
DONGTOU	05873
RUI'AN	05874
PINGYANG	05875
CANGNAN	05876
TAISHUN	05877

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
WENCHENG	05878
JINYUN	05881
QINGTIAN	05882
YUNHE	05883
QINGYUAN	05884
LONGQUAN	05885
SUICHANG	05886
SONGYANG	05887
JINGNING	05888
PUJIANG	05891
YIWU	05892
DONGYANG	05893
YONGKANG	05894
WUYI	05895
LANXI	05896
PAN'AN	05897
ANHUI	
HEFEI	0551
FEIXI	0551
BENGBU	0552
WUHU	0553
HUAINAN	0554
MA'ANSHAN	0555
ANQING	0556
SUXIAN	0557
FUYANG	0558
HUANGSHAN	0559
CHUZHOU	0550
TIANCHANG	05601

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
LAI'AN	05603
JIASHAN	05605
HUAIBEI	05611
TONGLING	05612
CHANGFENG	05615
SHUCHENG	05616
FENGYANG	05622
XUANZHOU	05631
LIU'AN	05645
CHAOHU	05655
WUWEI	05656
HEXIAN	05658
TAIHU	05660
GUZHEN	05672
BUOZHOU	05681
FUNAN	05682
MONGCHENG	05683
GUOYANG	05684
JIESHOU	05686
YINGSHANG	05687
LINQUAN	05689
TAIPING	05695
FUJIAN	
FUZHOU	0591
XIAMEN	0592
TONG'AN	0592
NINGDE	0593
PUTIAN	0594
PUTIANXIAN	0594

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
QUANZHOU	0595
SHISHI	0595
JINJIANG	0595
ZHANGZHOU	0596
LONGYAN	0597
SANMING	0598
NANPING	0599
JIANYANG	0590
MINHOU	05011
FU'AN	05031
ZHERONG	05032
FUDING	05033
XIAPU	05034
LUOYUAN	05035
LIANJIANG	05036
GUTIAN	05037
PINGNAN	05038
ZHOUNING	05039
SHOUNING	05030
CHANGLE	05041
FUQING	05042
PINGTAN	05043
XIANYOU	05044
YONGTAI	05045
MINQING	05046
HUI'AN	05051
NAN'AN	05053
ANXI	05054
YONGCHUN	05055

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
DEHUA	05056
CHANGTAI	05061
LONGHAI	05062
ZHANGPU	05063
DONGSHAN	05064
YUNXIAO	05065
ZHAO'AN	05066
PINGHE	05067
NANJING	05068
HUA'AN	05069
ZHANGPING	05071
YONGDING	05072
SHANGHANG	05073
WUPING	05074
CHANGTING	05075
LIANCHENG	05076
SHAXIAN	05081
YOUXI	05082
DATIAN	05083
YONG'AN	05084
QINGLIU	05085
NINGHUA	05086
MINGXI	05087
JIANNING	05088
TAINING	05089
JIANGLE	05080
PUCHENG	05091
SONGXI	05092
ZHENGHE	05093

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
JIAN'OU	05094
SHUNCHANG	05095
SHAOWU	05096
GUANGZE	05097
WUYISHAN	05098
JIANGXI	
NANCHANG	0791
JIUJIANG	0792
SHANGRAOXIAN	0793
SHANGRAO	0793
LINCHUAN	0794
YICHUN	0795
JI'AN	0796
GANZHOU	0797
JINGDEZHEN	0798
PINGXIANG	0799
FENYI	0790
XINYU	0790
XINGAN	07005
LUSHAN	07010
NANCHANGXIAN	07011
XINJIAN	07012
JINXIAN	07013
XIUSHUI	07020
HUKOU	07022
DE'AN	07025
YINGTAN	07032
GUIXI	07032

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
YUJIANG	07032
LEPING	07033
WUYUAN	07034
YIYANG	07038
ZIXI	07040
GUANGCHANG	07041
DONGXIANG	07042
CHONGREN	07044
YIHUANG	07045
LE'AN	07046
NANCHENG	07047
NANFENG	07048
YIFENG	07050
SHANGGAO	07051
ZHANGSHU	07052
FENGXIN	07053
JING'AN	07055
GAO'AN	07056
TONGGU	07059
JINGGANGSHAN	07060
JISHUI	07061
ANFU	07063
YONGXIN	07064
YONGFENG	07067
XIAJIANG	07068
CHONGYI	07082
XUNWU	07088
NANKANG	07089
HENGFENG	07096

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
SHANDONG	
JINAN	0531
QINGDAO	0532
ZIBO	0533
DEZHOU	0534
YANTAI	0535
WEIFANG	0536
JINING	0537
TAI'AN	0538
LINYI	0539
HEZE	0530
LIAOCHENG	05411
ZHANGQIU	05419
CHANGQING	05410
JIAONAN	05421
JIAOZHOU	05422
PINGDU	05423
ZHAOYUAN	05426
LAIYANG	05427
HAIYANG	05428
BINZHOU	05431
ZOUPING	05434
HUIMIN	05435
WEIHAI	05451
RONGCHENG	05452
WENDENG	05453
RUSHAN	05454
LAIZHOU	05455
LONGKOU	05456

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
PENGLAI	05457
XIXIA	05458
MUPING	05459
CHANGDAO	05450
QINGZHOU	05469
ZAOZHUANG	05471
QUFU	05473
HENAN	
ZHENGZHOU	0371
ANYANG	0372
XINXIANG	0373
XUCHANG	0374
PINGDINGSHAN	0375
XINYANGSHI	0376
NANYANG	0377
KAIFENG	0378
LUOYANG	0379
SHANGQIU	0370
ZHUMADIAN	03011
JIAOZUO	03811
HEBI	03812
LUOHE	03813
SHANGJIE	03815
MIXIAN	03820
PUYANG	03829
XINGYANG	03830
HUIXIAN	03837
ZHOUKOU	03851

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
XINZHENG	03860
DENGFENG	03869
ZHONGMU	03885
GONGXIAN	03889
SANMENXIA	03891
HUBEI	
WUHAN	027
XIAOGAN	0712
HUANGGANG	0713
HUANGSHI	0714
XIANNING	0715
JIANGLING	0716
SHASHI	0716
YICHANG	0717
ENSHI	0718
SHIYIAN	0719
XIANGFAN	0710
ZAOYANG	07201
SUIZHOU	07202
YICHENG	07203
NANZHANG	07204
BAOKANG	07205
GUCHENG	07206
LAOHEKOU	07207
WUCHANGXIAN	07211
HANYANGXIAN	07212
HONGHU	07213
XIANTAO	07214

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
HUANGPI	07215
DAWU	07221
HANCHUAN	07222
YINGCHENG	07223
YUNMENG	07224
ANLU	07225
GUANGSHUI	07226
XINZHOU	07231
MACHENG	07232
HONG'AN	07233
XISHUI	07234
LUOTIAN	07235
YINGSHAN	07236
QICHUN	07237
HUANGMEI	07238
WUXUE	07239
EZHOU	07230
TONGCHENG	07254
PUQI	07255
JIAYU	07256
TIANMEN	07261
QIANJIANG	07262
JIANLI	07263
SHISHOU	07264
GONG'AN	07265
SONGZI	07266
JINGMEN	07267
ZHONGXIANG	07268
JINGSHAN	07269

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	**Local code**
YUAN'AN	07272
DANGYANG	07273
ZHIJIANG	07274
ZHICHENG	07275
YUNXIAN	07291
DANJIANGKOU	07292
FANGXIAN	07293
SHENNONGJIA	07294
ZHUSHAN	07295
ZHUXI	07296
YUNXI	07297
HUNAN	
CHANGSHA	0731
CHANGSHAXIAN	0731
WANGCHENG	0731
NINGXIANG	0731
XIANGTAN	0732
ZHUZHOU	0733
HENGYANG	0734
CHENZHOU	0735
CHANGDE	0736
YIYANG	0737
LOUDI	0738
SHAOYANG	0739
YUEYANG	0730
YONGZHOU	07401
HUAIHUA	07402
LENGSHUITAN	07410
LIUYANG	07411

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	**Local code**
JISHOU	07481
DAYONG	07483
GUANGDONG	
GUANGZHOU	020
HUAXIAN	020
SHAOGUAN	0751
HUIZHOU	0752
MEIZHOU	0753
SHANTOU	0754
CHENGHAI	0754
SHENZHEN	0755
ZHUHAI	0756
DOUMEN	0756
FOSHAN	0757
NANHAI	0757
ZHAOQING	0758
ZHANJIANG	0759
LECHANG	07611
RENHUA	07612
SHIXING	07613
WENGYUAN	07614
FOGANG	07615
YINGDE	07616
QINGYUAN	07617
NANXIONG	07618
XINFENG	07619
RUYUAN	07610
BOLUO	07622
HEYUAN	07623

China domestic long distance D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
LIANPING	07624
HEPING	07625
LONGCHUAN	07626
ZIJIN	07627
HUIDONG	07628
LONGMEN	07629
DONGGUAN	07620
YANGSHAN	07631
JIAOLING	07632
DAPU	07633
FENGSHUN	07634
XINGNING	07636
PINGYUAN	07637
LIANNAN	07638
LIANXIAN	07639
LIANSHAN	07630
RAOPING	07642
CHAOYANG	07644
PUNING	07649
JIEYANG	07640
SANSHUI	07652
SHUNDE	07653
ZHONGSHAN	07654
XINHUI	07656
TAISHAN	07657
KAIPING	07658
ENPING	07659
GAOMING	07650
GUANGNING	07662

China domestic long distance D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
SIHUI	07663
XINXING	07664
YUNFU	07665
LUODING	07666
YUNAN	07667
DEQING	07668
FENGKAI	07669
HUAIJI	07660
LIANJIANG	07672
HUAZHOU	07673
GAOZHOU	07674
XINYI	07675
YANGCHUN	07676
YANGJIANG	07677
DIANBAI	07678
WUCHUAN	07679
XUWEN	07670
CHAOZHOU	07681
JIANGMEN	07682
MAOMING	07683
HESHAN	07680
GUANGXI	
NANNING	0771
LIUZHOU	0772
GUILIN	0773
WUZHOU	0774
YULIN	0775
QINZHOU	0777

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
HECHI	0778
BEIHAI	0779
YANGSHUO	07841
LIPU	07846
GUIGANG	07888
HEPU	07892
HAINAN	
HAIKOU	0898
SICHUAN	
CHENGDU	028
CHONGQING	0811
PANZHIHUA	0812
ZIGONG	0813
YONGCHUAN	0814
WENJIANG	0815
MIANYANG	0816
NANCHONG	0817
DAXIAN	0818
WANXIANSHI	0819
WANXIAN	0819
FULING	0810
YIBIN	0831
YIBINXIAN	0831
NEIJIANG	0832
LESHAN	0833
XICHANG	0834
YA'AN	0835
BARKAM	0837

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
JINTANG	08201
SHUANGLIU	08202
QIJIANG	08212
CHANGSHOU	08213
BEIPEI	08215
JIANGJIN	08221
HECHUAN	08222
TONGNAN	08223
TONGLIANG	08224
RONGCHANG	08226
DAZU	08227
XINDU	08232
GUANGHAN	08233
SHIFANG	08234
PENGXIAN	08235
DAYI	08238
QIONGLAI	08239
DEYANG	08241
MIANZHU	08242
ANXIAN	08243
JIANGYOU	08244
ZITONG	08245
GUANGYUAN	08247
SUINING	08252
SANTAI	08253
ZHONGJIANG	08254
SHEHONG	08256
YANTING	08257
LANGZHONG	08262

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
LUZHOU	08400
CHANGNING	08401
GONGXIAN	08404
JIANG'AN	08409
JIANYANG	08410
NANXI	08413
XINGWEN	08416
WEIYUAN	08421
LONGCHANG	08422
LEZHI	08424
MEISHAN	08425
EMEISHAN	08426
RENSHOU	08427
JINGYAN	08428
HONGYA	08429
PENGSHAN	08432
QINGSHEN	08433
GUIZHOU	
GUIYANG	0851
ZHUNYI	0852
ANSHUN	0853
DUYUN	0854
KAILI	0855
TONGREN	0856
BIJIE	0857
LIUPANSHUI	0858
NAYONG	08673
YUNNAN	
KUNMING	0871
GEJIU	0873
QUJING	0874

China domestic long distance
D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
BAOSHAN	0875
YUXI	0877
CHUXIONG	0878
SIMAO	0879
XINPING	08802
DONGCHUANSHI	08811
HUANING	08827
JINGHONG	08838
KAIYUAN	08844
MENGZI	08845
YUANJIANG	08851
TONGHAI	08852
YIMEN	08853
CHENGJIANG	08854
ESHAN	08855
JIANGCHUAN	08898
TIBET	
LHASA	0891
SHAANXI	
XIAN	029
YAN'AN	0911
YULIN	0912
WEINAN	0913
SHANGZHOU	0914
ANKANG	0915
HANZHONG	0916
BAOJI	0917
TONGCHUAN	0919
XIANYANG	0910
LANTIAN	09236
LINTONG	09237

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
HANCHENG	09238
BAOJIXIAN	09271
CHANG'AN	09292
GANSU	
LANZHOU	0931
DINGXI	0932
PINGLIANG	0933
XIFENG	0934
WUWEI	0935
ZHANGYE	0936
JIUQUAN	0937
TIANSHUI	0938
WUDU	0939
LINXIA	0930
YONGJING	09402
GANNANZHOU	09411
BAIYIN	09430
JINCHANG	09455
YONGDENG	09460
DUNHUANG	09473
JIAYUGUAN	09477
NINGXIA	
YINCHUAN	0951
SHIZUISHANQU	0952
WUZHONG	0953
GUYUAN	0954
HELAN	09611

China domestic long distance

D.D. local code

Dialing method:
(Local code + receiver's number)
COUNTRY: 86

Terminal	Local code
YONGNING	09612
PINGLUO	09623
YANCHI	09631
ZHONGWEI	09635
QINGHAI	
XINING	0971
PING'AN	0972
TONGREN	0973
GONGHE	0974
DELINGHA	0977
MENYUAN	0978
GOLMUD	0979
DATONG	09811
LEDU	09821
XINJIANG	
URUMQI	0991
KUITUN	0992
SHIHEZI	0993
CHANGJI	0994
TURPAN	0995
KORLA	0996
KASHI	0998
YINING	0999
KARAMAY	0990
ALTAY	09009
HAMI	09022

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